

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

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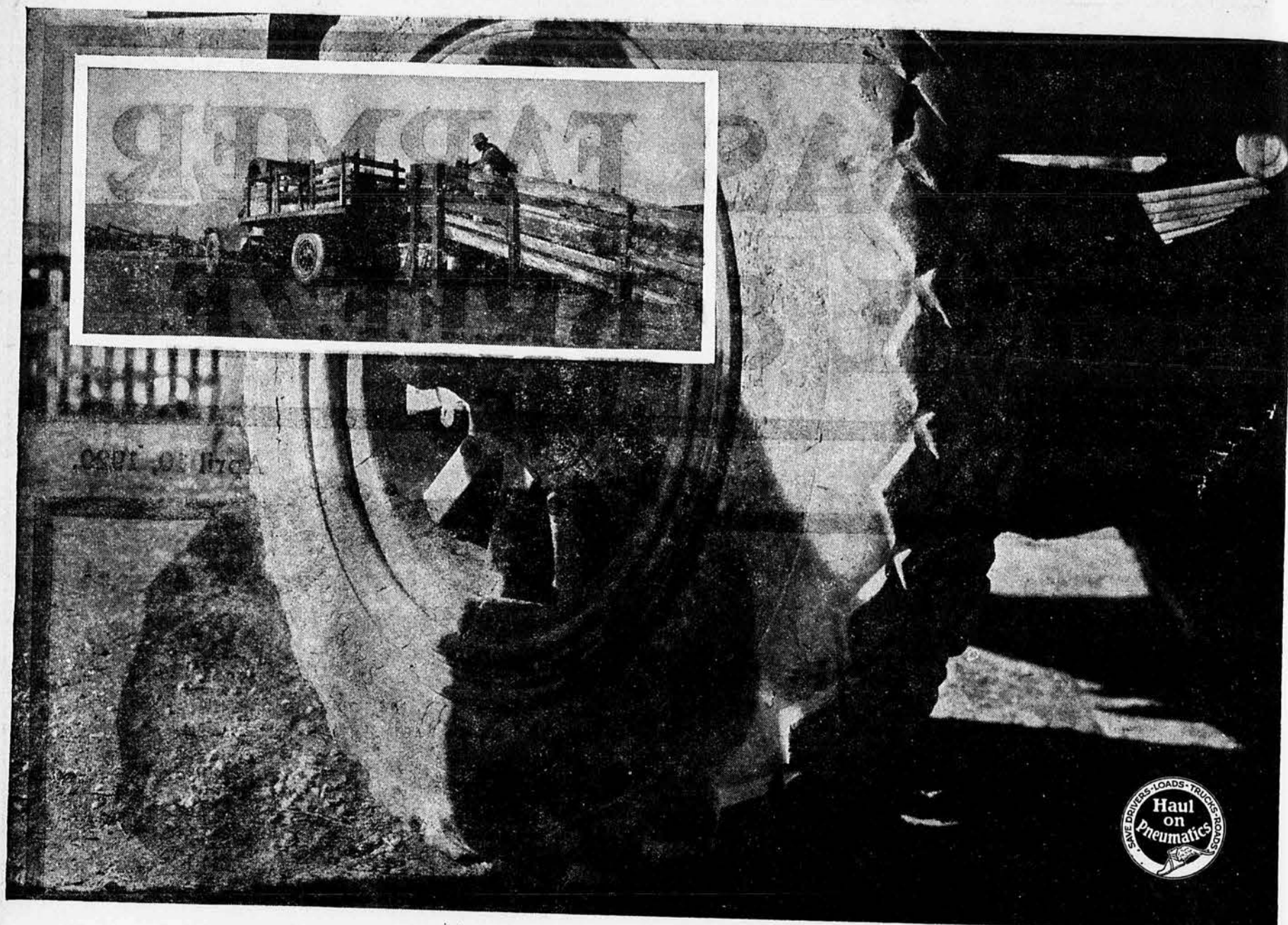
KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

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April 10, 1920.



—Painted by R. Bolles.



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GOODYEAR



CORD TIRES

Rich Land Needs Good Stock

Atchison County Farmers Unite in a Campaign to Increase the Use of Purebred Sires and Eliminate Scrubs

By G. C. Wheeler

ON SOIL worth \$200 to \$300 an acre poorly bred livestock is as much out of place as antiquated farm machinery. No one would think of farming on the rich, rolling land of Atchison county with walking plows or old-fashioned harvest machinery. Buggies and spring wagons as a means of transportation are now relegated to the junk heap. A trip to Atchison from almost any section of the county is now a matter of an hour or so. Driving west from Atchison recently with F. H. Tagge, county agent, and Bob Russell, a farmer and livestock breeder of Muscotah, we met five or six automobiles to the mile. "Going to Atchison to pay their income taxes, perhaps," said Mr. Russell, when I expressed surprise that so many cars were headed toward the county seat town on that fine spring morning.

Livestock improvement is not keeping pace with all these other modern developments. In driving over the county with the county agent, I saw far too many cattle of inferior breeding and some of them receiving poor care and feed. There is no better land in Kansas. It is bringing from \$200 to \$300 an acre when any is being offered for sale, and such land and such improvements in barns and other buildings, as I saw on this trip, call for nothing but the best in the development of purebred livestock.

Better Herds Essential

I do not mean to be harshly critical, for nowhere else in Kansas have I seen more good livestock in a given area than is to be found in this section. But I have a vision of purebred flocks and herds on practically every farm in the county, instead of on only 30 or 40, with buyers of seed stock driving from farm to farm in search of the animals needed to improve the livestock of other communities. I cannot refrain from a feeling of regret when I pass one of these high-priced farms with modern improvements from residence to chicken house and see poorly bred cattle in the yards and pastures.

Farmers of this county, or many of them, at least, are awake to the situation. As a Shorthorn breeding center it is already becoming famous. There are more than 30 Shorthorn breeders in the county. There are a few breeders of Herefords, and in the Muscotah community Angus cattle are becoming established on a number of farms, the A. D. Wilcox farm being largely responsible for this increasing interest in these Black Polled cattle. Probably nowhere in the state are breeders of improved livestock showing more public spirit in promoting the cause of better livestock. In the fall of 1918 20 automobile loads of purebred livestock enthusiasts made a 2-day inspection tour, visiting 14 of the Shorthorn herds in the county. The following year a similar tour was made, more than 100 men visiting 11 herds of the county in one day.

Straws tell which way the wind blows, and these trips indicate an awakening interest in purebred stock in this section, which may result in putting it where it belongs on the purebred livestock map. "Northeast Kansas should become famous the world over as a livestock center," said W. A. Cochel in speaking at a banquet held in connection with one of these boosting trips. On my recent trip I drove across the county from one end to the other, visiting many of the farms. I was impressed with the many natural advantages this section possesses as a purebred livestock center. There is no reason why Mr. Cochel's prediction should not come true. It is simply a matter of co-operation and unity of purpose on the part of those who have the forward-look in livestock improvement. An incident occurring on this trip will illus-

IN 14 LOCAL communities of Atchison county the livestock improvement programs adopted center around one thought—more and better purebred bulls. Each of these communities held its meeting independently under farm bureau supervision. At Effingham the vote was "Get more purebred sires." At Lancaster it was "Get rid of scrub bulls," at Camp Creek, "Use nothing but purebred sires," at Madison, "Use purebred bulls," and so on down the list. The adoption of these projects with the selection of a live local leader to mobilize all the forces in a community for making the program a reality insures a county-wide drive for better beef cattle—animals more in keeping with present land values.

A similar unity of purpose is shown in the crop improvement programs. They all include corn and wheat and hinge on the working out of rotations that will stop the steadily decreasing yields. Top dressing wheat with straw or with barnyard manure at the rate of 5 tons to the acre is included in practically every local program. Under soil improvement 12 communities adopted projects involving the spreading of straw and manure. The unity of thought and purpose revealed in the action taken at these independent meetings insures for this county a constructive program of livestock improvement and soil building. Purebred herds on every farm and the increasing of soil fertility become a county-wide project backed by the best farmers in every community in the county.

trate the point. We stopped at H. A. McLennon's farm to take a look at his imported herd bull and see what kind of calves he was getting. Mr. McLennon's first remark after the usual greeting was, "I certainly appreciate your sending me a buyer for that bull, Mr. Russell."

"Oh, that was nothing," was the reply. "I had only one left, and I told him you had a bull at the same price, which probably would fit his requirements better than mine. I wanted him to go away a thoroughly satisfied customer, so he would come back or send someone else, and perhaps I would have my chance next time."

How Co-operation Helps

Co-operation of this kind between breeders will do much to put a community on the livestock map. It is poor policy to let a buyer get away because you do not happen to have what he wants. Make it certain that he canvasses the whole community, if you have to get in your car and drive him around yourself to see what your neighbor breeders have to sell.

Mention must be made of the cattle found on

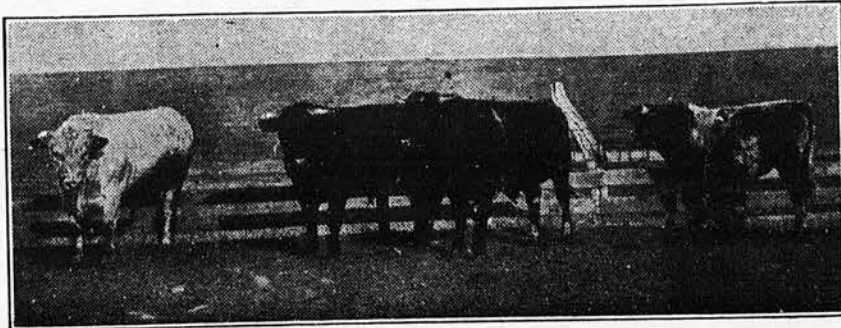
the K. G. Gigstad farm where we stopped just as the sun was sinking. Mr. Gigstad had just come in from sowing some Red clover seed on a field of wheat. "I try to sow a little clover seed every spring," he said in reply to my inquiry as to what he had been doing. This probably is the largest herd of purebred Shorthorn cattle in the county, and the most casual visitor would recognize in Mr. Gigstad a master feeder and caretaker.

The work being done in Atchison county thru the formation of boys' and girls' calf clubs is becoming an important factor in widening the interest in livestock of better breeding. A number of breeders are devoting much time and attention to this work. Mr. Russell, the county calf club leader who rode with us one day, insisted on stopping at every farm where there was a Shorthorn heifer owned by a boy or girl in one of the four Shorthorn clubs in the county. He knew all the boys and girls by their first names and gave them valuable suggestions about feeding and handling their heifers. Every club has its local leader. Frank Andrews, manager of the A. B. Wilcox breeding farm where there are now about 150 Angus cattle, is rendering the same public-spirited service to the Muscotah Angus calf club, which has 16 members. But this calf club project in Atchison county is a story in itself and will be related at another time in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Work for Farm Bureau

The farm bureau, with its county agent, to execute the plans made for advancing the farming business of the county, is the controlling force in the livestock improvement program. It will become an even greater factor when an increased membership campaign has been put on, such as has been conducted in many counties in the state. This county is naturally divided into 18 communities. In each of the communities meetings are held, first a small gathering, or a sort of steering committee, meeting to propose plans, and later a mass meeting where there is a free discussion and finally a vote as to the most important things to adopt as the year's program for that community. Fourteen of these meetings have been held and in the county agents' office hung a big chart, showing the results. Usually there will be considerable variation in the projects to be pushed in the different communities, but this chart showed that in every one of the 14 where meetings had been held the use of purebred sires and the improvement of livestock headed the list of projects adopted for the year. A local leader had been chosen in every community to boost for the carrying out of the various projects, planning for demonstrations and using every means possible to arouse enthusiasm and make the proposed forward step a reality.

A purebred herd on every farm in the county is virtually the slogan which might be adopted for Atchison county as a result of this uniformity of local community action on livestock improvement. It shows that the real leaders in agricultural progress are back of a united movement to bring the livestock on the farms up to a standard in keeping with the value of the land and the other farm equipment. In each community the local project leader will use his best efforts to have the value of good livestock emphasized. The county agent will co-ordinate the work of the various communities and arrange for meetings and visiting trips to get the results before those who may be indifferent to this forward look in livestock production. Rich lands gave birth to our beef cattle breeds and Southeast Kansas can easily become famous as the home of high class cattle and other quality livestock of superior excellence.



Shorthorns on the Farm of K. G. Gigstad, Where Quality Breeding and a Fertile Soil are Found Together; They Make a Profitable Combination.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

THE question has been asked whether the conviction of Senator Newberry of Michigan and his associates was a partisan decision. The fact seems to be that a very large number of the grand jury which brought in the indictment were Republicans. Five-sixths of the jury that tried the case were Republicans and the judge who presided at the trial of the case was a Republican. This seems to dispose of the charge that it was a partisan frame-up against the Senator. Apparently the verdict was reached because the evidence warranted the conviction.

I have said before, it is entirely probable that Newberry was persuaded that he was not committing any crime. He was doing what had been done in politics in nearly every other state in the Union and nobody had been punished. In fact it had been considered legitimate to spend vast sums of money in carrying elections. True there was a law on the statute books both of the United States and the state of Michigan forbidding that sort of thing but it takes politicians who have been accustomed to the old order a good while to become convinced such laws are to be taken seriously. That, however, was no excuse for violating the law.

The Strife Breeders

OUR GOVERNMENT is engaged in rounding up and deporting a few hundred reds who have been spreading revolutionary propaganda. I have no objection to the deportation of people who are advising the overthrow of our government by force. I think such persons ought to be deported; but while we are in the deporting business it occurs to me that the editor of a great newspaper who deliberately undertakes to stir up strife between this and other nations is a far more dangerous enemy to our republic than any of the wild eyed reds who are preaching revolution.

The Hearst papers have a wide circulation. They are read every day by millions of people in the United States. They must necessarily wield a great deal of influence. The Hearst policy is to stir up strife between this country and Great Britain. Over in England is a paper called the "John Bull," owned and edited by a man by the name of Bottomly, who is the Hearst of England. He is doing all he can to create in the minds of his English readers a hatred toward the people of the United States. Both these editors are the enemies of the world and especially of the people of this country and Great Britain.

There is no reason for strife and ill will between the people of the United States and the people of England. It is to the advantage of the world in general and especially of the English speaking people, that Great Britain and the United States should be friends, not enemies.

But quarrels between nations as between individuals are often the result of vicious individuals who have a selfish aim in stirring up trouble. Hearst and his papers always have been an evil in this country. They have pandered to the low elements in society. Berger, for an offense against the government has been convicted of crime, sentenced to a long term in prison and deprived of his seat in Congress to which he was elected, while Hearst is permitted to go unpunished. It is not a fair deal.

Education and Moral Character

I HAVE here a letter from an old Welshman, who came to this country nearly half a century ago, with very little education but dowered with fine character. He has made a fine and valuable citizen. I mention this case to illustrate a point I wish to emphasize; the futility of mere education without character.

Just now there is a great deal being said and written about restrictions on immigration. Frequently the suggestion is made that there should be an educational test applied to immigrants. Certainly a reasonable amount of education is a good thing and in any event arrangements should be made to provide educational opportunities for those who come here from other lands. This especially applies to

those who speak a different language from ours. It must be very difficult for one who does not know anything about our language to get an intelligent understanding of our government and institutions generally but there are millions of foreigners, wholly ignorant so far as books are concerned, who would make desirable immigrants. Education is just as likely to ruin a man as to help him unless it is based on good moral character.

This old sturdy Welshman makes a rather striking statement in his letter to me. He says: "To educate a bad man is like putting firearms in the hands of an insane man." The people who stir up most trouble are not uneducated.

Texas Lands

A FEW DAYS ago I was shown a dozen or more letters written by farmers scattered over Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Minnesota. All of these farmers had invested in lands in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas, and every one was bitterly complaining. Now I do not personally know these farmers but the letters read like honest letters and I have no doubt but that they were.

The purport of all these letters was about the same. They had been induced to buy land in Rio Grande Valley, paying for it at the rate of from \$300 to \$500 an acre. The land was to be irrigated from the water of the river and the purchasers were assured, according to all of these letters, that there was abundance of water so that each farmer could have all that was necessary for irrigation purposes. Without irrigation the land will not produce crops and therefore the water supply was vital to the success of the land.

It also was represented to these farmers, according to these letters, that there was a good and constant market for the product of the lands, right there in Texas and that there would be ample facilities for getting any surplus to the gulf coast where it would have the advantage of cheap water transportation.

Instead, however, of the farmers being able to get all the water necessary for irrigation these writers assert that the supply was entirely inadequate, so that only a few of the farmers who happened to be located very near the source of supply were able to get water when they desired it, while those farther away lost their crops on account of the lack of water. A specific instance was mentioned in one of the letters of a farmer who had set out some 2,000 or 3,000 cabbage plants, relying on the promise of the company that he should have plenty of water. It was also stated that no water was supplied and as a result all of his plants died.

The statement is also made that instead of there being a steady and profitable market for cabbage, which had been represented as about the surest and most profitable crop, the farmers found themselves at the mercy of local buyers who forced the price down below the point where the cabbage could be grown and as a result the farmers got little or nothing for their labor to say nothing of the interest on the price of the land. They say also that instead of there being good market facilities, there are practically no market facilities that will connect them with the outside market. Some of these farmers have lost as high as \$6,000 or \$7,000 and others are obligated for even more than the amount which they probably will lose.

One or two of these state that the land is not what was represented, some of it being rough and broken instead of level. However it is admitted that the purchasers saw the land before purchasing so that if it is not level they should have known it before buying. The important things about which these farmers have a right to complain, assuming that their letters state the facts, are the lack of water for irrigation purposes and lack of market facilities.

These lacks are vital. If the company or companies selling this land represented to the purchasers that there was ample water for irrigation purposes, when as a matter of fact there was not; or if the land company represented that there were ample market facilities when

there were not, then the company was guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses and its officers should be punished severely and the company put out of business.

All the facts in the case should be laid before the Blue Sky board and if the facts are what these letters seem to show the company should be refused permission to sell lands in the state of Kansas. I am aware that men often make bad bargains. I have made a good many myself and lost a good deal of money as a result. I know too that in many instances where there is no fraud or deception practiced the purchaser of land finds that the land is not what he expected, but when the seller of land makes representations about matters that are vital he is either guilty of deliberate fraud or of inexcusable ignorance.

It was the business of the company selling this Texas land to know whether there was ample water for irrigation purposes, not only when the river was full, but when it was at the low stage, for if there is not sufficient water for irrigation when the river is at the lowest stage, there might as well be no water at all, for it is just when the water is lowest in the river that irrigation is most needed. If the land company had said to these farmers frankly, "We cannot insure you plenty of water for irrigation at all times" and if the farmer knowing this had still purchased the land, he would have had no right to complain, because in that event the land company had made no misrepresentations and the purchaser took his chances.

Or if the land company had said, "We think there will be a good market all the time for all you can raise but we cannot promise that there will be and we think that very soon there will be ample facilities for marketing your produce by way of the Gulf of Mexico, but we cannot assure you of that," and if after this statement the farmers had still decided to purchase they would have had no right to complain, because the company would in that event have made no representations or any promises. I am of the opinion, after reading these letters that the purchasers were not fairly treated; that in regard to irrigation and markets, both essential to success, the facts were not given them.

Some of the letters also indicate that the land was represented as excellent for alfalfa, while as a matter of fact alfalfa did not do well. No doubt the farmers who have lost on this Texas land were in part to blame for their own misfortune. If they had investigated as closely before they invested their money as they did after they invested they might have found out about the market facilities and possibly about the water for irrigation. They seem to have been sort of hypnotized, and waked up from their hypnotic trance to find that they had been stung. In any event they have my profound sympathy. I am an easy mark myself.

Honor to Young Roosevelt

YOUNG Theodore Roosevelt seems to have the courage of his celebrated father. In the New York assembly, altho in a hopeless minority he dared to stand for freedom of speech and freedom of political opinion. Just now it is unpopular to say a word in favor of Socialists. I presume that the majority of the people of the United States will approve the action of the New York assembly in expelling the five Socialist members. Young Roosevelt had the courage to stand up against this sentiment and for that he is entitled to approval.

So far as his political views are concerned I presume that young Roosevelt has nothing in common with these Socialists. I have no doubt that he emphatically disagrees with their political philosophy, but he has the vision to see that to suppress the right of political opinion is most dangerous to our republic.

It has been maintained and I have often argued that it is the right of any man or body of men to advocate changes in our political policy or form of government so long as the effort to make the change is conducted thru the regularly organized and provided channels. I have argued that by reason of the fact that

our form of government afforded the people opportunity at any time to change the Constitution and the laws to suit themselves, there was no need of revolution by violence and therefore revolution was unnecessary and unjustified.

But here is a case where a legislative body undertakes to forbid the organization of a political party on account of the doctrines promulgated by that party altho the members of the party are undertaking to put their principles into law thru the regular channels provided by the constitution and laws of the state.

It is perfectly evident that no particular harm could come to the state of New York by permitting these five Socialist members to sit in the assembly. They would not have been able to get any of their measures enacted into law. As members of that body they would have exercised no power and had very little influence, but as expelled members they can make a powerful appeal to the people of the United States who are independent in their political views. They can say and justly so that they were fairly elected by voters entitled to cast their ballots and by this act these voters are deprived of representation.

The expulsion of these members will do more in my opinion to spread the doctrines they advocate than anything they could possibly have done or said themselves. The same line of reasoning applies to the case of Victor Berger. As a lone Socialist member of Congress his influence would have amounted to nothing, but the action of Congress in twice expelling him after he had been fairly elected, gives him a standing and influence he never could otherwise have acquired.

Cost of Compulsory Training

THE question is frequently asked: "What will be the cost of universal compulsory military training to the people of the United States?" I do not know, but it has been estimated by Congressman Kahn, of California, the most prominent and persistent advocate of universal training, that it costs the government \$1,600 a year to maintain a private soldier. There are a million young men coming of age in the United States every year.

If Congressman Kahn is correct in his estimate, the cost of equipping and maintaining this million of young men would be 1,600 million dollars every year. This does not include the cost of the regular army, amounting to perhaps three-quarters of a billion dollars more. It does not include retirement pay. It does not include cost of cantonments. It does not include cost of hospitals and care of the sick and wounded. It does not include pensions, or the cost of guns and ammunition.

It does not take into account the annual loss to productive industry occasioned by taking this million of young men away from productive employment. It takes no account of the proposed expenditure of from 75 million to 1 billion dollars asked to build and maintain the largest navy in the world. It does not include the 15 million dollars expended in keeping up the United States Military Academy at West Point.

I cannot figure the total with exactness, but my guess is that if the militarists have their way they will pile upon the backs of the producers of this country an annual burden of more than 3 billion dollars a year.

Militarism and Bolshevism

THE severest critics of bolshevism are the most enthusiastic advocates of universal compulsory military training. It is reported that the Lenine government has put in force a system of compulsory labor. The state orders men to work, tells them where they shall work and fixes the wages. The worker is not permitted to quit his job even if it does not suit him. If he does he is subjected to heavy punishment.

It must be said that Lenine in carrying out this policy is entirely logical and consistent. He believes in communism, and communism can succeed only as an industrial despotism. The state, under communism, becomes the sole employer and logically must not only provide employment for all but must direct where and when the citizens shall labor. That always has been my objection to communism. I do not believe in industrial despotism. But as between industrial despotism and military despotism I prefer industrial despotism.

It is certainly more necessary to the well being of the nation that we should have industrial growth and prosperity than that we should have the young men trained to go thru military evolutions and become familiar with the gentle art of murder. But what I desire to impress on the minds of the readers of this paper is that without knowing it the advocates of compulsory military training are brothers of the bolshevik. Both are in favor of despotism, but the bolshevik has the better argument to justify his position.

Who Pays the Bill?

I AM in receipt of the following resolution passed by the board of directors of the chamber of commerce, Pittsburg, Kan.: "Resolved by the board of directors of the Pittsburg chamber of commerce, Pittsburg, Kan. That we indorse universal military training as set forth in Senate Bill No. 3702, the Army Reorganization Bill, now pending before Congress, and give as our opinion that such legislation will promote better citizenship, better health, better physical development and better Americanization of the youths of the land and make for greater national safety."

Questions that continually recur to me are, how are we going to improve the bodies of the youth of the land by selective training—training only the fit—as proposed in this measure?

Also why discriminate against the physical training of American womanhood? Mothers are the source of the race's virility. Physical education of young people of both sexes who are from 6 to 16 years old in the public schools, with greatly needed training in the principles of healthful living, as provided for in an amendment to the Educational Bill now before Congress, introduced in the House by Representative Fess, formerly president of Oberlin College, and by myself in the Senate, will accomplish far more for the physical development of young America at a thousand times less expense.

Also why should the United States, which has no powerful military neighbors go in for conscription and compulsory military training in time of peace when, in war-wrecked Europe, England has abolished both?

I believe in adequate national defense but peace time conscription in any form is not necessary and furthermore is un-American and undemocratic.

Burdened as the people and the nation are with an enormous debt and heavy taxes, with business and industry at an economic deadline which we dare not cross—I can but consider compulsory military training as nothing less than a suicidal policy at this time.

Representative Julius Kahn, the leading champion of compulsory training in Congress, says it costs the government \$1,600 a year to maintain a private in the United States army.

It is certain that to induct, transport, ration, clothe, equip and train the million or more youths who come of age annually in the United States, cannot fail to cost the nation no less than 1 billion dollars a year, and some estimates run as high as 1 billion 600 million dollars.

Another great loss which must be reckoned with, is taking this huge number of men out of productive employment for from four to six months every year, including the time needed for mobilizing and demobilizing. This will most seriously cripple the farming industry and cannot fail to greatly increase the cost of food.

The same mail which brought me this resolution from the Pittsburg chamber of commerce also brought to my desk the following letter signed by the station agent and telegraph operator of a little town in Kansas: "We note that the Universal Military Training League is circularizing the whole United States. It has mailed out literature to all the large insurance companies to be passed on to their policy holders, including a pamphlet boosting the plan, asking our opinion and suggesting that we write to our Congressmen and request them to support the 'Cause.' We know the stand that you as an American are taking against this autocratic move and appreciate your efforts to prevent it. We know that the mass of the people are against it. The men not benefited financially, and those who have a mind of their own, can see what this will lead to. You need not be afraid to stand against this move as the people are behind you and right should win."

It would be interesting for the people of this country to know where the millions come from that are being spent to circularize the whole United States on this proposition.

My course in opposing this propaganda is unpopular in certain quarters. Nevertheless I am more and more convinced it should be opposed and that in representing the people I can do no less than oppose it. Many things have confirmed me in this judgment, not to mention the widespread propaganda to force this additional burden on the people. It is very evident that powerful influences are at work, but of course the appeal is made in the name of things that every American stands for.

I do not expect everybody to agree with my views on compulsory military training, but I am exceedingly glad to know that at least a large majority of people agree with them.

I am getting innumerable letters from all parts of the United States urging me to continue to do everything I can to prevent a compulsory military training from becoming the law of the land that will put every boy of 18 in a military camp under the same draft rules that were in force during the war.

One Oklahoma correspondent, who is circulating a petition against universal training writes me that when the people of his town, Elk City, heard he was proposing to send a protest to Senators Owen and Gore and Representatives Ferris and McClintic of his state delegation in Congress, they hunted him up and came in crowds to sign it.

Henry McKinley, an ex-service man at Lubbock, Tex., writes me it is his observation that military training and training camps will do more to make "roamers" and "good-for-nothings" out of farm boys, than anything that can be devised.

An Ozark farmer's letter contains the story that when his only son came back from France, the boy helped him put in one crop then left father and the girls to run the farm, saying he would rather go thru the Hindenburg line again than plow another acre. They hope he is working for wages in some city, but they don't know where he is at present.

Ferry Sapp, Galena, Kan., one of the thousand American officers and men, who spent four months at the University of Toulouse before coming home, writes me that after four months of the most agreeable life that men in uniform ever spent, a straw vote was taken among them on universal training as proposed in the Kahn bill. Of 39 officers, 24 voted yes; 15, no. Of 206 non-commissioned officers, 50 voted yes; 156, no. Of 177 privates voting, 21 voted yes; 156, no. Eighty-one per cent of privates and non-commissioned officers were against the proposition. Mr. Sapp believes that because of the officer caste it is difficult for a soldier to come out of the army with as much self-respect as he entered it and that an average impressionable young man's morals and patriotism would suffer with even three months' military training. "Most of us were of the opinion," he writes, "that a young man loses a great many ideals in the army which otherwise he might carry thru life."

When the people generally learn that this proposed plan to militarize the country contemplates a complete centralizing of military forces under a Great General Staff with more power over these matters than the President himself, their opposition will not grow less but stronger. Germany never has surpassed the Prussianism of the Army Reorganization Bill with its necessary German adjunct—compulsory military training.

Running this great war machine will be 15,293 officers headed, if the General Staff has its way, by six lieutenant generals, 32 major generals and 88 brigadier generals. One man, the chief of staff, will have unlimited control and may increase the number of officers 20 per cent. An indefinite number of generals and lieutenant generals may be appointed and the chief of staff may employ as many reserve officers and expert assistants as he likes.

Should a majority of the Senators favor the measure it will mean 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. Yet I feel quite sure, 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 every Kansas member both in Senate and House.

Only increasing objection from the people has saved or will save this country from a measure which has behind it among other influences, the powerful backing of every war profiteer and every swivel-chair patriot. While some good, sincere and disinterested men, including quite a percentage of ex-service men, are supporting it, a large number of the people and probably most of ex-service men are opposed to it.

Compulsory military training was first established in Germany as a protective measure. It proved destructive. What reason have we to believe it would be safer for us? It would gradually militarize the nation thru establishing a super-powerful caste of rank and wealth, which would be as certain to open the door to favoritism and political corruption as it did for the Huns. Class distinction would thrive and snobbery would rule.

A billion dollars a year would be needed to start this innovation. After that expenses would mount rapidly. This is leaving out of the reckoning all calculation in regard to lessened production.

Nothing, it seems to me, can be more vital to the future of the American people than that they keep out of this military quicksand.

Arthur Capper,
Washington, D. C.

Let's Get Higher Yields

Great Progress is Possible in Developing Systems of Soil Management That Will Conserve the Fertility of the Land

By F. B. Nichols

SOIL FERTILITY well deserves more attention than it is getting on many farms in Kansas. The days of pioneering are over, and from now on it will be necessary to conduct farming operations on a basis in which plant food costs are considered. Already the fertilizer interests are showing much interest in this territory; the Soil Improvement Committee opened an office recently in Kansas City. The use of fertilizers has increased greatly in Kansas in the last five years, especially in Cherokee and the surrounding counties.

There are many fields in Kansas in which the stock of available fertility is so low that profitable yields cannot be produced except in the most favorable years. Many other fields, especially in the eastern half of the state, would produce much larger yields if they were handled properly. The fact that nearly 50 per cent of the farms of this state are in the hands of tenants quite naturally complicates the fertility problems somewhat, especially where one-year leases rule. One of the main things in the agriculture of this state is to get rid of these soil destroying systems, and adopt the long time leases, which provide for the keeping of livestock.

A Love For the Soil

Quite naturally the best results from a soil fertility standpoint can be expected only when the land is in the hands of the owners. A man who is expecting to move to another place in a year or two is not going to have the close personal love for the soil which an owner has. This is well shown in Sumner county, in the communities where almost all the farms are handled by tenants—55 per cent of the farms of this county are rented—for some serious fertility problems are beginning to develop.

And they will become even more serious, all over the state, in the next

few years, unless the greatest effort is made to feed the soil—to return some of the great store of fertility which has been mined out in the last 50 years. Unless a real vision of the soil needs is obtained there will be some serious fertilizer bills to pay one of these days. At best, there will no doubt be a great increase in the use of fertilizers, especially those rich in phosphorus.

While there are scientific factors in soil fertility which are complicated, the ordinary methods of management are well understood by good farmers generally. A big need is to get a larger number of men to take advantage of the opportunities for increased yields which these good plans make possible. The main thing is to adopt a good crop rotation, which provides a large place for the legumes, especially alfalfa. There should be a huge increase in the acreage of alfalfa, clovers and cowpeas in Kansas. This is essential from the fertility standpoint, and in addition these crops are as a rule more profitable than the ordinary grain crops.

Just the way that crops are combined into a rotation naturally will always be the problem of the individual farmer—and incidentally this is one of the most important things in manage-

ment. The main ideal on most places should be to plant a big acreage of the legumes, and then to see that this acreage is rotated properly over the place. There is too much of a disposition on many farms to grow alfalfa only on the more fertile fields. It is true of course that the crop starts more quickly and produces higher yields on these fields, but the poorer soil needs the benefit that comes from growing a legume.

But there are many other things which will be helpful from a fertility standpoint in addition to using a good crop rotation. One of the most important of these is to save more of the manure. The waste of barnyard manure from the farms of Kansas is one of the disgraceful things in the agriculture of the state, and little or no progress is being made in obtaining a greater saving, despite the fact that manure is much more valuable than formerly, because of the increase in the price of commercial fertilizers and of the increased yields which manure will bring. The ideal way is to save all of the manure, and apply it with a spreader as soon as possible after it is made. If this fundamental is followed the crop yields of this state can be increased rapidly.

Quite naturally straw has had the

same relative increase in fertility value as barnyard manure, and yet a big proportion goes up in smoke every year. It is a crime to burn straw; a man is destroying material wealth just as much as if he set fire to a house. Apart from that, it is bonehead management of the worst kind. The fertility needs of the fields of this state are such that every scrap of vegetable matter of every kind should be plowed under, to supply humus and plant food. Increased yields in the coming years will be the reward.

Green Manure Crop

While it is not likely that the growing of green manure crops will ever be a huge item in the agriculture of Kansas, still it will be profitable in many cases. This is especially true of good leguminous crops, such as cowpeas planted after wheat perhaps, where the feed is not required for the stock. As a general axiom, if the feed will be needed by livestock on the farm, it will pay much better to harvest the crop and feed it to livestock, carefully saving and hauling out the manure, than to plow it under as a green manure crop. This is of course a problem in management that will vary with the individual farm.

The use of commercial fertilizers will tend to increase to a considerable extent, especially with those like acid and raw rock phosphate, and bone meal, which are strong in phosphorus. The use of phosphorus has given excellent results on many alfalfa fields in Eastern Kansas, in the co-operative tests carried on with farmers by the Kansas State Agricultural college. Encouraging progress is being made with this investigational work, and it is probable that we will know much more about the fertility needs of the state two or three years from now, after time has been allowed to carry on this work and to get it assembled better, than farmers know now in most sections.



L. C. Frey of Trego County Harvesting a Crop of Sweet Clover; This is a Legume of Increasing Importance on Kansas Farms.

Give the Sorghums a Chance

Care in Seedbed Preparation on Kansas Fields in the Coming Weeks Will Pay Well Next Fall at Harvest Time

By C. C. Cunningham

SUCCESS in growing the sorghums depends largely on the preparation of the seedbed and the method of planting. Sorghum seed will not readily germinate if not prompt, and the seedlings are not so strong or vigorous as those for many other crops.

Sorghums in Eastern Kansas give best results, as a rule, when surface planted with or without furrow openers on properly prepared fall or spring plowed land. A seedbed preparation test was conducted for a five-year period, 1914 to 1918 inclusive, on upland on the J. J. Johnson farm in Butler county. Six methods of preparing the seedbed for kafir were tried namely: (1) no treatment, (2) double disking in the spring and planting with a lister, (3) fall plowing and planting with a lister, (4) fall plowing and surface planting (5) fall plowing and surface planting with furrow openers, (6) spring plowing and surface planting with furrow openers. In 1916 and 1918, no grain yields were obtained because of drought. Good crops were obtained in 1914, 1915 and 1917. The yields reported are average ones for these three seasons.

The kafir planted on untreated land produced an average yield of 21.3 bushels an acre, for the three years. This kafir was listed. Kafir on spring disked land, similarly planted, yielded 24 bushels an acre. This was sufficient to pay for the extra work. The disking was an advantage in that the ground was in a better condition to list. However, the disked ground washed more during heavy rains because of the loose condition, and the

kafir on the disked land sustained more damage by being washed under than that on the untreated plot.

Kafir listed on fall plowed land had no advantage over that on spring disked ground, but yielded more than the untreated plot. The yield was 22.6 bushels an acre. Fall plowing and listing was not profitable in this test.

Kafir surface planted on fall plowing averaged 30.2 bushels an acre. It was less difficult to secure a stand where this method was employed and the young kafir plants made a more satisfactory early spring growth.

Kafir that was surface planted on fall plowing with furrow openers did not yield so well as that surface planted. The yield was 26.8 bushels an acre, which was 3.4 bushels less.

The kafir that was surface planted with furrow openers on spring plowing produced an average yield of 33.5 bushels an acre, which was 2 bushels more than that for the surface planting on fall plowed land. It appears that spring plowing is better than fall plowing as a preparation for kafir.

It was much easier to obtain a stand where the kafir was surface planted either on top or in shallow furrows made by furrow openers than for kafir listed in. Also the top planted kafir made a much more rapid and satisfactory early growth and matured earlier.

Listing is a cheaper method of planting and listed sorghum can be cultivated and kept free from weeds more easily than that planted by the other methods, but these advantages, how-

ever, are less important than those for surface planting since the problem of growing sorghum depends largely on getting a good stand and a satisfactory early growth. Listing in Eastern Kansas is not a satisfactory method of planting sorghum and it is responsible to a great extent for the poor results that are often secured.

From a practical standpoint surface planting sorghum on either fall or spring plowed land with furrow openers should be preferred. The plowing should be done when the work can be accomplished to the best advantage from a farm management standpoint, except on heavy soils, in which case spring plowing should be preferred. Fall plowed land that is heavy is likely to become too firmly settled during the winter and early spring to be in the best seedbed condition for sorghums at planting time. This probably accounts for the better yields secured on spring plowing. Surface planting with furrow openers has the advantage over surface planting without furrow openers in that it is easier to cultivate and keep sorghum planted in shallow furrows free from weeds, which is often a difficult problem in growing these crops.

In Western Kansas where the soils are light, the listing method is almost universally employed in growing rowed crops. This method is by far the most practical one for this part of the state.

Results of experiments show that fall listing usually gives best results. It prevents soil blowing, keeps the

snow from drifting from the field, and often increases the water absorbed by the soil. It is best to list east and west, because the ridges then provide more effective protection from the prevailing north and south winds.

Early spring blank listing is quite effective in increasing the yields of sorghum. The work should be done as early as practicable.

Whether to split ridges or to list in the old furrows appears to depend on conditions at planting time. If the ground, especially the subsoil, is moist and weeds abundant, splitting the ridges is likely to give best results. If the ground is dry, or moist near the surface only, listing in the old furrows is preferable, since splitting the ridges results in a considerable loss of moisture. Sometimes it is advisable to work the ridges down to control weeds and then plant either in the old furrows or "bust" out the ridge, this depending on the moisture content.

Disking early in the spring usually pays if the ground has not been listed. Disking cuts up the stubble and trash and works it into the soil. It kills weeds that have started and puts the soil in excellent condition to absorb moisture.

The best time to disk depends on a number of conditions. If alternate thawing and freezing has left the soil loose on top, early disking is not necessary and probably not advisable. It should be delayed until weeds have started. However, if the surface is crusted badly from melting snow or heavy rains, disking as early as the ground will permit is advisable and will give the most satisfactory results.

For Better Farm Progress

Agricultural Leaders Tell of the Principal Economic, Social and Production Problems Before the Producers of the Middle West

The editors of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze wrote recently to some of the men aiding in the agricultural progress of the Middle West for an opinion as to the leading economic, social and production problems before farmers. Some of the answers are given on this page.

I BELIEVE that some of the leading economic questions before the farmers of the Middle West are:

1. Organization of farmers on a sound business basis. Such an organization, urgent as it is, will, however, never be possible until farmers as a whole take a greater interest in the economic factors influencing the business of farming and become more receptive to the counsel of clear thinking, broad gauged, practical leaders of demonstrated business sagacity and executive ability.

2. The establishing on a genuinely competitive basis of stable markets for farm products. Such markets never will be established except thru the influence and effort of farmers themselves. It is one of many important agricultural problems, the solution of which depends on a strong general farm organization.

3. Improved transportation facilities. This is perhaps one of the most trying problems agriculture faces today. It is touching so directly such a great percentage of the farmers that its importance is quite generally recognized.

4. Good roads. The tremendous economic importance of good roads is not yet appreciated as it should be by the general public. It is a problem that must be kept constantly before the people. The establishing of a good road system is an urgent agricultural problem.

There are five production problems which I believe are of special importance:

Production of more and better livestock. A visit to any of the large central markets supplies appalling evidence of the tremendous waste of money, labor, and feed on the part of thousands of livestock owners who have been trying to produce beef, pork and mutton profitably with a mighty poor machine. The production of better livestock, more efficient machines for the conversion of feed into meat, is one of the problems of agriculture demanding immediate attention.

2. More grass. Livestock is the basis of our agricultural prosperity and we must have grass to produce livestock most profitably. We must expand our tame grass areas and protect our wild grasses, both of which are difficult problems.

3. The maximum utilization of roughage in finishing livestock for market. An increasing human population will afford the livestock producer increased competition for the grain crops for human consumption. The time has come when the problem of maximum utilization of rough feeds and by-products in the production of meat must be given thoughtful consideration.

4. Greater acre as well as greater man production. This is a problem of especial importance to Kansas agriculture.

5. A big social problem is the improving of rural school conditions. Perhaps there is no agricultural problem of greater importance for our present rural school conditions are deplorable when measured in terms of their importance as a factor in determining our future national stability as well as our agricultural progress.

K. S. A. C. C. W. McCampbell.

Better Markets

I think that the worst problem confronting farmers today is the selling factor. We have now reached a point where the farmer cannot raise hogs or cattle in this section except at a loss. He has to take whatever he is offered and I see no hope for him except to cut down the supply. This is being done to a greater extent than people imagine, but the results will not be apparent for another year. The production of wheat has been cut much.

There will be a great deal of corn raised next summer and should we have a good season, corn will be cheap as there will not be sufficient stock to consume it, and for that reason I think it would be well to try to keep as many farmers as possible from getting rid of all their stock, as many are doing now.

A way ought to be found to open the European market to our products. The present difference in the rate of exchange I am told is so great that it is at present almost impossible for us to ship meat and fats to Europe.

Arthur Mosse.

Leavenworth, Kan.

Greater Production is Necessary

One of the greatest problems confronting us today is the exorbitant prices for various commodities which apparently have no foundation except that there is a deficiency of the various commodities in which production was checked by the war.

I feel that this shortage can and will be overcome only by the increase in production thruout the nation. It seems

than the grain products which they are now selling from the land.

A system for conducting the average farm should be put into operation that would be nationally used. This should not be a rigid, blue print system but one that could be applied to different sections of the country and under different conditions.

Watonga, Okla. H. C. Lookabaugh.

Real Thinking is Necessary

1. I doubt the feasibility of listing a number of big outstanding problems of agriculture "in the order of importance." We must recognize the importance of many factors rather than to pick out a single factor. Agriculture is a great complex of activities. One of the difficulties in the past has been that we have tended to focus on one factor, or one group of factors, and to neglect the others. For generations we concerned ourselves almost exclusively with problems of production and neglected problems of distribution. During the last two or three years the pendulum has tended to swing the other way, and many of our people

had better knowledge of our problems, their solution would be less difficult.

4. If we are to have increased intelligence regarding agriculture we must have more of truth and less of demagoguery, no matter how unpleasant the truth may be nor how pleasing the flattery of the demagogue may seem. To emphasize the rights of producers and ignore their responsibilities fosters narrow class selfishness, and in the end must be detrimental.

5. Our agriculture cannot progress unless we have a constantly increasing efficiency in production, distribution, and social development. In matters involving millions of farmers we cannot have efficiency in the absence of organization. There are certain things which groups of farmers working collectively can do effectively which they cannot do working individually. There are many things which can be done much more efficiently by groups than by individuals. As a matter of fact American agriculture is progressing very rapidly and its progress is marked by the increase in organization. This organization is beginning to give us systematic action instead of chaos. While much progress already is being made in this direction, agriculture would benefit if the movement for organization along sound, constructive lines were accelerated.

With these general points in mind the following specific, concrete suggestions of particular interest to Kansas agriculture might be worth consideration:

(a.) The state should be made to realize the desirability of developing a program for a better balanced agriculture. Such a program would involve readjustments in the crop industries of the state and also in the livestock industries. Generally speaking, the farmers who now specialize largely or exclusively in crops should add one or more livestock industries to their operations, and those who are specializing largely in livestock industries need to grow more crops. Readjustments in the crop industries should involve an increase of 100 to 200 per cent in the alfalfa acreage of the state; a large increase in the acreage of sorghums for both grain and silage; the annual planting of about 1 million acres of Sudan grass, Sweet clover, and other crops to use to supplement perennial pastures; a decrease in the wheat acreage so that the state's total would be about 6 million acres; and a material increase in the acreage left fallow in Central and Western Kansas. Such readjustments in the crop acreages would need to be accompanied by a better distribution of livestock.

One of the serious handicaps of the agriculture of the state is that unnecessary and extreme hazards, both natural and economic, are assumed by a large number of farmers. The assumption of these extreme hazards is inevitable where individual producers specialize as they commonly do in Kansas at present.

(b.) As a part of a better agricultural program much attention be paid to reduction or elimination of waste. This would require action in connection with the control of diseases and pests affecting plants and animals; the utilization of waste materials and by-products; and reduction or prevention of livestock losses by death or loss of flesh in severe winters or in time of drouth.

(c.) We shall not get far in solving any of these problems without much increased community action both in production and in marketing.

K. S. A. C. F. D. Farrell.

Solve the Economic Problems

Economic problems are the most important ones before the country today. The problem of production has been handled in a very efficient way by the farm bureaus thru their agents. Now we wish to have the economic and social problems solved.

P. W. Enns.
Newton, Kan.

Read Good Farm Books

A READING farmer as a rule is an efficient producer. He makes money from the business of farming, and he has a happier home life than is obtained by the man who does not use the great fund of good books, papers and magazines which are available. This is shown in almost any Kansas community in which you may go. That being the case, it is obvious that an increase in the supply of good reading matter will be of value in developing the New Day in Kansas agriculture which is at hand.

What are the essentials of a good farm library for Kansas conditions? Obviously this will depend to some extent on the family, its educational advantages, and the type of farming which is followed. Some light on the needs in this respect is given by a recent suggestion from C. S. Hean, Librarian of the University of Wisconsin. As a result of 12 years of work with farmers in a study of their needs with books he suggests a beginner's library of the 10 best books on agriculture. Here is the list: Hood's "Farm Horticulture," Henry and Morrison's "Feed and Feeding," Plumb's "Beginnings in Animal Husbandry," Craig's "Common Diseases of Farm Animals," Ramsower's "Equipment for the Farm and Farmstead," Vivian's "First Principles of Soil Fertility," Montgomery's "Production of Farm Crops," Lewis's "Poultry Production," Woll's "Handbook of Farmers and Dairywomen," and Warren's "Farm Management."

This list supplies some of the best information available to men and women interested in agriculture today. You can get a list of the books on agriculture which are available if you will write to some of the leading publishers of agricultural books. And then some good books on history, fiction, travel, and general science also are essential. In many cases one can obtain help along this line from the local libraries; in others it may be better to get books from the Kansas Traveling Libraries commission, state house, Topeka. Mrs. Adrian Greene is secretary.

Fifty books may be obtained from this commission, and these may be kept for six months. A charge of \$2 is made to cover the express and packing costs, or 4 cents a book, which certainly is cheap enough. If you are interested in obtaining any of these excellent books, which have given such excellent satisfaction in the Kansas communities into which they have gone, why not write to Mrs. Greene today?

that our production might be improved if the heads of our government could see fit to change their method of procedure from a destructive to a constructive method. This employs in my opinion, first, the encouragement of large industries. The men who have made the United States what it is should not be criticised, and be stopped in the manipulation of their business that has been constructed on such conservative and economical plans. They should simply be controlled.

The men at the head of the industries should know that their efforts and practical sense which have been applied to their business is appreciated and that at the same time those industries are controlled in a broad-minded way.

Another important matter is the establishing of the fact in the minds of the farmers that their business operations as yet have been inefficient to a large extent, and that they have not studied the question of marketing their farm products in the most profitable way. Show them that the by-products from the average farm when fed to the right kind of improved livestock will net them a larger annual income

have been inclined to emphasize the problems of distribution at the expense of the problems of production.

2. It is fundamentally necessary that there be a somewhat different point of view toward agriculture from what many people now hold. Since America began to experience great industrial expansion farming has come to be regarded more and more as a business, merely, and less as a life as well as a business. Agriculture has tended to become exploitative rather than developmental. As a nation we have practiced a kind of agricultural mining instead of agricultural conservation, and thruout it all we have notoriously neglected the social features of rural life. We need to have a point of view toward agriculture which involves production, utilization, and marketing of agricultural commodities; conservation of our agricultural resources including soil fertility and native vegetation and social development.

3. We need to have increased intelligence regarding agriculture both on the part of the farmers and on the part of the general public. We need more knowledge and less guesswork. If we

Senator Capper's Washington Comment

An Interesting Discussion of Campaign Expenses, Suffrage for Women, Farm Labor, Teachers' Salaries, and Other Important Subjects

MONEY is playing too large a part in the Presidential election campaign, and I am thoroly in sympathy with the efforts being made by Senator Borah of Idaho to limit the amount by law that may be spent in behalf of candidates for President and to compel full and complete publicity of what expenditures are being made.

To Limit Campaign Expenses

Senator Borah has introduced in the Senate a Bill to limit the expenditures that can be made in a single state in behalf of one candidate to \$10,000. This certainly is a liberal sum, for if that amount were spent in each of the 48 states, it would mean a total of \$480,000, which with the candidate's personal traveling, hotel and postage expenses would easily bring it to the half million mark. The Borah measure requires publication of the amount in excess of \$100 contributed by any person, firm or corporation to the pre-nomination campaign of a candidate. It requires a preliminary report of expenditures made up to within 15 days of the nominating convention and a full report within 30 days after the convention is held. Contribution of a sum in excess of \$100 by any person, firm or corporation to a candidate's expenses, without complying with the section of the law requiring such contributor to notify the Attorney General of the United States of such a contribution, constitutes a felony, punishable by a fine not to exceed \$25,000 or by a term in prison of not more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Demands Statement of Expenses

Senator Borah accompanied the introduction of his measure with a vigorous speech calling on the candidates and managers charged with enormous expenditures to make known the amount of the contributions and expenditures and the sources from which the money came. He asserted that the failure of candidates and their managers to deny the accusations made and to provide proof of the falsity of such accusations would be accepted by the public as establishing the truth of the charges. It is too early to predict what will be the full effect of the Borah exposures and demands for full publicity of campaign expenditures, but I am of the opinion it will have a salutary effect, and I heartily approve of his course. There has been far too much money used in the United States in elections in recent years. It is fast becoming a national reproach and scandal.

Suffrage for Women

Suffrage held the stage again last week in several states of the Union, owing to the effort to obtain the ratification of the National Suffrage Amendment by the 36 states required to make the Amendment effective and give women the vote thruout the nation in the coming Presidential election. In response to requests from the two great woman suffrage organizations, I sent personal appeals in the form of telegrams to the legislatures of the states of New Mexico, West Virginia and Delaware, telling them of the benefits of woman suffrage in Kansas. I have all along been heartily in favor of having the suffrage amendment ratified in time to give the women of the nation an opportunity to participate in the Presidential election this year. I am gratified that not a Republican state that had voted on the proposition up to the time this is written has failed to ratify the amendment.

Franking Privilege Abused

Sometimes I think extravagance is the most conspicuous feature of our government, and I would not have anyone think that Congress is without blame in this direction. Particularly is this true of the personal conduct of some members. Abuses of the franking privilege by Senators and Repre-

sentatives is a crying evil. It recently was disclosed that one member filed a telegraph message to be paid for by the government that the report says "was 7 feet long," the tolls on which amounted to \$67.13. Such an act is wholly inexcusable, if not criminal. Occasional instances have come to light of Congressmen abusing the mailing privilege by shipping laundry, clothing, household goods and other articles thru the mails under government frank. Heavy penalties are provided for such abuses, but one never hears of an offender being punished. I favor the abolishment of the telegraph franking privilege, and sometimes I am very much inclined to think it would be well to abolish the mail franking privilege too. Certainly such abuses as I have directed attention to should under no circumstances be permitted.

Farm Hands Scarce

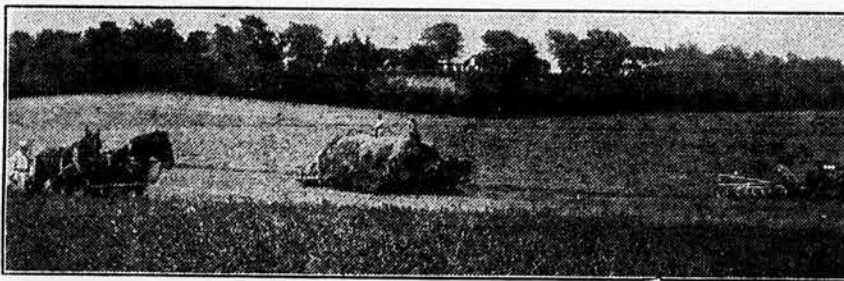
Government agencies are beginning to realize that serious results may follow the excessive wages that farmers are being compelled to pay for farm labor. Many industries are openly bidding for the services of young men from the country by offering higher wages and shorter hours than can be granted on the farm, if all the profit is not to be taken out of farming. The shortage of farm labor has been accentuated by the failure of many soldiers and sailors from the rural districts to re-

greatly and is still going down. Not only are the schools without an adequate teaching force, in numbers, but the teaching force that remains is lowered in standard.

This is one of the most deplorable consequences of world war, of inflated currency, of high cost living and of inadequate salaries. The testimony is overwhelming, and after the hearings that I have attended I am entirely convinced, that school teachers are more poorly paid, their wages have advanced less, than in any other occupation in America. It is a situation that cannot continue.

Co-operative Exchanges

In the absence of any law specifically authorizing collective bargaining in farm products, co-operative selling movements are growing in this country. One of the most successful efforts in this direction is that of the Equity Co-operative Exchange that has recently opened an office at the Union stockyards in Chicago, after a successful career at the St. Paul, Minn., stockyards. This association handles cattle consigned to it on a co-operative basis giving the shipper the benefit of the commissions he would have to pay if he consigned his stock to an ordinary commission company, taking out merely enough to cover actual expenses of handling the cattle at the yards. In a speech in the House recently, Congress-



Alfalfa is the Most Profitable General Field Crop in Kansas on the Soils to Which it is Adapted, and a Larger Acreage is Needed.

turn to the farm after their discharge from the service. Secretary Meredith of the Department of Agriculture expresses the opinion that the shortage due to these causes is not yet acute enough to result in any considerable reduction in farm production, but he does forecast a reduction from the extraordinarily heavy war-stimulated production of the last two years. He believes farm production will fall back to about normal providing prices of farm products do not take a great slump this year and next. If prices fall to ruinous figures then the effect is almost certain to be seen in greatly reduced production in the next year or two. Leon M. Estabrook, Chief of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, points out that part of the shortage in farm labor has been made up by the greater use of the tractor and other labor saving machines on the farm, but even taking this into allowance most agricultural authorities admit that the farm labor situation will remain critical so long as the city industries continue to compete so actively for the services of the young men on the farms.

Teachers Poorly Paid

During the last few weeks a great deal of my time has been taken as a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia in hearings concerning the public schools of the City of Washington, which, as is well known, is not self governing but is governed by Congress.

This investigation has brought out an alarming situation in the public school system not only of Washington but of the country. Mrs. Herbert Hoover has stated that 100,000 school teachers have left their jobs to go into more remunerative employment, but this does not indicate the gravity of the case, for the testimony is universal from school superintendents that the quality of the teachers has deteriorated

greatly and is still going down. Not only are the schools without an adequate teaching force, in numbers, but the teaching force that remains is lowered in standard.

It is a time to urge every thrifty individual to hold fast to all the Liberty Bonds he owns, and if possible, to do what the owners of great fortunes are shrewdly doing—accumulate just as many more as he can pay for.

Profiteering in Oil

Forty cent gasoline is being predicted now by the oil experts of the bureau of mines. The constantly mounting price of this commodity presents a problem that affects every community in the country. With the constantly increasing use of the tractor and the automobile in farm operations as well as in almost every city activity, the gasoline question is no longer one that concerns the pleasure-seeker alone. It touches practically everybody now. This fact has led to suggestions for an investigation of the oil trade by a special committee of the House or Senate, with a view to enacting legislation bringing the great oil producers and consumers under some form of government control.

A few weeks ago, when the coal miners were granted a 14 per cent wage advance pending a permanent settlement of their demands, the operators were forced to stand the increase out of their profits. Oil producers and refiners are under no such restraint and yet oil is coming to be almost as important a fuel as coal. Yet prices have been boosted to the highest point the trade ever has known. Why oil companies should not be brought under some similar sort of restraint and regulation is not easy to see. Congress should move at once with such an end in view and should not halt until the user of gasoline and other oils is no longer at the mercy of the sweet will of the oil extortionist. There is probably no field where the profiteer has thrived more unrestrainedly and amassed huge wealth more speedily.

Collective Bargaining

The Capper-Hersman Bill to authorize co-operative marketing by farmers has run up against a snag in the Senate. It has been lodged for months in the Judiciary Committee, where it was referred to a Sub-committee of that Committee. This Sub-committee refuses to report the measure to the full Committee and thus balks its report to the Senate. The Judiciary Committee, as nearly every one doubtless knows, is made up of lawyers. This Bill, while it deals with farming and farmers, was referred to this Committee on the ground that there was a question about its constitutionality. What has happened is that lawyers on the Committee who are not greatly interested in a measure intended to benefit farmers are blocking its report under the claim that it is "class" legislation and not constitutional.

No measure ever introduced in Congress has had such unanimity of support from farmer organizations as this Bill. The Grange, the Farmers' Union, the societies of equity—all the great national farm organizations—favor the enactment of the Bill into law. Last week I had a hearing on the Bill before the Sub-committee and representatives of all these organizations attended the hearing. It is only fair to say that Senator Norris of Nebraska, Chairman of the Sub-committee in charge of the Bill, is favorable to the measure, but a majority of the members of the Sub-committee seem to be opposed to it, and no one can tell when it will be possible to get the Bill reported back to the Senate, so that a vote may be had on it.

Keep Liberty Bonds

I wish to urge every person in Kansas who possesses a Liberty Bond, whether it is yet fully paid or not, to hold it, to make the full payments and not to dispose of it or trade it for any other investment. There is no other investment to be mentioned in the same day, and those who hold on to their Liberty Bonds, despite every temptation to let them go, will in a few years profit greatly by their good judgment and their self denial in making such sacrifices and economies as may be necessary in order to hold fast to this property.

In the course of a statement by one of the important financial authorities in New York the other day the fact was brought out that not in 47 years has it been possible to purchase a United States bond to yield the present rate of income from Liberty Bonds.

This same authority points out that the Federal Reserve Bank reports show that in the last six months of 1919 more than 1½ billions of Liberty Bonds had changed hands, from poorer persons over to persons of wealth who are accumulating these valuable securities now, when the price is excessively low, knowing that besides the interest they pay, the owner who holds them for a few years will realize a handsome profit.

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Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

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THE FARM garden game pays. It is the one best bet in these times of Hi Cost of Living. It's a money saving enterprise and is better than a gold bond because it pays far larger dividends and if given proper attention is almost as safe.

"There never was a more opportune time to get into the garden game than right now." That's the way the situation is sized up by O. F. Whitney, secretary of the Kansas state board of horticulture. And Mr. Whitney is an expert on gardens.

"Food is not getting any more plentiful or cheaper," continued Mr. Whitney. "All foods passing thru the hands of manufacturers are becoming higher. Every pound of food a farmer can grow in a garden is money in his pocket. With prices extremely high every man with a bit of land available should put it into garden. He should get away from the canned goods menu."

A Garden for Every Farm

"There should be a big garden on every farm in Kansas. The farm family can and should produce the bulk of its food in the field or in the pen. A garden is one of the biggest factors in food production for the individual family. It is essential to produce a properly balanced human ration. Nothing can replace certain contributions the garden makes to the family dinner table."

"Labor and capital employed in producing garden crops will yield greater returns than anywhere else. The products of the home garden entirely escape the excessive transportation charges which, it seems apparent, are to become higher. Nobody gets a rakeoff on the production of the garden patch. The garden owner is both the producer and the consumer and in addition acts as the middleman or distributor. The farmer who doesn't plant and tend a garden is making a serious mistake, and his bank balance will show it sooner or later. It is the one thing he can't dodge. He either has a garden or he loses money."

Too many persons plant a garden and forget it. A garden will not function successfully without proper organization and care. It should be a continuous affair. Planting should be arranged so production will continue steadily, without costly breaks which directly interfere with the quality of the food on the dinner table.

If you will plant nothing else in your garden, Mr. Whitney says, be sure and put in potatoes, corn, beans and peas. These are important foods, and provide more nutrition than most other garden crops.

Successive Plantings Necessary

Successive plantings are necessary to obtain the best results. Plantings of beans should be made 10 days apart. The first planting should be made about the last week in April and continue for three months. The plantings should be small and proportioned according to the size of the family. Green Pod or Kidney wax beans are best for summer eating and Limas should be raised for shelled beans.

Fresh roasting ears 100 days during the summer are possible if the corn patch in the garden is organized properly, Mr. Whitney says. And he tells how to do it:

"Begin planting corn, Extra Early Adams, April 10. Ten days later plant Early Adams. At this time also plant Golden Bantam. Make another planting of Golden Bantam 10 days later. On May 10 plant Stowell's Evergreen or Country Gentleman in quantities sufficient to supply the family for present use and enough for canning. On June 1 plant Stowell's Evergreen or Country Gentleman. June 20 make another planting. On July 10 plant Golden Bantam and on July 20 plant Golden Bantam and Early Adams. The last planting, of Early Adams should be made August 1. This will insure roasting ears every day in the summer—a real 100-day production of the cheapest food in the world."

The corn planting for the average farm family should be a row 100 feet long on every date mentioned. If the family is larger than an average, two rows of this length may be planted.

In addition to potatoes, corn, beans and peas, the farm garden should contain tomatoes, squash vines, radishes, cabbage, lettuce, onions, turnips, car-

Why Not Boost the Gardens?

Let's Grow More of the Food of the Family

BY RAY YARNELL

rots and such other vegetables. The average garden can well contain 2 acres, with $\frac{1}{4}$ acre planted to Irish potatoes.

The earlier the garden is planted the better because the aim is to obtain the earliest and largest production possible. Onions, cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, radishes and beets should be planted very early. Cabbage plants should be out by April 10. Squash, tomatoes, egg plants and peppers must not be planted until all danger from frost is past. They should be in the ground by May 10.

Discussion of seedbed-preparation by Mr. Whitney begins with a don't. Don't put any large amount of fresh stable manure on the ground now, he says. Manure should be put on the ground in the fall. His advice is to plow as early as possible in the spring. In the fall when plenty of fertilizer has been added, the ground should be plowed to a depth of about 12 inches. This affords loose soil for root crops and for the roots of other crops. In the spring plowing to a depth of 5 or 6 inches is sufficient for the farm garden.

Early Cultivation Best

Plowing should begin as early as possible in the spring, Mr. Whitney holds. In preparing the seedbed, he says, the harrow should immediately follow the plow because soil freshly turned will dry and form hard lumps which never become pulverized until acted upon by the elements. The harrow after plowing pulverizes the soil and forms an ideal seedbed. It also conserves moisture. Crops can be cultivated readily before planting.

It is advisable to plant the garden crops sufficiently far apart so they can be cultivated with horse power. In this way the garden can be taken care of more quickly and kept in better condition. Rows should be from 28 to 42 inches apart.

A southwest slope is the best for early gardens because it is warm. The garden should be close to the house. It is best if the kitchen door can open into the garden. The patch should be fenced to keep the chickens out but arranged so that when not in use as a garden the ground can be used as a range for poultry.

It is unfortunate, Mr. Whitney says, that the average farmer does not seem to appreciate the value of a garden. Ordinarily they are enthusiastic when planting one, but after that first enthusiasm is dissipated they forget to cultivate the garden and the burden of caring for it falls on the women and children. Cultivation of the garden, the same way field crops are cultivated, is very important, in fact more important than the cultivation of the field crops, Mr. Whitney declares.

Farm gardens are on the increase in Kansas. This is an encouraging sign. There is no question that the surplus, such as there is, from farm gardens will find a ready market at good and remunerative prices. Many farm folks make their gardens pay cash returns and take vegetables to market every time they go to town with produce. The average farm garden, if properly cultivated, ought to yield a surplus. This surplus will depend greatly on the amount of attention the garden receives.

The boys and girls should be given an interest in the garden without being expected to do all the work. If each

can have a section to himself, in which he can plant the crops he desires, his interest will be increased. Where there are two or more children a spirit of friendly rivalry may be fostered which will have surprising production results. The boy and girl should be allowed to profit from their work by selling what they produce. This will encourage their interest and teach lessons of industry and thrift.

Canning comes last, after the garden is grown and is producing, but it is by no means the least important thing about a farm garden. From a winter food point of view it is extremely important. All home owners have or can get canning information which will enable them to can corn, peas and beans at home as effectively as they can be canned in a factory. The possibilities of home canning of garden products are almost unlimited. It is practical to can nearly every vegetable grown in the garden.

And it pays. The housewife who puts up her own vegetables is making money by saving money. The family draws big dividends from her work and from the work in the garden.

Profiteering in Cotton

Senator Capper said in the Senate a few days ago that it is a common occurrence for the speculators on the Cotton Exchange to boost the crop's value 50 million dollars in a single day. In one week, during the crop year, they actually increased it $\frac{1}{2}$ billion dollars. The Senator then quoted from a North Carolina paper to the effect that the cotton manufacturers are making from 100 per cent upon their investment, and that some have not only duplicated their plants in one year, but have paid a dividend also.

Just think of that! Making clear the value of their plants in one year and then some. "There is something wrong as sure as you are born."—The News, Henderson, Tex.

Plant Ensilage Corn Earlier

Planting of ensilage corn last, instead of first, is an expensive mistake very generally made in the Northern portions of the United States, according to specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, who recommended that strong germinating seed of ensilage varieties from regions farther south be planted two or three weeks earlier than the homegrown seed which is planted for grain production. Such a planting program works to the decided benefit of dairymen and other growers of ensilage corn in the Northern states.

When large varieties of ensilage from as far south as Virginia or Missouri, for example, are planted in regions farther north late in May, they make a rapid, long-jointed, tender, succulent growth, and are so green when fall frosts come that they are heavy to handle, low in feeding value, and make ensilage which is sloppy and too sour. But when planted in April or very early May, they make a slower, harder growth; they better withstand spring frosts and summer drouths, reach better maturity, and produce more grain than when planted later. Fall frosts, not spring frosts, are most to be feared.

Early-maturing, home-grown varieties do not need such early planting and will not be benefited in the way

that large ensilage varieties are. The latter tho somewhat dwarfed by very early planting, make ample stalk growth and yield more and riper grain and make richer and sweeter ensilage. The early planting supplies the age necessary for maturing and reproduction. Reproduction is, in this case, grain production.

Early cultivation pays, as it dries and warms the soil surface. If the soil remains wet, it stays cold and the young corn cannot grow, whereas stirring causes the surface to dry rapidly, after which it will absorb heat and feel warm to the hand—a condition favorable to good growth.

Give the Corn a Chance

There is always the temptation, in the rush of the spring work, to plant some of the corn and sorghums in inefficiently prepared soil. Let's not do it this year. The best results cannot be expected unless the seed is planted in well prepared soil, in a good state of tilth and on which the weeds have been killed.

A common mistake is in not breaking up the clods immediately behind the plow. The only safe way is to use the harrow at the close of every half day's work. This is especially true when the soil gets dry.

A common fault in planting sorghums is to give the weeds an undue advantage. The only safe plan is to kill them, preferably with a disk, just before planting. And wait until the ground is well warmed, so the sorghums will have at least an equal chance with their enemies. If more care is taken in seedbed preparation with corn and the sorghums in Kansas—in the application of the principles which every good farmer knows—the yields can be increased greatly.

Testing Increases Production

Cows of the Dickinson county cow testing association increased their average annual butterfat production 35.8 pounds during a 5-year period. When this association started the cows owned by its members were above the average in production. For 1913, 134 cows made full year records, averaging 246 pounds of butterfat to the cow. In 1917 the average of 154 cows having complete records for the year was 281 pounds of butterfat. There are still wide variations in the profit made by the different cows. The high cow in 1917 returned a profit for the year of \$181.42 over the cost of feed. The poorest cow showed a profit of only 2 cents over cost of feed. All records of testing association cows are calculated on the basis of butterfat only. No account is taken of calves produced, skimmilk or manure. These items should cover all labor costs.

Wool Prices on Decline

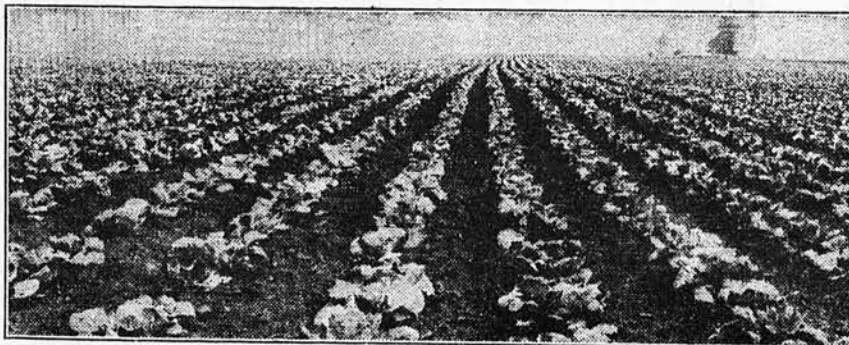
Since November, 1918, the prices of wool have declined in comparison with the same month of the preceding year. The highest average price reached was 60 cents a pound in March and April, 1918, since which time the price fell to as low a figure as 47.9 cents in April, 1919. In January, 1918, the average price was 58.1 cents; January, 1919, 55.2 cents; and in January, 1920, 53.3 cents. The producers' price of 16.7 cents a pound in 1913 advanced to 58 cents in 1918, and fell to 51 cents in 1919. These figures are in accordance with reports received by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Farm Cow a National Asset

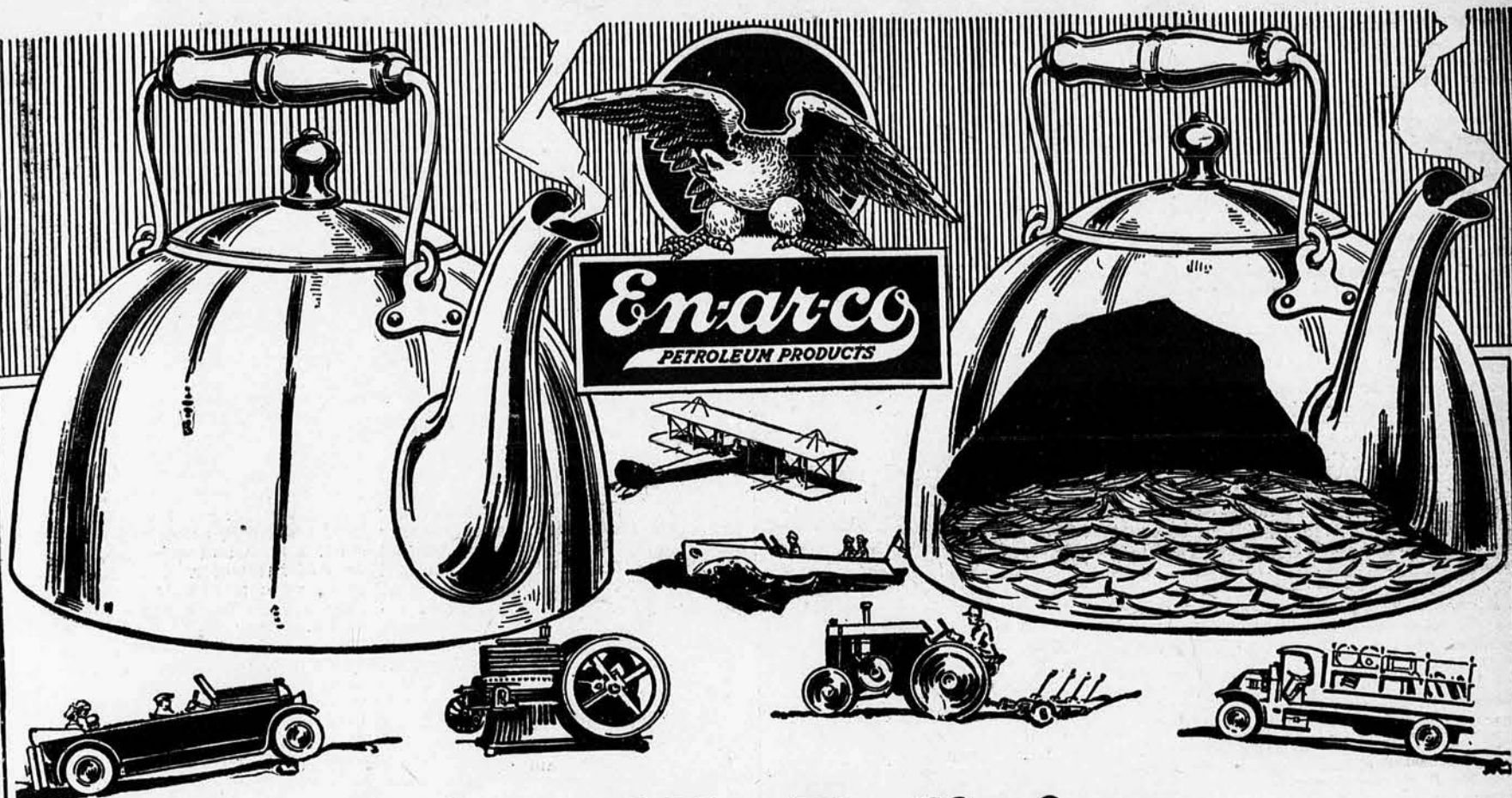
The farm cow that gives milk for human food stands first, with a total value of \$2,022,000,000 as compared with other classes of farm animals for January 1, 1920, by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. Not even the total value of all other cattle is equal to the value of the dairy cow.

The average price a head of milk cows in this country has increased from \$58.25, since January 1, 1915, to \$91.95, the average for 1919, or a gain of 58 per cent in five years, according to the Bureau.

Much of the shale soil of South-eastern Kansas needs applications of ground limestone.



A Field of Cabbage in the Kansas River Valley; Much of the Success of the Commercial Growers is Due to the Good Cultivation.



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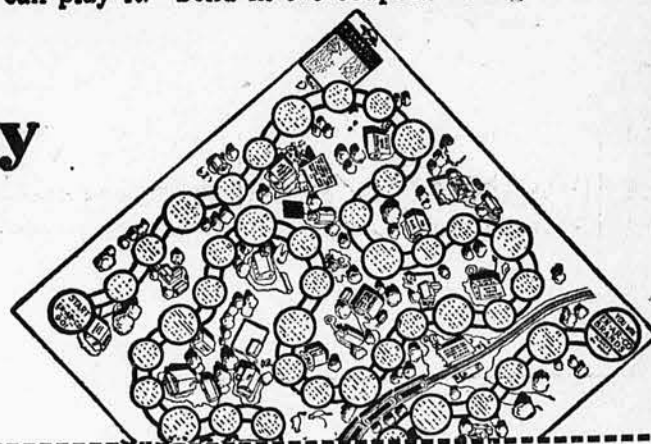
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Postoffice
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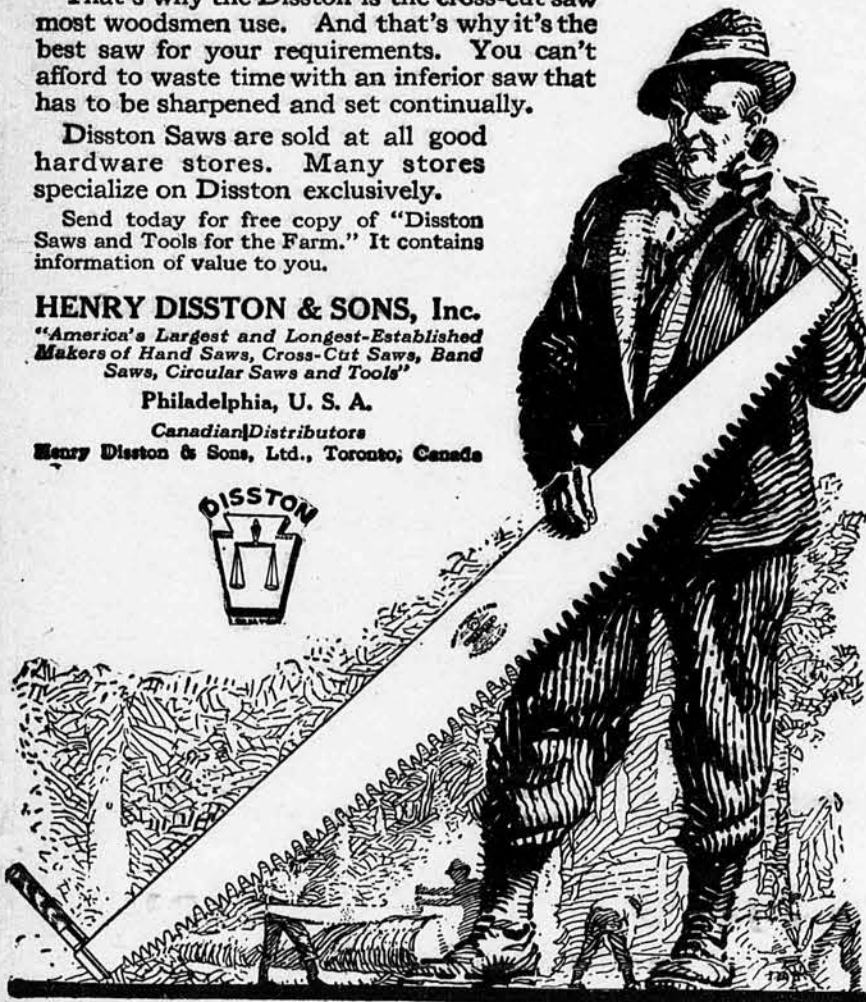
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Let's Dress Up the House

White Wash, Paper and Paint Hide Many Defects

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

HOUSES are now in great demand in the country as well as in the city. The high price of lumber and the scarcity of building materials has caused many farm owners to fix up their old houses instead of building new homes they had planned for this year. Many farm women also look forward to spring as the season of the year for a general housecleaning, that includes painting, papering, whitewashing and calimining.

The busy farm woman thru the winter months often finds herself so burdened with household duties that many parts of the home have to be neglected until conditions are more favorable and she has more time to undertake the work. The cold disagreeable weather makes it necessary to burn coal or wood during the winter months and the stove or furnace causes additional dirt and dust to accumulate thruout the house that eventually must be removed. The carpets or the rugs catch a great deal of this and much of it cannot be removed by dusting and sweeping. The smoke and dust from the stove also darken and discolor the walls and curtains so that they have to be recleaned and put in order. By the time spring arrives the whole house needs cleaning and renovating.

Rugs and Floor Stains

Rugs of medium size are handled more easily than carpets which cover the whole room. Most women prefer rugs not larger than 9 by 12 feet and paint or stain the floor around the edges of the rug. Nearly all paint and wall paper companies, drug stores and hardware stores carry a good assortment of floor stains. Every spring when the job of housecleaning has been completed it will be a good plan to apply a new coat of floor stain and finishing material to the floor in order to keep it looking neat and attractive. These stains are inexpensive and can be applied by anyone and with but little difficulty.

The walls and ceilings present a somewhat more difficult task. Both should be thoroly cleaned and brushed and if badly colored and smoke-stained it will be best to cover the surface with whitewash, calimine, paint, wall paper, grass cloth, burlap or fabrikona as may be preferred. In selecting colors for the rugs, walls and ceiling of each room one must be careful to select colors that harmonize with the furniture and other furnishings of the room. Most of the large paint manufacturing companies publish free books or pamphlets giving suggestions covering all of these points. In general the ceilings should be of a lighter color than the walls of the room. Highly figured effects in wall paper should be avoided. Solid colors will be found more lasting and pleasing, but just now the tapestry designs are very popular.

How to Make Whitewash

If the wall paper is regarded as too expensive the next best plan would be to use a good whitewash or calimine for covering the surface of the walls and the ceiling of each room. For the kitchen, the cellar or basement, and the hen house, whitewash will be very satisfactory if properly made and applied. A good whitewash for the interior of the house can be made by slack- ing 1 bushel or 62 pounds of quicklime

in 15 gallons of water. Mix these ingredients in a barrel and keep the barrel covered until steam stops rising. Stir occasionally to prevent scorching. Next beat up 2½ pounds of rye flour in ½ gallon of cold water, then add 2 gallons of boiling water. Common wheat flour may be used but it is not so satisfactory as the rye flour. Also dissolve 2½ pounds of rock salt in 2½ gallons of hot water. Mix the last two preparations, then pour the resulting mixture into the first mixture prepared in the barrel. Then stir until all the ingredients are thoroly mixed. This whitewash is recommended by insurance companies and is used in many of the large implement factories.

For weather-proof whitewash to be used on fences, barns and outbuildings slack 1 bushel of quicklime in 12 gallons of hot water. Dissolve 2 pounds of common table salt and 1 pound of zinc sulfate in 2 gallons of boiling water. Pour this mixture into the barrel containing the quicklime and water and stir thoroly. Then add 2 gallons of skim milk and stir the contents of the barrel thoroly. If 1 ounce of alum is added to each gallon of whitewash it will prevent the mixture from washing off. Flour paste answers the same purpose, but needs zinc sulfate as a preservative. If silicate of soda solution is added in the proportion of 1 to 10 the whitewash will act as a fireproof cement. A pound of cheap bar soap dissolved in a gallon of boiling water and added to approximately 5 gallons of thick whitewash will give the mixture a gloss like oil paint. A wide whitewash brush should be used to apply the mixture. It should be spread on rather lightly, no attempt being made to brush it in as we do with an oil paint.

Ready Made Mixtures

When whitewash is not desired very good effects can be obtained with calimines or cold water paints which have as their basis whitening or carbonate of lime instead of caustic lime. The material does not adhere without the addition of glue or some other binder. To make the ordinary white calimine stir and mix 16 pounds of whitening with 1 gallon of boiling water. Stir the mixture until it is free of all lumps. Also soak ½ pound of sizing glue for 4 hours in a pint of cold water. Dissolve this in a double cooker, pour this solution into the whitening mixture and stir the contents of the vessel thoroly. After the preparation has stood about half an hour it is ready for use.

To make the calimine damp-proof add ¼ pound phosphate of soda dissolved in 1 pint of boiling water. However, it will be best to mix the phosphate of soda with the whitening first and then add the glue. When tints are desired any pigments may be used that are not affected by lime. Yellow ochers, sienna, umbers, Venetian red, Para red, maroon oxide, ultramarine blue, ultramarine green, chromium oxide, and bone-black may be used according to the color desired. When lamp-black is used it will be best to stir it well in hot water containing a little soap or in cold water containing a little borax in order to overcome the greasy nature of this coloring matter.

Sometimes the various calimine tints can be purchased at drug stores and

(Continued on Page 16.)



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Scene on the farm of Alex Chitome, Jefferson, S. D.

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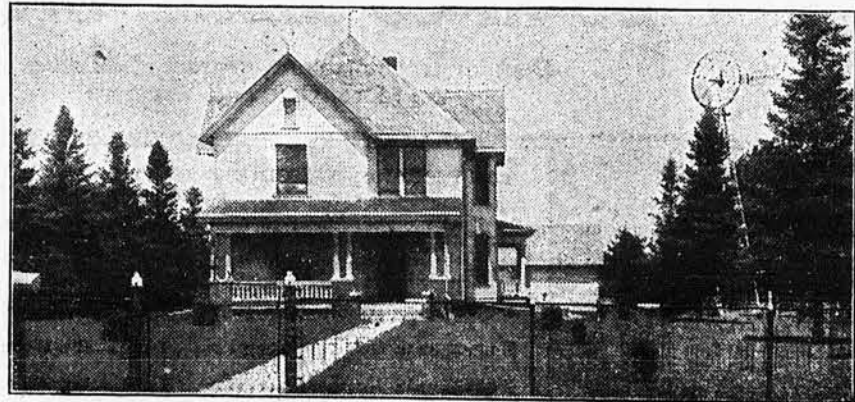
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A Little Paint with the Right Kind of Wall Paper, and Good Calimine Used Properly, Will Make the Home Look More Cheerful and Attractive.

Grow Right Kinds of Corn

Rainfall, Climate and Soil Affect Crop Yields

BY C. C. CUNNINGHAM

CORN THAT will give best results, must be adapted to the conditions under which it is grown. An adapted variety is one that will mature at the proper time to take full advantage of the growing season and ripen properly. If some other factor such as moisture or fertility is the limiting one, the variety of corn should be of such size that it will utilize to the best advantage the supply of these materials available under normal conditions. It should also be thoroly acclimated.

These factors are very important ones, much more so than the color of the corn, the shape and type of the ears, depth or kind of kernels, and other minor characters, and should be given the most consideration in choosing a variety of corn.

Effect of Growing Season

As a general rule the variety of corn should have a growing period long enough to utilize the entire growing season favorable to the development of corn. A variety that requires 130 days in which to mature will produce a greater number of bushels than a variety that ripens in 100 days, because of the longer period during which it functions. For example two varieties of corn, the Kansas Sunflower and Pride of the North, were grown under comparative conditions on the Kansas State Experiment Station Farm for seven consecutive years. The Kansas Sunflower matures in about 125 days and is well suited to Eastern Kansas conditions as regard size and length of the growing period, while the Pride of the North matures long before the end of the growing season. The Kansas Sunflower outyielded the other variety 7.3 bushels an acre because of its size and longer growing period.

Similar results were obtained in tests in which the Kansas Sunflower and Minnesota No. 13, a 90-day corn, were compared. Seventeen tests conducted in Allen, Butler, Cowley, Riley, Dickinson and Reno counties in co-operation with farmers were made in 1912, 1914, 1915 and 1916. The Kansas Sunflower averaged 46.6 bushels an acre in these tests while the Minnesota No. 13 yielded only 20.6 bushels an acre. The Minnesota No. 13 is a standard variety for growing in Minnesota and South Dakota, but it is not sufficiently large to take advantage of the entire growing season when grown in Eastern Kansas and therefore produced relatively poor yields.

Rainfall as a Factor

In Central and Western Kansas and sometimes in the remainder of the state the annual precipitation rather than the length of the growing season is the limiting factor in the production of corn. That is, the yields are low because of a lack of moisture rather than any other factor. In this part of the state the varieties that produce the maximum yields of corn on the average are considerably smaller than those grown in the same latitude in Eastern Kansas where the rainfall is greater.

Tests have been conducted in Eastern, West Central and Western Kansas in which the Kansas Sunflower, a medium large variety, the Pride of Saline, a medium variety and Freed White Dent, a medium early variety, were compared. In Eastern Kansas where the rainfall was greatest the largest variety yielded the most on the average and the Freed White Dent, the smallest and earliest variety, produced the least. In West Central and Western Kansas, the Freed White Dent yielded the best. The difference in favor of the Freed, was relatively greater in Western than in West Central Kansas. The difference in yield was due to the relative size of the three varieties. In Eastern Kansas the Freed White Dent did not grow sufficiently large or long to take advantage of the moisture available, while in the western part of the state where the moisture is limited there was not a sufficient amount to maintain to maturity a large late maturing crop such as is produced by Kansas Sunflower corn. As a result the large late variety is more likely to be injured by

drouth and produce relatively low yields of grain in practically every instance.

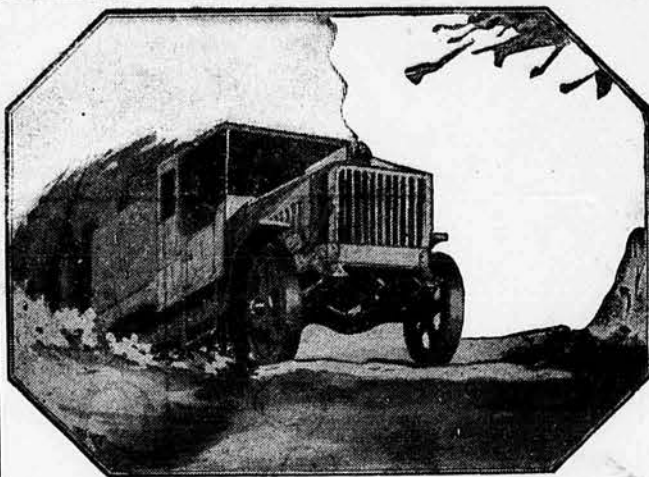
Shallow soils in Eastern Kansas, those underlaid with rock, gravel or an impervious hardpan, are subject to drouth because of their inability to retain a reserve supply of moisture. Varieties of corn grown on these soils are subject to the same condition as those grown under a limited rainfall. For this reason, early varieties usually give best results on shallow soils in Eastern Kansas.

Thoroly acclimated varieties of corn give best results, other things being equal. Practically all experiments in which acclimated varieties were compared with varieties introduced from other localities show that the acclimated corn produces the highest yields, and that the longer a variety is grown in a given environment and the more thoroly acclimated it becomes, the greater its superiority over introduced varieties. A variety is acclimated when it possesses the ability to thrive in a given environment as a result of having grown in that environment for many generations. The factors to which it becomes adjusted are largely

climatic ones. Kansas grown seed of seven different varieties was compared with seed of the same varieties introduced from seven other states. These comparisons were made on the Kansas Experiment Station farm at Manhattan, Kan., during the seven year period 1903 to 1909 inclusive. With but one exception, the seed produced in Kansas outyielded that introduced from other states. For the forty comparisons that were made, the average yield was 6.5 bushels an acre in favor of the Kansas grown seed.

Similar results were obtained in variety tests conducted in co-operation with farmers thruout the eastern half of the state in which home-grown seed of Kansas Sunflower, Boone County White and Reid's Yellow Dent corn were compared with seed of the same variety introduced from other parts of the state. In a majority of the tests, the home-grown seed was originally obtained from the same source from which the introduced was obtained. That is, the introduced and the home-grown seed were of the same strain of corn, but the latter had been locally grown for several years and had become more or less acclimated. During the seven year period, 1911 to 1917, sixty-five comparisons were made. The home-grown seed produced 3.8 bushels more an acre than that which was introduced into the respective localities in which the tests were conducted.

(Continued on Page 15.)



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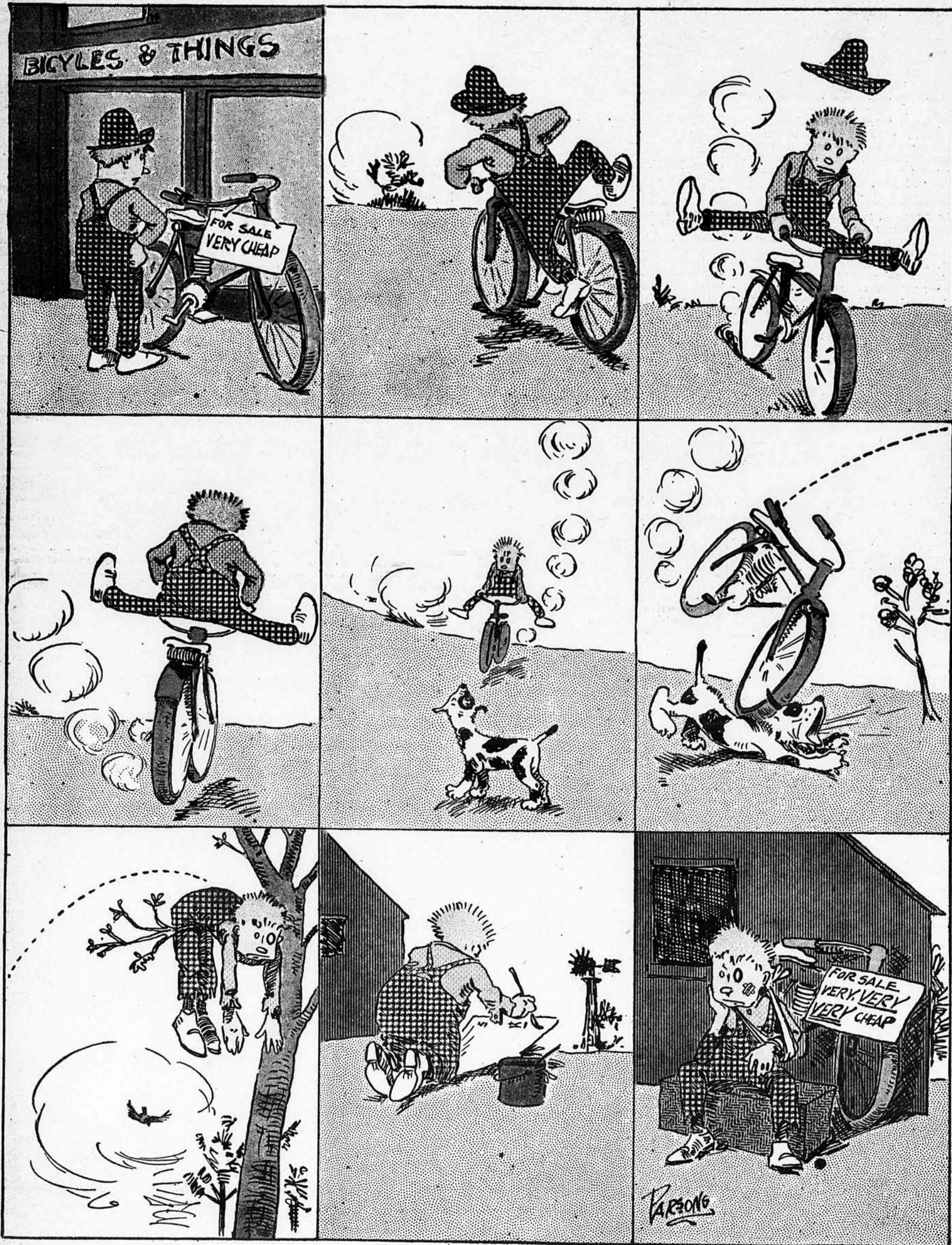
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Save Hogs From Diseases

Farmers Should be Protected Against Losses

BY DR. H. M. GRAEFE



THE HIGH PRICE for land which has been in effect for the past four years has made the raising of stocker pigs almost prohibitive in the corn belt states of our country, consequently, the South which has a wonderful opportunity before it in raising pigs, has been called upon to supply these feeders to the farmers in the corn belt to finish with the Northern grain.

The stocker and feeder hog business has grown so rapidly recently that the greatest amount of efficiency in handling them has been overlooked repeatedly in the eagerness to place the pig in the feed lot on full feed, with the least expense and waste of time. This laxity on the part of those handling these pigs is in many instances, responsible for a very great loss from vaccinated pigs handled thru public market centers in particular.

Interstate Regulations

According to the regulations of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, swine cannot be shipped interstate nor from public market centers for feeder purposes unless vaccinated against hog cholera. This is a very necessary procedure because they will invariably die of cholera unless protected. However, the immunization process to which the pig is subjected is a tax on the vitality of the animal, and unless its constitution is strong enough to withstand this process, a heavy reaction is apparent and quite often a mild or chronic type of cholera results which may be complicated with pneumonia or inflammation of the stomach and intestines. Cholera being a disease of swine which has many characteristics of typhoid in the human, it seems reasonable that hogs may die from cholera pneumonia the same as a person dies of typhoid-pneumonia in instances where the animal lives several days to give time for complications to develop.

The immunization of swine with anti-cholera serum and cholera virus is a success and should be used wherever it is necessary to protect hogs against hog cholera infection. However, to get the proper results, animals should be vaccinated under circumstances that are conducive to maintaining the proper vitality of the pig. In order to explain why such heavy losses are sometimes encountered in stocker pigs vaccinated on public market centers, let us follow him from the time he starts on his trip to the stock yards until he arrives back in the feed lot, a vaccinated pig.

A Dangerous Practice

A small percentage of this class of pigs are rushed on the market by someone who does not believe in vaccination when cholera appears in the herd or an adjoining herd, consequently, they are either infected or exposed to cholera at that time. Another percentage are pigs which have been starved or improperly cared for and are shipped because they are weak in vitality and will not make money with the kind of feed and care given them. The remainder of this class of pigs we will grant are hogs of ordinary thrift and vitality. But what happens to them? They are loaded usually thru dirty, infected stock pens and into stock cars with from 3 to 6 inches of dirt on the floor. Then comes a trip by freight, which may require 36 hours to reach the market center, where he is fitted for sale by being permitted to gorge with corn and water, for the "fill," usually without even time to get rest after the

debilitating trip to the yards. He is sold during the day and run across the scales and to the vaccinating pens where anti-cholera serum and cholera virus are administered. They are then dipped or sprayed in a disinfecting solution, permitted to dry and usually engorged on corn again before loading out. Would any man gorge himself with a large greasy steak at the time he was being vaccinated against typhoid? The engorgement with corn creates a slight digestive disturbance which is debilitating, likewise is the dipping and riding on the cars debilitating. There is nothing done from the time the animal leaves the farm until he is vaccinated and placed back in the feed lot but what is detrimental to his vitality. Yes, even more, immediately after the feeders arrive from the market center, the stockman usually starts them on a full feed of corn, which causes additional intestinal derangement and further weakens their constitution, making them more susceptible to a heavy reaction just at the time when their system is called upon to withstand the effect of vaccination. The result is a "break" from vaccination, a low grade or mild type of cholera in most cases with the various complications, which is far more difficult to control than is the loss from an acute, typical case of cholera.

How to Handle Stock Hogs

The stocker pig business is a necessity—however, it never can be a very profitable proposition as long as such large death losses are experienced. Prospective purchasers should satisfy themselves or in case of order buying, instruct the commission merchant that only fresh hogs should be purchased. They should be given a rest before and properly vaccinated under supervision of a veterinarian employed by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, with a sufficient amount of anti-cholera serum and virus, dipped under the most favorable circumstances and care taken to ship in a cleaned and disinfected car which has been properly "bedded" and prepared for a comfortable trip. It is economy to pay a premium for stocker pigs that have not been engorged with corn for a "fill" and then keep them on a light diet with a very little or better still, with no corn for at least 10 days after the arrival in the feed lot. Fresh water and clean, well ventilated and comfortable shelter is essential. If any animals sicken, they should be segregated and given special feed, comfort and care. Hogs that show signs of sickness are those which have not been properly immunized; therefore, the extent of the loss will depend on this fact. Experience in dealing with these conditions indicates the loss range from 15 to 80 per cent. It is obvious therefore, that recommendations for treatment depend upon conditions encountered. If circumstances indicate very few pigs have been immunized properly, it may be advisable to re-vaccinate, with extra large doses of anti-cholera serum in connection with special diet and care, with proper sanitary measures. In other cases, it may be advisable to care for the herd without re-vaccination, except to administer large doses of anti-cholera serum to the pigs actually sick. Attend to proper segregation, diet and sanitation. Placing the pigs on alfalfa pasture in season is indicated.

Bacterins of various kinds are advocated and used by some authorities, but to my opinion, with no success in the

field. It is my opinion they have no virtue and any good results attributed to the use of bacterins are more probably due to greater care in dieting and handling the herd. Many times bacterins are used on herds about the time the disease has run its course, and the bacterin treatment is credited with wonderful results. Intestinal antiseptics are sometimes beneficial in the drinking water. It serves to eliminate some of the secondary or complicated conditions of the intestinal form; however, it should never be regarded as having curative properties. A light bowel evacuant such as a small dose of Epsom salts in the drinking water, or in a shorts swill, is always indicated when the pigs first arrive from the stock yards.

It is no rare occurrence for reports to reach the United States Bureau of Animal Industry office indicating losses of from 50 to 150 head of swine from stock yard shipments, and in practically all instances, the cause of the trouble is traceable to improper handling in transit, the hogs being on the road an unnecessary length of time, or else the animals are improperly fed and housed in insanitary quarters on the farm. Unless more attention is paid to these problems by those interested in the handling of stocker and feeder pigs, the business will be placed in such bad repute as to make it necessary for the state livestock sanitary officials to issue more stringent rules.

Grow Right Kinds of Corn

(Continued from Page 13.)

These tests prove that the general opinion among farmers, that it is advisable to obtain new seed every few years is an erroneous one. The only time when it is desirable to change seed is when an inferior variety of corn has been grown or where the farmer has made no effort to select the seed properly year after year. The environment for corn in West Central and Western Kansas is not favorable because of the cool nights during the spring and hot dry conditions that are likely to prevail during midsummer. Natural selections is very rigid and only the more vigorous and hardy strains survive. Corn that is grown under these conditions for many years acquires a hardiness and vigor that is rarely developed in varieties produced in a congenial environment.



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There is a demand for threshing with this machine. It's the thresher that "saves the farmer's thresh bill" in grain saved from the stack.

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balanced ration that builds
tissue and increases strength
of body and mind.

"There's a Reason"

Fitting Lambs for Market

The Flock Must be Healthy and Well Fed

BY D. A. SPENCER



There Should be a Good Flock of Sheep on Every Farm. The Breeding
Flock Must be Healthy, Vigorous and Reasonably Well Nourished.

LAMBS must be well born in order
to sell for the best prices. The
breeding flock needs to be healthy,
vigorous, and reasonably well nour-
ished, but first of all, they must have
mutton tendencies. Perfection in mutton
type can be obtained most econom-
ically in good purebred mutton sires,
nevertheless, mutton type in the ewe
flock is valuable, provided it doesn't
cost too much, and is accompanied with
good milking qualities.

In a previous article the writer has
discussed the needs of the flock dur-
ing the lambing season while the pur-
pose of this article is to set forth their
needs, from lambing time until the
lambs are ready for market. It is as-
sumed that those who would get the
most out of their lamb crop have ob-
served those essential factors in winter
management, such as feed, exercise
and general care of the pregnant ewes,
but it is indeed very important that
good winter care be followed by ample
feed, exercise and attention during the
spring and summer, for neglect at this
time would cut short the returns that
should otherwise be expected from
proper winter management.

Feeding the Ewes

During the first few days after lamb-
ing, ewes should be fed lightly on grain,
until their lambs are 3 or 4 days old,
usually ½ pound of a grain mixture,
such as equal parts by weight of corn
and oats, is sufficient for a daily al-
lowance for every ewe. In addition
to this grain, the ewes should have
as much choice roughage as they will
clean up readily. Two or three pounds
of good clover or alfalfa hay, together
with as much bright corn fodder or
good oat straw as they care for, should
be enough for a daily roughage al-
lowance for a ewe of medium size. The
grain allowance should be increased
gradually so that the ewes will be get-
ting about 1 pound daily for each 125
pound ewe, in 10 days or two weeks
after lambing. Rather heavy feeding
is advisable until regular pasture sea-
son. It is also important that the flock
have plenty of daily exercise.

The exact time for docking and cas-
trating lambs may vary somewhat, ac-
cording to weather conditions and the
desires of individual growers. Lambs
may be docked and castrated success-
fully at the age of from 1 week to 3
weeks. The average lamb needs about
one week to develop from birth before
this operation but it should be done
before the lambs are a month old, in
order to avoid excessive bleeding and
to avoid retarding growth. Docking
with the hot iron prevents excessive
bleeding and is especially valuable for
lambs more than 3 weeks old. In cas-
trating, the hands, instruments and
wounds should be kept clean and thor-
oly disinfected. The Missouri Experi-
ment station circular 61, "Docking and
Castrating Lambs," may be obtained
free of charge from the Missouri Ex-
periment station, Columbia, Mo. Sheep
commission men of Kansas City, St.
Louis and Chicago are worrying about
lamb raisers for fear that the market
will discriminate more than ever
against undocked and uncastrated
lambs. The "Eat More Lamb" cam-
paign is teaching the consuming pub-
lic to appreciate choice lamb and mutton
and naturally these persons avoid
that which is strong and "bucky."

The Use of the Creep

When the lambs are 1 week or 10
days old, they will begin to nibble at
the feed. If they are to be ready for
market by weaning time, or when they
are from 3 to 5 months old, they should
be encouraged to take as much grain
as they will eat. Nursing lambs grow
rapidly, and make efficient use of
grain. At this time they should have
a creep where they can eat grain and
choice clover or alfalfa hay by them-
selves. Farmers who have kept care-
ful records on their creep feeding op-
erations report excellent profits from
this method.

A good grain mixture for suckling
lambs is, by weight, corn 3 parts, oats
3 parts, oil meal 1 part. Corn and oats
should be ground during the first
month—and after the second month the
corn should be increased to 6 parts.
If oats are not available, bran may be
substituted for them.

Fresh pastures or foreign crops of
clover, alfalfa, rape or rye promote
rapid growth and hold the stomach
worms in check. Soybeans or cowpeas
are also helpful, but must be sown early
in order to use for lambs that are to be
sent to market at from 3 to 5 months
old. The entire flock should have a
constant supply of salt and good water
thruout the year, especially during the
suckling period.

Treatment for Stomach Worms

Losses due to stomach worms and
other internal parasites may be pre-
vented to a considerable extent by
rather frequent change to fresh pas-
tures, but on farms where sheep have
been kept for several years, there is
frequently danger of the flock becom-
ing infested with parasites, especially
stomach worms. It may be impossible
to provide enough fresh pastures to
avoid trouble with these worms, in
which case, bluestone solution, if prop-
erly used, may be very effective in
overcoming the trouble. The standard
strength of bluestone solution is ¼

pound bluestone crystals to 3 gallons
of water. This ¼ pound of blue-
stone crystals should be finely pow-
dered and dissolved in a pint
of boiling water, and made up with 3
gallons of cold water. The dosage for
lambs younger than 12 months is 1½
fluid ounces, and for mature sheep 3½
fluid ounces. This should be given as
a drench. To avoid strangling, a
drenching tube will be more satisfac-
tory than a drenching bottle. For com-
plete information in regard to the blue-
stone treatment, sheep growers are re-
ferred to Circular No. 47, "Stomach
Worms in Sheep," which may be ob-
tained free of charge from the Division
of Publications, United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

It is usually advisable to market
the early spring lambs when 3 to 5
months old. Lambs gain very little
during the hot summer and are easily
infested with stomach worms at that
time. This plan saves feed and labor,
and as lamb receipts at the open mar-
kets are usually not as heavy at this
time as in the fall, the prices may be
more satisfactory.

When shipping, it is necessary to
avoid overcrowding for many lambs
may be trampled and suffocated. A
rather common source of loss is over-
feeding just before shipping. Some be-
lieve this will reduce the shrink, but it
really increases the shrink. When the
lambs are loaded onto the train, they
may be surrounded with new scenes
and considerable excitement, which
may cause their stomachs to be upset.
An overloaded stomach only increases
the trouble. In taking them from the
ewes and pasture, they should be loaded
with just the usual amount of feed,
and dispatched to market as promptly
as possible.

Heavy milking ewes will need some
attention after the lambs are sold or
weaned, for spoiled udders are often
caused by neglect at this time. Those
that have considerable milk ought to
be partially stripped out every day or
two until they are safely dried up.

Let's Dress Up the House

(Continued from Page 12.)

paint shops, and when this can be
done much of the preliminary labor in
calcinizing can be saved. Better re-
sults also will probably be obtained in
the tinting. A few hours of time spent
in calcinizing old dingy walls will
brighten up the appearance of a room
wonderfully.

No job of spring cleaning is com-
plete until the walls and ceilings of
every room have been dusted, cleaned
and put into thoro order. When the
surfaces get old and dingy a few dol-
lars spent in whitewashing, papering,
painting or calcinizing will prove a
mighty good investment. Many a place
that is offered for sale "goes begging
on the market," just because the in-
terior of the house has a dull, dingy,
and unattractive appearance. Many a
farm boy and many a farm girl has left
home because of the unattractive and
dismal surroundings in which they
were forced to live. Housecleaning and
"fixing up" the place ought not to be
postponed every year until spring, but
it should be kept going all thru the
year. The house that is cleaned only
once a year thoroly is much like a
man who takes a bath once a year and
thinks that he has done his entire duty
toward society as well as himself with
just the one effort. Let's spend a
little time every day and every week
fixing up the home and in a short time
we will surprise ourselves with what
we have accomplished. Our efforts
will inspire others to do likewise, for
Neighbor Jones will decide that he
wishes his house to look neat and at-
tractive too and he will begin to "fix
up" his place and by and by the whole
neighborhood will take the hint and a
suggestion is all that is needed. Don't
postpone that job of painting or white-
washing another day. Get busy with
the outside work now. A small invest-
ment in paint, tinting and wall-paper-
ing will bring big returns, and will
make the old house look as good as a
new one.

Our Best Three Offers

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

Protect the Skunks

The skunk is not difficult to trap, is not clever with his wits, and often approaches tameness. Because of the skunk's liking for the ways of civilization and his all-year-round feeling of neighborliness, farmers and trappers sometimes take unfair advantage of him by hunting and trapping him out of season.

Summer killing of skunk is both unnecessary and unwise. To the trapper a skunk pelt taken in summer is worth little or nothing. The farmer who goes out to exterminate the skunk on his land "simply to be rid of the pest," is making a mistake, too. For a skunk on the farm is a real "anti-pest," helping to get rid of many rodents, insects, and other animals that do damage to the crops.

The trapper should avoid all out-of-season killing of skunk and go out of his way as often as possible to help conserve the supply. Remember that the skunk is your real friend, and if properly cared for, will yield you big profits year after year. If you are careless about this matter and trap indiscriminately, you are just squandering your own wealth and depriving yourself of future revenue.

You should look upon the fur-bearing animals of your section as your fur crop and attend to it carefully during all seasons. Just as you do to your grain or livestock. Get all your neighbors and trapper friends to co-operate with you in the work of fur conservation.

Capper Talks for Farmers

Senator Capper of Kansas says farmers should make known their wishes to their members in Congress by personal letters and resolutions. He thinks the more are sent the better will be the chances for passing the Capper-Hersman bill.

He thinks the only objection to the Capper-Hersman bill is the fear on the part of the public that it is "class legislation."

All that the farmers wish, he says, is that the law as it now stands be clarified, "to make it plain that those engaged in co-operative enterprises may know that they are on safe ground."

"They ask," he added, "to be permitted to do business in a legitimate way. Co-operative farm organizations do not wish to be threatened with prosecutions, as many of them have been threatened recently, and compelled to go to great expense and great inconvenience in defending themselves. I think the prospects will be reasonably good that the measure will be successful. But we need your help and the help of every agricultural organization and every one interested in agriculture."—Farmers' Dispatch, St. Paul, Minn.

Keep the Roads Dragged

Road draggers should be busy every day during the spring thaw-out, say the highway commission engineers.

Every trip of the drag during the present and next few weeks means much to the early opening up of the dirt roads to normal conditions. Road surfaces brought to good condition by frequent draggings, packed down by traffic of the next few weeks will put the traveling surface in good condition to shed the water which is sure to come during the spring and early summer rain periods.

If roads are permitted to become full of ruts now and stay so, the entire road grade will become water-soaked. While the road crust may become firm and hard, the subgrade for a long period will still contain an excess of moisture and not give to the hard crust the support it should have to withstand heavy traffic. Keep the road drags going until the frost is out of the ground and until the roads have dried up. Every round trip made during the thawing out process will pay returns in better road conditions and more easily maintained roads later in the season.

Clean Up Week, April 19-24

The state fire marshal's annual report shows that during 1919 \$3,664,086 worth of property was destroyed by fire, a reduction of more than 1 million dollars over the years 1917 and

1918. Notwithstanding this great reduction, the drain on the resources of our state was far too great, and it is most desirable that a still greater saving be shown at the close of the present year.

During the year past, the state had two memorable occasions in fire prevention work, the first being "Clean-up Week" in the spring, and the observance of Fire Prevention Day, October 9, and I am convinced that they contributed no small share to the wonderful saving shown.

Clean streets and alleys, clean yards and clean homes, clean barns, not only speak well of the civic pride of the community, but they serve to prevent fire and the spread of disease.

Cleanliness is inexpensive, while filth and dirt are costly.

In order to bring about a concerted effort all over the state for a still greater reduction of fire losses and to promote more sanitary conditions Governor Henry J. Allen has designated the week of April 19-24 inclusive as Clean-up Week and is urging that every resident of the state devote whatever time is necessary to the work of cleaning up streets, alleys, roadways, yards, homes, barns and business premises.

Decrease in Farm Horses

The estimated number of horses on farms and ranches January 1 of this year was 21,109,000 a decrease of 373,000 head, or 1.7 per cent, compared with a year ago. The total value of these animals this year is estimated at \$1,992,542,000, as against \$2,114,897,000 last year. This means an average value a head for horses of all ages of \$94.30, compared with \$98.45 a year ago. The average value a head 10 years ago was \$108.03. From these figures it is not difficult to understand why the horse market is regarded as unsettled and the future equally uncertain. The best demand during the past year has been in the South, while decreases have occurred on the Western ranges.

Steers Bring Good Price

Twenty-nine Shorthorn steers were recently sold by Robert Ackly, a Finney county breeder, for \$2,075, or more than \$70 each. They were coming 1 year and 2 years old.

Jazz is passing, but there'll probably be a little of it in some of the political platforms.—Toledo Blade.

HOW TO BE AUTO EXPERT

The demand for men who understand the operation and repair of automobiles and tractors at salaries of \$100 to \$400 monthly is so great that D. T. Bartlett, president of Bartlett's Wichita Automobile & Tractor School, offers to send, without charges, to all who want to learn the business, a large illustrated book entitled "The Way to a Better Job." If you are interested just drop a card to Mr. Bartlett, 154 North Topeka Ave., Wichita, Kansas, and request a free copy.

Read

the classified advertising columns. They may save you many dollars.

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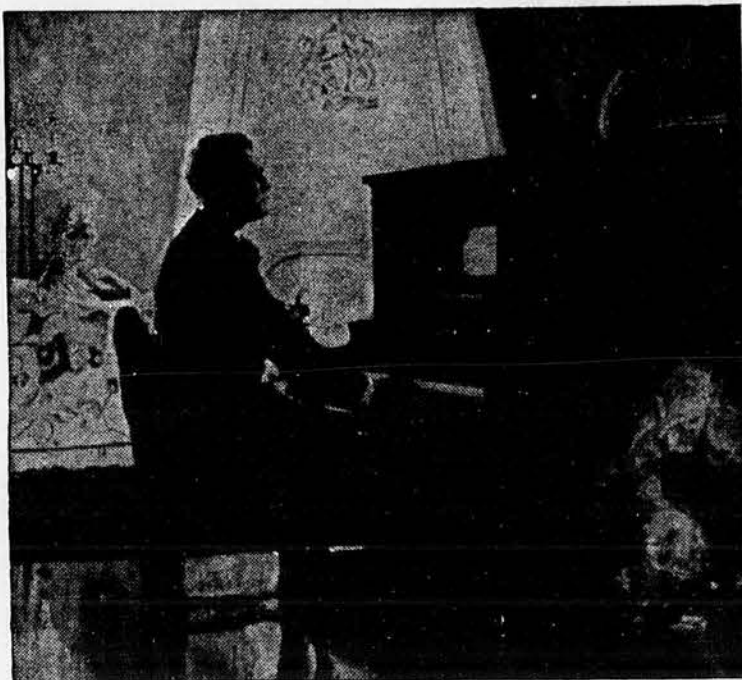
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Does She? I'll Say She Does



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That is true of nearly everybody. Because playing the piano is a two-sided art. The mechanical art of "reading" and "fingering" — and the mental art of playing the music interestingly.

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The Gulbransen starts you off at the point in musical education where perfect command of the piano is accomplished. It strikes the right notes unfailingly. And it enables you to play them in any desired style of shading, phrasing or rhythm. It offers every degree of tone value. It gives you full control of all of these.

Now then, if you enjoy music, you have the chance to make music — with equal enjoyment to those who listen. If you habitually hum or whistle, or keep time to a good march or dance, you are naturally musical. You will play the Gulbransen interestingly and with improving taste.

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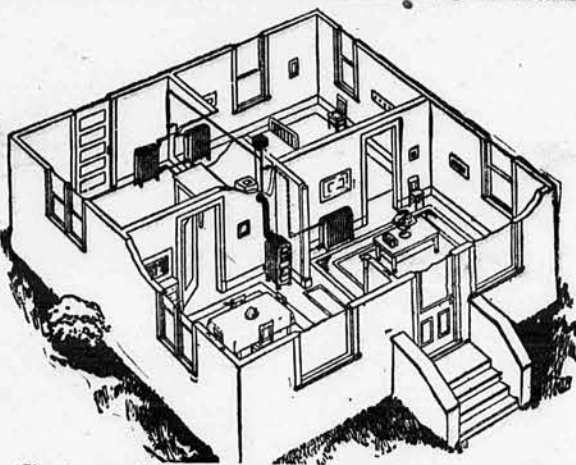
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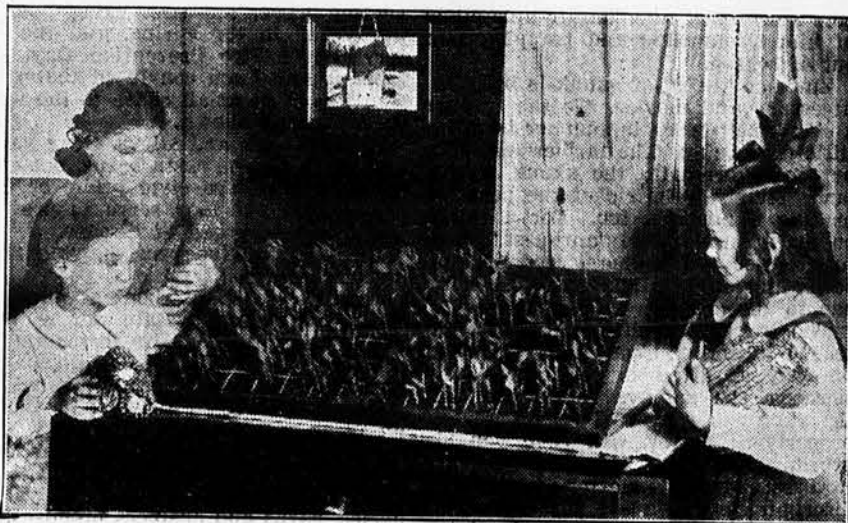
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Schools To Help Farmers

Pupils Can Test Field and Garden Seed

BY C. R. PHIPPS



THE rural teacher should know Agriculture. She should know all the business needs and all the social needs of her people; for the teacher has great opportunities for leadership and organization, not alone among her pupils, but among the parents and the young folks as well. If she is progressive, she will take advantage of these opportunities.

If agriculture is to be taught most successfully, it must be given seasonal order. That is, the teacher should study the production or the handling of a certain farm product at the very time at which the farm home is dealing with this product. This is what we call "seasonal order of study," and it is very effective. For the child carries the information home, and the parents profit thru group study of the problem in season.

Essentials of Good Seed.

What is a good seed? Among other requirements, a good seed must meet these demands. It must grow; it must yield well; it must reproduce its own characteristics faithfully; and it must be adapted to the region in which it is to be grown—that is, it must mature. But, above all, it must grow!

It is not sufficient merely to select good seed in the field at harvest time; or to store this seed carefully during winter. In addition, this seed must be tested. For seed is not "good" if it will not grow strong plants.

So, one of the best things the rural school may do for the district agriculturally, is to test the farm seeds each spring just before planting time. Seed testing is simple, is economic, is profitable, and it is educational. Teachers will do well to organize their work to accomplish this purpose this year, for we need greater production the world over.

The fact that the rural teacher has not had a college course of instruction in agriculture need not discourage her. But she must lay her plans carefully for the work in seed testing, and then proceed diligently, and success will result. The following suggestions are given for teachers, directors, patrons and pupils of rural schools, for all must work together if the community at large is to profit.

First, the whole school should become interested in seed testing. The class in agriculture may study seeds and seed germination. The arithmetic class may be given problems on seed germination comprehending the difference in value between good seed and poor seed, the cost of seed an acre, and market values of seeds. The Oral English class may tell of economic problems related to seed selection. The writing class and the grammar classes may write letters to seed houses, getting catalogs for class use. The geography class may get information on local industries, finding the proportion of tillable farm land given to corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa and sorghum. Then everyone in school may study the seed of the most important crops of the district.

Second, the patrons of the district should become interested in seed testing, and their co-operation obtained.

Letters may be written by the teacher to the patrons, requests may be sent out thru the pupils, and an occasional community meeting may be called at the school house for the purpose of getting co-operation. Some successful grain farmer may be asked to talk on the subject of "Seed Selection and Testing." General discussions should follow.

Third, the pupils should bring in samples of seeds from home. These samples should be fair samples, taken from the stock of seed that is to be planted this season. If the seed comes from a bin, samples should be taken from different parts of the bin. If ear corn is to be tested, grains should be taken from each ear, six grains being sufficient. These should be taken in the following ways: Two from near the tip end, two from near the butt end, and two from near the center of the ear. The grains from each ear should be kept in separate packages, and numbered corresponding to the ear number, every ear and every corresponding sample being given a number.

Fourth, the germination test must be made accurately at school. In testing small grains and garden seeds place 100 seeds on a moist blotter or soft paper in a shallow plate. Carefully lay another blotter over the seeds, then turn another plate or a heavy cover over the first plate to protect the seed from accident. Be sure to keep a small amount of water under the lower blotter at all times. Study the seed each day, noting the number of seed germinating. After 10 days, or whenever germination has been completed, determine the percentage of germination for every sample. If 95 seeds grow, the test is 95 per cent. Then determine whether the farmer can afford to plant his sample of seed. Small seeds should germinate about 95 per cent, or better; grasses may run much lower, while legumes and large seeds should show a nearly perfect test.

Testing Corn

In testing field or garden corn choose a large shallow box, fill to a depth of 4 inches with sand or sawdust, and moisten. Draw strings or wires across the box at a distance of 2 inches each way, making 2-inch squares. Number these squares on the sides and ends of the box. Then select six kernels from each ear to be tested. It is better to choose ear corn for seed in preference to bulk shelled corn. Place the six kernels in the square corresponding to the number of the ear, and cover with soil to a depth of 1/2 inch. Keep the sand or sawdust moist but not too wet. Study the results each day, and after 10 or 12 days, determine the germination strength of each ear. All kernels should germinate, and show strong plants. Unless they do, the ear should not be selected for seed. It is well to cover the box each night with a heavy cover to avoid accidents, as mice may destroy the sample kernels.

Fifth, all results obtained, with conclusions reached, should be sent to the home from which the seed came, so the farmer may profit by having the information. The progressive farmer

(Continued on Page 28.)

"The Winning of the West"

BY W. O. JONES

On Thursday afternoon of last week a company of the pioneers of the Sappa Creek Valley gathered at Norcaturn a few miles south of the Nebraska state line to lay one of their number to rest. The story of his life was as simple as if it had been prepared for an elegy in a Kansas church yard. George H. Bradley was born in Massachusetts 69 years ago. As a young man he went to Minnesota. In the late seventies he came to Nebraska with his young wife. After a year or two in Richardson county, they went to Norton county, Kansas, and "took up a homestead."

That was a little more than 40 years ago. Those four decades were full of struggle. The horses the young man depended on to break his new acres were lost in an accident. Winter wheat had not been developed, and year after year the settler sowed faithfully after old methods and usually reaped a harvest of blasted hopes. When a crop was coaxed out of the soil the markets were low and unremunerative. Their six children seemed born to a heritage of poverty and disappointment.

One by one the less determined of their neighbors moved away during the dry years. But their places were taken by people with the qualities of those who stayed. Gradually they learned how to grow drouth resisting crops, how to make the fairy story of alfalfa come true, and how by sowing a moderate amount of seed every year they could win, two or three times out of five, harvests large enough to make winter wheat growing more like legitimate farming than gambling. The automobile, making the farmers of half a large Kansas county near neighbors and a part of the life of the towns, put the finishing touches on the social revolution that began with the rural delivery and the telephone.

George Bradley was buried during a blinding dust storm. While the services were in progress ten thousand furies seemed to be hammering at the church, and about to smash it in pieces. At the grave the words of the minister were whisked away as they were uttered. A view covering many miles was reduced to a few rods by the bitter wind laden with soil from the wheat fields.

Altho they could hardly perform their office the pall bearers bore the assaults of the wind with indifference. They had lived for years in and near the Sappa Valley. They had seen many a promising wheat crop destroyed by some cruelty of nature, but they had also seen such storms melt into healing rain and sunshine. They had added to their lands, and had seen them grow in value year after year. The wheat crop might be lost, but on this day they were bidding goodbye to their friend who had lived with them thru a succession of such winds only to emerge with a competence. So their thoughts were all on his industry, his cleverness with tools, his success in rearing a fine family, and his kindly and cheerful helpfulness. The storm was bad, but after all it was only an incident in lives that are bigger than the weather.

As these men go, one by one, their biographies will be brief as this one is brief, because they have not held office and have not done many of the conventional things that put a man into "Who's Who." But what they have done has required an immense amount of courage and resourcefulness. The results they have achieved are of the highest economic and social value. The hardships endured by these early settlers and their sons and daughters have helped temper their characters and make them a race that is at once the hope and the inspiration of America.

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 form of bread maybe 1,000 miles away from his field.

Capper says it takes $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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."—Cincinnati Post.

New Association Officers

New officers as follows, were elected March 31 by the breeders attending the show and sale of the Central Short-horn Breeders association at Kansas City:

President, Fred C. Merry, Kansas City; State Vice Presidents, T. J. Dawe for Kansas; F. A. Heberling for Oklahoma; A. T. Stanley for Missouri and A. T. Lewis for Arkansas. W. A. Cochel and J. A. Forsythe were re-elected, respectively, sale manager and secretary.

The exhibition of the sale cattle was held Tuesday, March 30, and the 120 cattle were sold.

Kansas Gets Government Trucks

The allotment of 12 motor trucks has been received by Ford county from the War Department, and they will be used in connection with the federal aid project west of Dodge City, to be started soon. Because of unstable conditions in material and labor markets, the county will not put a hard surface on the federal aid road at present. The work, it was explained, will consist of bringing the road to grade and installing bridges and culverts.

The most satisfactory agriculture can be founded only on home owners.

A Greater Use of Trucks

BY R. C. NICHOLS

More than 50,000 farmers who live in the United States own motor trucks and use them on their farms. Practically all of these trucks have been purchased within the last two or three years. Because of the speed and economy with which farm products can be transported, there will be a great increase in the number of motor trucks used on Kansas farms in the near future.

"I would not be without my truck since I have become accustomed to it and found out how valuable it is," said E. L. Folmer, a Wilson county farmer, recently. It is one of the most valuable pieces of farm machinery I have. I use it for nearly all the hauling I have to do and find it to be the quickest and most economical method of transportation. I have used it for everything from hauling hogs to town to driving it around pasture fences when they are in need of repair."

By the use of the truck and other improved farm machinery Mr. Folmer was able to operate his farm without the aid of any steady hired help last summer. Before buying this improved farm machinery he always kept at least one man working for him during the entire year. Any machinery that will reduce the amount of labor a farmer is forced to hire is worthy of consideration.

The recent war did a great deal to demonstrate the practicability of motor trucks. Without the aid of the motor supply and ammunition trains the rapid advances of the American army in France would not have been possible. Transportation on farms as well as in the army is of the utmost importance. With the prices of farm products fluctuating as they are, it is highly important to get them to town and put them on the market at the proper time.

Let's increase the alfalfa acreage.

Aspirin

Name "Bayer" identifies genuine Aspirin introduced in 1900.



Insist on an unbroken package of genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" marked with the "Bayer Cross."

The "Bayer Cross" means you are getting genuine Aspirin, prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years.

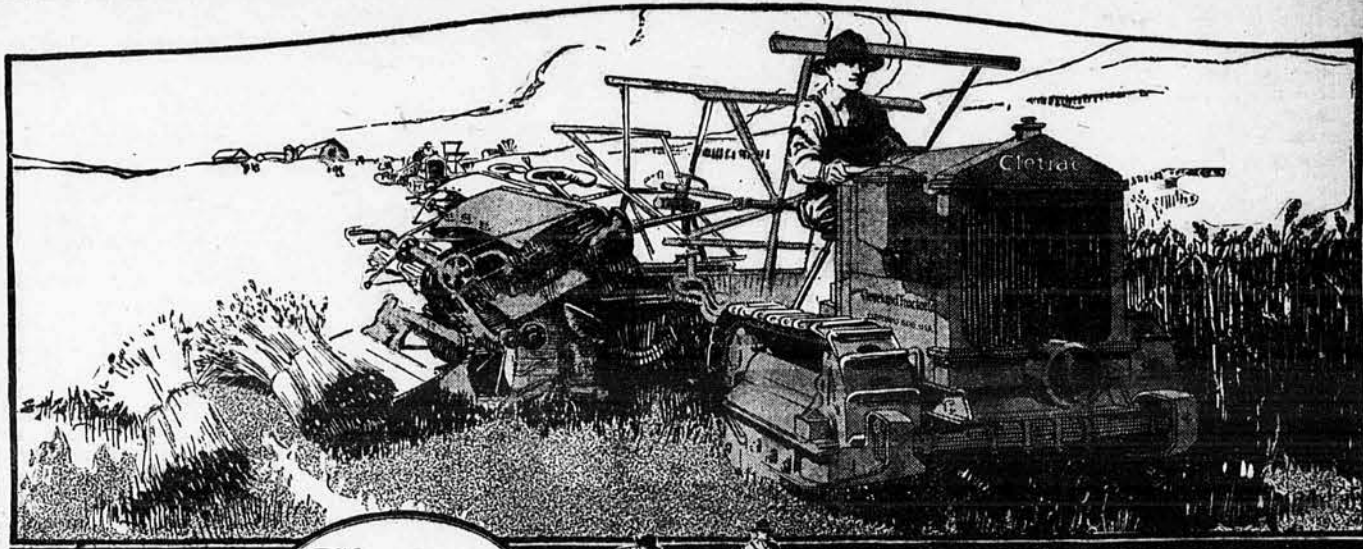
Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Also larger "Bayer" packages. Aspirin is the trade-mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylic acid.

Easier Shearing

Shear with a machine—get more and better wool—saves you tired arms or swollen wrists. Do it quickly without scarring the sheep. Machine shearing gets 15% more wool and leaves a smooth, even stubble that will increase next season's growth. Get a Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine. Price \$19.25. Send \$2—pay balance on arrival. Write for catalog.

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When the grain's ripe, this flood of sure, speedy power makes quick work of every harvest job. Hustles every operation from pulling binders and headers, to hauling bundle wagons—lessons the labor crew, too.

There are no hold-ups. The fast-working Cletracs keep going steadily over any ground in any weather. They haul heavy loads where horses stop and other power units "mire." And if one Cletrac is "off" it means only a little more work for the others.

One Cletrac does more kinds of work, more days a year than four to eight horses—saves their care and feed bills. Burns kerosene perfectly and economically and can be run by a boy.

Make quick work of your harvest rush with the practical Cletrac fleet. See the Cletrac dealer near you or write today for the helpful booklet "Selecting Your Tractor."

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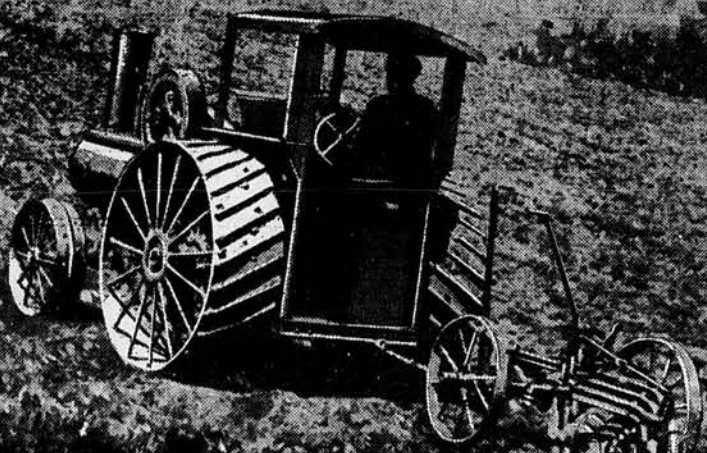
WE can't tell all the things you ought to know about the Townsend Tractor in an advertisement. But we have a booklet that tells you just why every difference from the others makes the Townsend better. It will help you to decide just what the tractor you want must be.

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YOU WANT A TRACTOR TO DO
—DRAWBAR OR BELT**

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says the Good Judge



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

The good, rich tobacco taste lasts so much longer. You don't need a fresh chew so often. That's why it costs you less.

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RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco

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Caring for the Young Pig

Good Feeds and Proper Handling Insure Success

BY L. A. WEAVER

A PROMINENT writer upon hog topics makes the statement that "A hog is half made when past the weaning period without a stunt or kink in its growth." Most persons will agree that there is much truth in this statement. If the pig crop can be saved at farrowing time, properly nourished and grown the first two months of its life and changed from an animal dependent upon its mother's milk to one able to obtain its nourishment direct from feeding stuffs, much will have been done toward making the swine herd return a maximum profit.

Little Things Need Attention

There is perhaps no period in the business when proper attention to details will so readily bring about the so-called "good luck" which is attributed to some men in handling young pigs. Most men do the "big things" but the man who is most successful is the one who takes the time and trouble of seeing that the seemingly little, but in the end big things are properly looked after.

In order to produce successfully a crop of pigs and keep them until weaning time, one must begin at the time the sow is bred or some would say even before that time, which is true if the breeding of the pigs is taken into consideration. In other words the pregnant sow must be selected properly and so fed and managed that she will farrow a strong, thrifty litter of good size.

For the first four weeks the pigs must be fed thru their dam, hence the ration of the sow should be such as to stimulate the milk flow to the highest degree. Such feeding is always the most profitable in dollars and cents and pigs properly developed at this age are half weaned. In addition to supplying the proper feed to the sow an effort should be made to provide the little pigs with as much sunshine and exercise as possible—two prime essentials for success.

Preventing Scours and Thumps

At this time scours and thumps are to be especially guarded against. Scours in young pigs usually result from some condition which causes indigestion. In other words, the scouring shows digestive disorders. The thing to watch then especially is the feed. The changing from sweet to sour food or vice versa, the feeding of too rich a ration, particularly a ration too high in protein and over feeding must all be avoided. Pigs always should be in dry clean quarters and be fed in troughs kept scrupulously clean. As is usually the case prevention is better than cure but if the pigs get to scouring, it is recommended that the sow be given a good physic, such as Epsom salts, and the amount of her ration should be reduced somewhat. When possible each pig may be given a teaspoon of castor oil with good results. Some recommend putting a tablespoon of sulfur in the sow's feed for a couple of days. As a matter of fact nearly every breeder has his own particular remedy and among other things, scalded milk, white of an egg, lime water, charcoal and dried blood are all advocated by different men as good remedies for scours. The

important thing is not so much remedy to use, as it is to make an effort, in some way, to minimize the bad effect of scours.

The cause of thumps in small pigs is over feeding, with lack of sunshine and exercise. The little pig which suckles a sow giving a large flow of milk becomes too fat and "thumps" unless he takes exercise. Knowing the cause, the remedy is apparent—cut down feed of sow and force the little pigs to take the needed exercise.

Little pigs usually will begin to eat when 3 or 4 weeks old and one should begin to get ready to wean at this time since the most important factor in weaning pigs successfully is to begin getting ready early. In other words, the pigs should be taught to eat beforehand so that by weaning time they will be getting a large part of their feed direct and hence will not miss their mother's milk so much if the proper ration is supplied them. In order to teach the pigs to eat, a pen or creep should be provided where they may eat and not be molested by the sow. Pigs of this age should be fed what they will clean up readily at least three times a day if it is desired to push them as rapidly as possible. Some recommend placing dry feed in the pen or creep and permitting the little pigs to run to it at will.

Weaning the Pigs

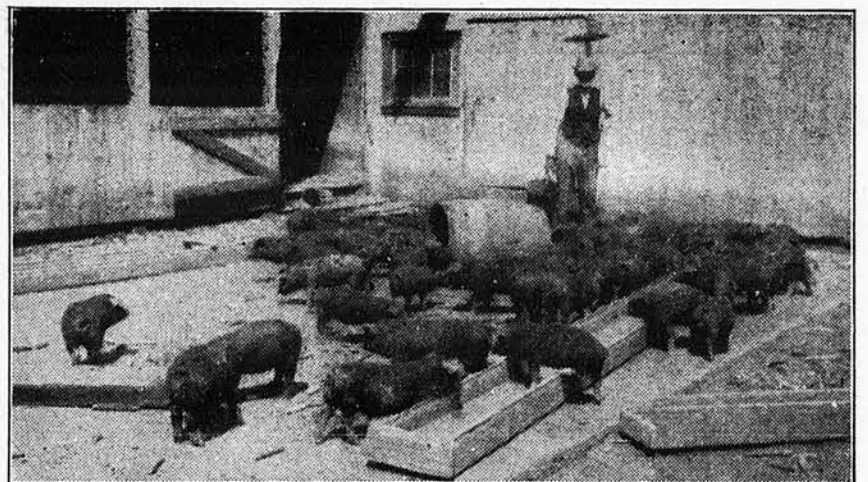
There are several different systems practiced in weaning pigs, depending somewhat upon the system of management. Some prefer to let the pigs suckle the sow as long as they will and let the sow wean them. The disadvantages claimed for this method are that the pigs rely too much on their mother for their food and hence do not obtain all the feed they have capacity to utilize. The larger ones also get so they steal from the smaller, making very uneven litters. By such methods it is not so easy to get all the sows in the herd bred near the same time, as is desirable.

Another system advocated by a few is to remove the largest pigs at first and let the small ones continue to nurse their dam. By so doing, they plan to give the runts the advantage and they also think that there is less chance of udder trouble with the sow.

To Prevent Udder Trouble

Perhaps the most popular way to wean pigs accustomed to eating grain is to cut down the feed of the sow a few days before it is desired to wean, which is usually when the pigs are 8 to 10 weeks old. This will tend to decrease the milk flow so rapidly that the sows may be removed without much danger of udder troubles and the pigs will scarcely miss her. As soon as the sow is dry, the feed may be increased so that the sow usually will come in heat and may be bred on the third or fourth day after the pigs are weaned.

The important thing, then, for successful weaning is to have the pigs accustomed to eating a good growing ration including some milk if possible. A good forage crop for the young pigs at this time will help materially to supply a cheap feed which will keep the pigs healthy and growing nicely.



Comfortable Quarters, Concrete Feeding Floors, Concrete Watering Troughs, Proper Feeding and Careful Handling Will Increase the Pig Profits.

Sprays for Garden and Orchard

BY L. M. WADLEY

Spraying denotes some mysterious operation to many owners of small orchards and gardens. It means simply the application to a plant of some substance that will check insects or plant diseases without injuring the plant. On commercial fruit and truck farms, spraying is well understood and practiced. The home garden and orchard often suffer from neglect. Spraying apparatus and materials suitable for any size patch are on the market, and with an understanding of the principles of spraying, the garden and fruit patch may be protected from enemies in this way.

Results are Profitable

Does it pay? It must be remembered that spraying is expensive, the cheapest sort of spray application costing several dollars an acre. Therefore it cannot be used for general field crops under present conditions, because it will cost more than the increased profit it might bring. On truck and fruit crops the returns are high, and insects and diseases do much damage. Where they can be checked by spraying, it will pay to do it. For example; suppose it costs \$60 to raise an acre of potatoes, and the crop is worth not less than \$200, the potato beetle if left unchecked will cut down the crop from one-fourth to one-half, and nearly all the damage can be prevented by one spraying, costing about \$5 an acre. It is easy to see that it pays to spray in such instances.

Good farming methods will help to keep down insects and diseases where spraying is too expensive, and will increase the crops whether insects and diseases are present or not. Some of the most useful methods against crop enemies are rotation of crops, fall plowing, cleaning up crop refuse such as cabbage stumps in the fall, cleaning up brushy and weedy borders and corners which harbor pests, and fertilization and thoro tillage which will enable crops to make a good yield despite the pests. Special methods, such as the use of the well-known poison bran mash against grasshoppers, cutworms, and army worms, may be used to protect fruit and vegetables as well as field crops.

Kinds of Sprays

In spraying against insects, two classes of sprays are used. One is used in killing insects such as the potato bug and the cabbage worm that actually eat pieces out of the plant. For such insects a stomach poison is put on the plant. Some compound of arsenic is nearly always used for a stomach poison. Paris green and lead arsenate being most common. Such poisons can be applied either in water or as a dust, and will remain on some time.

Some insects, however, suck plant juices, and will not take in poisons on the outside of the plant. Chinch bugs and plant lice are of this type. They are combated by a spray which kills by wetting them. Such a mixture is called a contact spray. Mixtures containing kerosene, soap solutions, and tobacco preparations are commonly used. In such spraying every insect must be hit and made thoroughly wet. All contact sprays are applied in water solutions, as dusting is not a success against sucking insects. It requires much more careful work to use contact sprays successfully than is necessary with stomach poisons.

In spraying against plant diseases the principle is somewhat different. Examples of plant diseases are wheat rust, corn smut, apple scab, potato blight, and various rots, blotches and other similar troubles. The damage is done by the microscopic threads of fungus growth in the plant tissue, and the fungus usually gains entrance when its tiny spores floating in the air light on the plant and germinate. The object in spraying is to coat the plant with a very thin film of spray material which will kill the spores or check their development. The most common sprays used against disease are Bordeaux mixture, made by combining solutions of lime and bluestone; and lime-sulfur, or some similar sulfur compound. Sprays against plant diseases are nearly always applied in water solution. High-grade machinery and very thoro work are necessary in using such sprays. They are not used much on truck or garden crops, but are used right along in commercial orchards.

and add much to the quality of fruit and health of the trees. Stomach poisons are frequently combined with plant disease sprays in orchard spraying.

Crop Improvement Association

The directors of the Kansas Crop Improvement association at its last meeting held at Manhattan, Kan., transacted business of interest to every crop grower in the state. This association was organized several years ago for the purpose of encouraging the use of better seed and to aid members in getting such seed. It includes in its membership ex-students of the Kansas State Agricultural college and other residents of the state, who are actively interested in the production of good seed. There are about 700 members at the present time in the state.

It was the Kansas Crop Improvement association thru the department of agronomy of the Kansas State Agricultural college, that was responsible for the inspection of more than 25,000 acres of Kanred wheat last year. This association also aided in the distribution of seed of this variety thruout Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, Iowa and Montana. Some Kanred was sold even as far as the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts.

Of special interest is the action of the directors in authorizing the inspection of Kanred for the current year. It is estimated that more than 1/2 million acres of this variety was sown last fall and since much of it is in new territory, a heavy demand for inspection is anticipated. The unusually good yields which Kanred is giving in nearly all sections of Kansas and adjoining

states indicates a good demand for seed another year.

The fee for inspection was raised from \$2 to a minimum of \$3 for a 40 acre field, with an extra charge for extra fields and for fields larger than 40 acres.

The price of Kanred wheat was discussed, but no action was taken on this question. It is probable that about the same scale of price, above market price, as prevailed last year will be adopted.

The directors authorized the inspection of Blackhull kafir and Kansas Orange sorghum, the two most extensively grown members of the sorghum family in Kansas, providing the finances of the association permit. The fee to be charged and other details of inspection were left for decision at a future meeting.

Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan., is president of the association, and B. S. Wilson, Manhattan, Kan., is secretary-treasurer. H. L. Cudney, Haviland, Kan.; John Brox, Atchison, Kan.; Chris Van Deventer, Mankato, Kan.; W. H. Shaffer, Columbus, Kan., and H. Umberger and Prof. L. E. Call of Manhattan, Kan., are directors.

Defective Cream Separators

Six cream separators doing defective work were found by C. W. Foote, cow tester for the Meade county cow testing association, while making his rounds of the members' herds. One was losing 1/2 of 1 per cent fat in the skim-milk. The saving made as the result of the proper adjustment of these separators will pay Mr. Foote's salary for some time. O. L. Norton, tester for the Oswego association, found a separator losing 24 pounds of butterfat a month.

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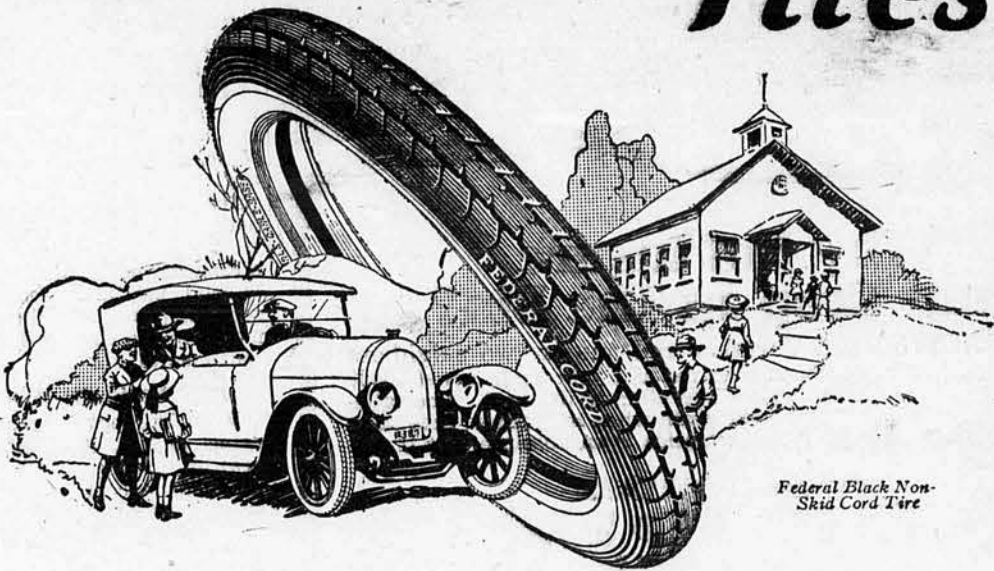
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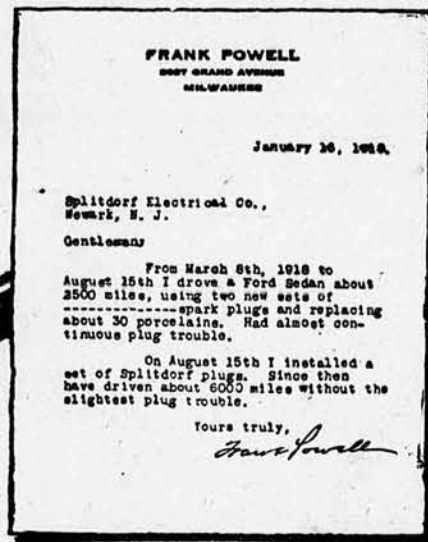
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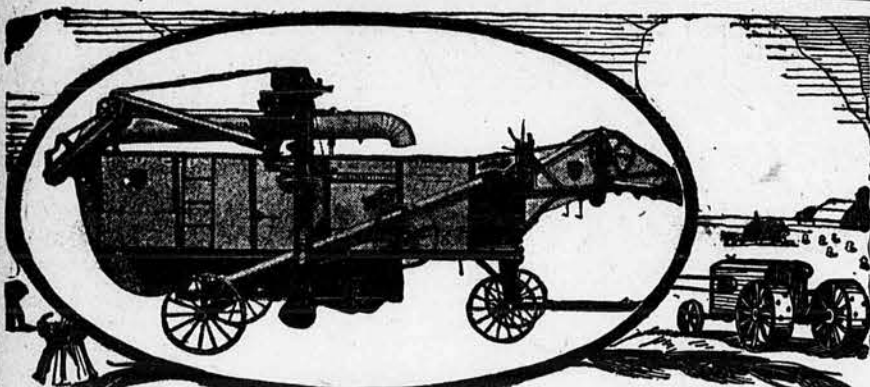


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Financial News for Farmers

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

SPECULATORS in stocks and commodities who are operating for advances in prices would like to turn the foreign exchange and the domestic money markets of the United States around. For weeks they have been striving to create a great bullish background in financial markets. They have been encouraged by the feverish disposition of the general public to spend and to speculate for advances. But bankers are still finding it necessary to put brakes on speculation, for money is tight, or in limited supply.

English Pound Worth \$4

In connection with the foreign exchange market, it can be said that Kansas farmers have reason for congratulating themselves and for feeling happy over the turn in the price of the English pound. It will be recalled that early in February the English pound sold for only \$3.04, compared with the normal parity of \$4.86. Within the past fortnight it reached \$4, and lately has ruled around \$3.90. This advance really has meant a potential increase of millions of dollars to Kansas farmers alone. On the Kansas City Board of Trade, it is pointed out that every rise of 10 cents in the price of the English pound means an increase in the purchasing power of that standard of money in Great Britain which stimulates buying of wheat. Also, when an English importer can get 10 cents more for his pound sterling, he effects a saving of about 7 cents in the cost price of each bushel of wheat. So, when the English pound recedes 10 cents, it means an addition in the cost of a bushel of wheat of about 7 cents. With the British pound up about 70 cents from the record low in February, it means an increase in the purchasing power in wheat which makes the grain appear about 50 cents a bushel cheaper. With this favorable change, wheat prices have tended upward and large sales have been made for export, with the result that millions of dollars have been added to the value of the remaining stocks of wheat in Kansas.

The Italian lire has recently been as low as 5 cents. The French franc has been as low as 6 cents. These are record low figures, compared with the normal par of 19.3 cents. The German mark has ruled between 1.25 to 1.40 cents, against the low of 1.01 in February. The failure of these exchange rates to improve while the English pound advanced means that the countries of Continental Europe have not strengthened their economic and financial position. England has made some improvement, but her gold shipments to the United States are still for sentimental effect.

Low Exchange Affects Markets

With European exchange rates averaging so low, it is difficult to expect healthy buying of American surplus products except in such special instances as the movement of wheat. It is still to the advantage of Europe to sell in the United States rather than buy here. This, of course, is discouraging to speculators who would like to bring about a general rise in prices.

Prices of stocks and bonds are not moving upward with the dispatch desired by speculators. But conditions do not point to sharp advances soon. The markets will do well to hold their own. There have been further advances in the interest rates allowed on new offerings of high-grade securities. Industrial stocks, especially those of new enterprises, are considered too high in price. A bearish influence which is quietly restricting bullishness is the stimulus arising from low exchange rates in the sale of American securities held in Europe. The European holders are shipping these securities to the United States. So many securities have been moving to Canada from Europe that the Dominion government has declared an embargo against their purchase, this applying to Canadian stocks and bonds. The advisability of this measure is questioned. That it has been adopted reflects the

importance of the pressure of American securities on the prices of stocks and bonds, especially the latter.

Questions and Answers

Loan and Building Stock

Why do loan and building associations offer a higher rate of interest than banks? Is 6 per cent with the loan and building associations as good as the Fourth 4% Liberty Bonds? If a farmer moves from Missouri to Kansas and has a small deposit in a Missouri bank, in which state is that money taxable? Is a loan and building association as safe as a bank? N. S.

When you buy stock in a loan and building association, the money is usually invested in long term real estate loans at relatively higher rates of interest than the average bank receives for its more liquid loans. The loan and building associations do not maintain reserves. The Kansas law requires the state bank to maintain reserves against your deposits of 15 per cent if they are demand deposits and 5 per cent on time deposits. While the state law gives the state bank the option of requiring notice of 60 days in withdrawing time deposits, this is usually not done. I understand Kansas state banks pay 3 to 5 per cent interest. When you wish to withdraw money from a building and loan association, you may find the organization with sufficient liquid assets to accommodate you. If there are a large number of withdrawals, it may be necessary for you to wait until some of its mortgages are sold and money raised to meet your demands. This difference in the relative liquidity of money with the loan associations and with banks is practically sufficient to account for the difference in the interest rates. It is a highly important consideration. Some loan and building associations make a charge for withdrawals of money invested with them on the basis of monthly payments.

In considering the relative safety, it is well to note that the Kansas bank commissioner's department examines the loan associations periodically just as it examines state banks. The capital and surplus of a bank carrying your deposit is behind your money, and the interest you get is not dependent entirely on what the bank earns. When you put your money in a loan association you get a share in that association without similar security. Loan association stock is not as good in safety or marketability as the Fourth 4% per cent Liberty Bonds. The latter are now selling at prices yielding 5.10 per cent.

Technically, your money on deposit in Missouri is taxable in Kansas.

I have not mentioned the relative reserves which national banks are required to keep in answering your query because you do not state that there is a national bank in your town. It is well, however, to note that the national banks of Kansas, except those at Kansas City, Topeka and Wichita, are required to maintain 7 per cent reserves against demand deposits and 3 per cent against time deposits. The national banks at Wichita, Kansas City and Topeka, which are classed as reserve cities, are required to maintain reserves of 10 per cent against demand and 3 per cent against time deposits.

Victim of Fake Oil Stocks

I have stock in three Texas oil companies which must be fakes. Would like to know if I could do anything to get my money back.—C. K.

The stock you have appears to be practically worthless. Unfortunately, Kansans and others are still putting much money into the fake stocks, with either greed for big profits or carelessness or blindness as the motives. I do not know of any remedy in your case. If you did not put in too much money, the experience may prove profitable in the end. Always investigate thoroughly before you buy stocks, not after you have been stung by a glib salesman.

Good pastures are essential in hog growing, alfalfa and clover are especially valuable.

Kansas Farm News Notes

THERE are 220 students taking agricultural economic courses at our agricultural college this year. This is an increase of 165 per cent over the number studying the business aspects of agriculture last year. This increased interest in the business side of farming indicates that the coming generation of farmers realize the necessity of knowing how to sell, as well as how to grow, farm crops. The present year's enrollment in subjects along this line shows the following: Farm management 36, farm cost accounting 45, advanced farm management 22, agricultural economics 25, agricultural industries 42. In addition to these, 132 students are enrolled in elementary and short courses.

Hog Breeders Organize

Breeders representing 10 Eastern Kansas counties have organized the Eastern Kansas Duroc Jersey Breeders' association. The meeting was held in Ottawa. The following officers were elected: A. L. Johnston, Lane, Kan., president, Harold Woodlief, Ottawa, vice president, H. F. Cornell, Ottawa, secretary-treasurer and H. T. Rule, Ottawa, assistant secretary. A meeting of the association will be held April 17 to make plans for a sale to be held in the Franklin county livestock sales pavilion at Forest Park.

Sheep Men Co-operate

Twenty-five sheep men of Sedgwick county recently met in Wichita and agreed to sell their wool co-operatively. Plans were made for buying the necessary sacks and twine. E. J. Macy, county agent, reports that 34 sheep growers in the county have pledged their wool to the joint sale, present indications being that there will be at least 13,500 pounds of wool in the pool.

Edwards County Seeks Condensery

A movement is under way to investigate the proposition of getting a condensery located at Kinsley. The industrial club is taking the initiative and will present the matter to the farmers of the community, if the idea seems feasible. At the present time there is not very much dairying being done in this section. A condensery would greatly stimulate the production of milk.

College Cow to Uruguay

A Hereford heifer 16-months old bred on the Kansas Agricultural College farm, was recently sold to a delegation of cattle buyers from Uruguay. These men have visited a large number of the best Hereford herds in the United States. They are excellent judges of cattle and have been extremely exacting in making their selections. The college livestock men may well feel proud to have an animal bred on the college farm purchased by these men for export to South America.

Big Calf Club

Sixty-five purebred Shorthorn heifers valued at approximately \$20,000 were distributed recently in Leavenworth to boys and girls of calf club organizations in the county. These calves have been purchased at various sales in Kansas and Missouri. The calf clubs are being conducted under the supervision of the Leavenworth county farm bureau.

Western Kansas Sells Corn

Buying corn in Western Kansas for feeding in Eastern Kansas is not in line with our usual thought concerning the western part of the state. The usual rule is being reversed, however. H. W. Avery of Wakefield, Clay county, reports that he is feeding corn which he purchased in Wallace county for \$1.20 a bushel. This corn is harder and more flinty than the Eastern Kansas corn, but has good feeding value. Car shortage has interfered with getting this Western Kansas corn on the market and Mr. Avery has just succeeded in getting a carload delivered.

New Job for Reed

Prof. O. E. Reed, who is well known to Kansans thru his service as head of

the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college, which position he left in 1918 to take up similar work in Indiana has recently become superintendent of production for the Gossard breeding estates. This concern has farms at Preston, Kan., Axial, Colo., and Martinsville, Ind. In this new position Mr. Reed will have charge of the Gossard Ayrshire cattle, the Berkshire herds and the Percheron

horses. His duties will bring him back to Kansas for at least a portion of the time.

Sudan for Pasture

Four members of the Montgomery county cow testing association are planning to try Sudan grass for pasture this summer. Two others have been converted to the use of cane for silage and will plan to grow this crop instead of corn for filling their silos this year.

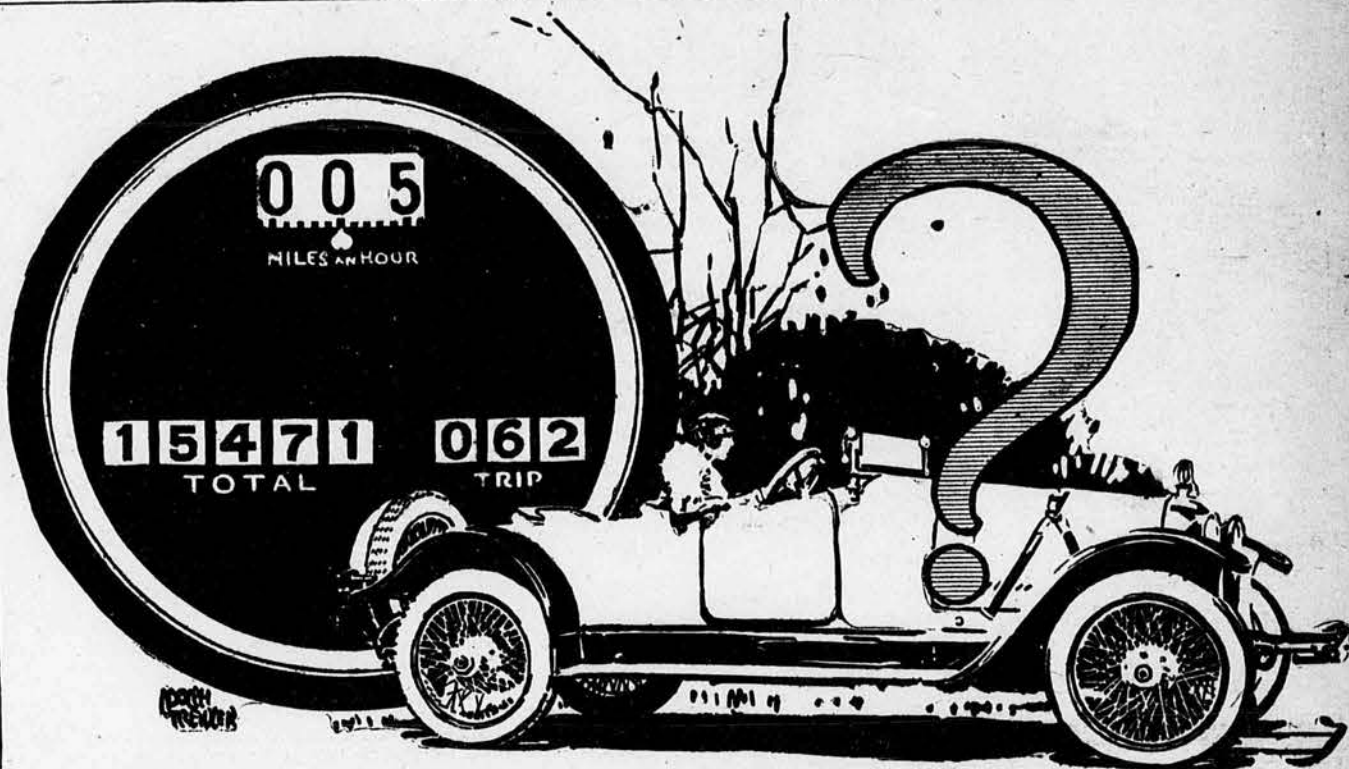
Animals, like people, are susceptible to disease. Sanitary surroundings, good houses and well prepared food protect the human race.

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Take a walk in the woods with your little Savage Junior rifle. Watch the snow around the trees for the hand-shaped tracks. Run your eye along the highest limbs. Search for the black-marked mask—the gray body—the ringed tail.

A hollow-pointed .22 long rifle bullet from your carefully rifled, carefully targeted, deadly accurate little Savage Junior will bring a coon from the tallest tree and coon skins are bringing high prices this year.

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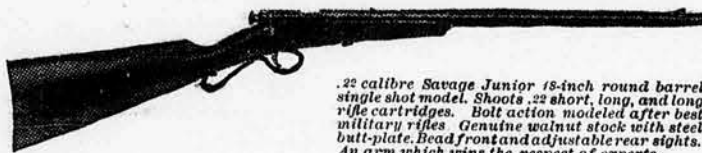
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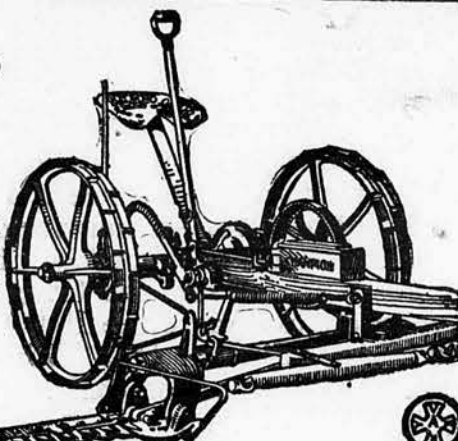
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.22 calibre Savage Junior 18-inch round barrel single shot model. Shoots .22 short, long, and long rifle cartridges. Bolt action modeled after best military rifles. Genuine walnut stock with steel butt-plate. Head front and adjustable rear sights. An arm which wins the respect of experts.

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LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Rural Engineering Hints

By C. E. Jablow

THERE ARE two methods of changing the time of the spark when using a high tension magneto. One is to shift the collar carrying the interrupter blocks, thus causing the interruption of the primary circuit thru a considerable angle; the other method is to rotate the field. The former method works satisfactorily if the angle of rotation does not exceed 20 or 25 degrees, but a greater change than this will cause the production of a spark of less intensity. The rotation of the field method gives a constant spark no matter whether ignition is early or late.

There are two types of coils that may be used in the ignition circuit of a gas engine, the vibrating and the non-vibrating. The advantage of the vibrating coil is that there is a minimum of mechanism subject to wear. The advantage of the non-vibrating coil is that it saves battery current because only one spark is formed at the instant of ignition, whereas with the vibrating coil many sparks are formed.

Degree of Compression

The degree of compression in a gas engine is determined by the kind of fuel used. Kerosene engines have a compression of about 50 pounds, gasoline engines from 60 to 75 pounds, engines running on city gas about 70 pounds, and producer gas engines from 150 to 200 pounds. The richer the fuel the less the compression is a rule that must be followed in gas engine design. This will to a large extent explain why an engine designed for gasoline is likely to pound if an attempt is made to use kerosene without providing for lowering the compression.

Some authorities say that the maximum pressure developed in a gas engine cylinder is approximately three and one-half times the compression pressure. Considering 70 pounds as the average compression pressure would give us 245 pounds for the average explosive pressure. Probably this value is a trifle low.

Handling Back Pressure

Often it is desirable to have a gas engine inside a building and pipe the exhaust gas to the outside. If you will use piping a size larger than the exhaust opening from the engine, you will not be troubled with excessive back pressure even tho you use two or even three elbows. Long bends are better than sharp elbows, but cost more.

It is not surprising if a gas engine which has been in use for a long time has poor compression, and a consequent loss of power. When this condition results take the piston out of your engine and clean the cylinder, piston, piston rings and valves, and then examine carefully to see if the valves seat properly. The exhaust probably will need regrinding, and the piston rings may be stuck in their grooves.

Grinding Valves

In grinding gas engine valves a good abrasive is flour of emery and oil. Mix the two together to make a smooth paste, smear a little on the valve seat, then with a carpenter's brace and screwdriver turn the valve part way around on its seat. Then reverse it and keep on working it back and forth in this way until the valve is seated

all the way around. Do not put very much pressure on the valve while grinding it in.

Occasionally a farm engine that has been in use for some time will give trouble by blowing the oil out of the sight feed lubricator. The cause of the oil blowing out is a leak of compression past the piston rings. The thing to do is to remove the piston and clean the piston rings, making sure that they move freely in the grooves and are not broken. When oil is blown from the lubricator the rings are gummed, worn or broken.

To Find the Horsepower

It is a simple matter to figure the horsepower that your engine should develop. Robert's rule for finding the horsepower of a gas engine is as follows: Multiply the bore of the cylinder in inches by itself, and multiply this product by the length of the stroke in inches. Multiply this quantity by the number of revolutions a minute, and divide by 18,000. The quotient will be the horsepower for one cylinder, providing the engine works on the four-cycle principle. If there are more cylinders, multiply by the number of cylinders.

Sometimes the water jacket of a gas engine will become cracked if the engine is not drained properly in cold weather. In case this happens, and the crack is not too bad, you can rust it shut by using iron filings and salamoniac, or by using "Smoothon." The latter is a preparation made especially for such work. You can obtain it from any dealer in engineers' supplies or from your hardware dealer.

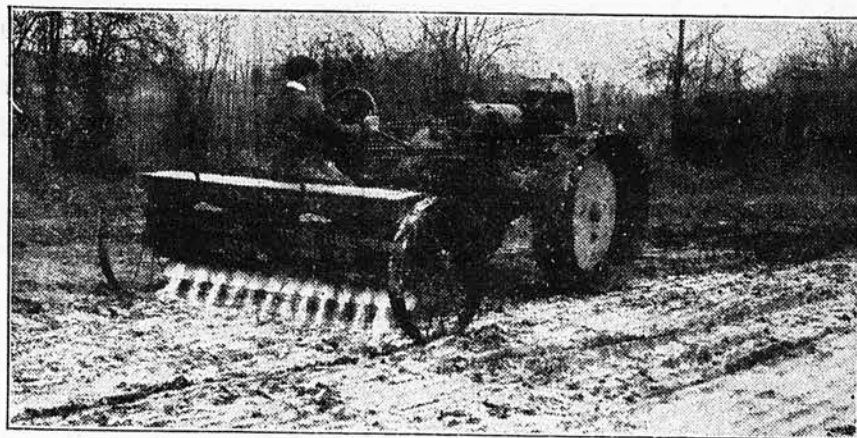
Lubricating Oils

The grade of lubricating oil that is satisfactory in warm weather may be too thick in cold weather. The question sometimes is asked whether it is advisable to mix kerosene with such oil for use in cold weather. There is no serious objection to mixing kerosene with lubricating oil. The kerosene, of course, has no lubricating value itself, and if you can obtain a light grade of lubricating oil for use in cold weather it will give better results than a heavy oil thinned down with kerosene.

It is not uncommon for a gas engine of the hit and miss type to run perfectly on a heavy load even when it will not run evenly on a light load. When this condition exists it probably is due to some defect in the governor mechanism. When the governor hooks up it does not let go as it should when the speed drops slightly. In all probability a good dose of kerosene will remedy such trouble.

The Horse and the Motor

Even tho it may be true that the motor-driven vehicle has begun to put the farm horse "on the run," there is no evidence that he has developed much speed, and his total value still compares favorably with other classes of farm animals. On January 1, 1920, the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture estimated the total value of horses on farms in this country at \$1,993,000,000, or just a little below the value of milk cows, which was \$2,022,000,000.



Pulling a Lime Spreader With a Tractor; Power is Being Used for a Great Variety of Purposes on Many Kansas Farms.

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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

IT USED to be said, both here and in Nebraska, that if the south wind blew for three days in the spring a rain was certain to follow. After a dry spell lasting for almost five months the south wind began this week, it blew hard the first day and harder the second. The pessimists said that it would shift to the northwest that night and give us another dry, cold, windy change but it did not. It kept on coming from the south. The morning of the third day came with the wind still in the south and blowing strong. By noon showers began to fall and by evening a heavy rain was descending, which continued for four hours. The next morning—March 25—it began to rain again and not until 3 o'clock did the sky show signs of clearing. I have not seen the official returns but think that at least 2 inches of rain fell. So much for three days of south wind.

Rains Help Early Crops

It is wonderful what a change was wrought by the rain. It had scarcely begun to fall when the wheat fields suddenly seemed greener and the bluegrass was reminded that it was high time to be up and doing. The oats showed long green lines where the drill rows ran and the creek and ponds again showed the gleam of water. Our big reservoir, which had not received one drop of water since it was finished last November made a showing of moisture on the bottom. The original pond, which is in one corner of the reservoir, was so nearly dry that the small fish could be seen by the hundred flopping about and fighting for life. The water certainly came as a lifesaver to them.

No Soil Drifting Here

Aside from taking moisture from the soil, the three weeks of high winds harmed us little. Our soil is a heavy one and seldom suffers from drifting. There is a certain light type of soil in the township from which the dust sometimes flies when conditions are right but real soil blowing, as it is known in lighter soils, is unknown here. There are a number of things which often are not desirable in handling this heavy soil but when the wind blows and the soil is dry I am glad it is heavy. Such a soil grows good grass and in dry seasons makes good crops of wheat and oats.

When Wheat Returns Profits

In a recent article President Jardine, of the Kansas Agricultural college, states that the average wheat yield of Kansas just about pays expenses. This average yield, if I am not mistaken, is placed at 13 bushels an acre. I kept very close account of our wheat crop last season and now that the last has just been sold and hauled to market am in a position to see just how close our experience was to the average. Our yield on 47 acres was an average of 23 bushels to the acre, machine measure. As taken from the bin during the last week there was an overrun of 10 bushels, which is a good showing after the shrink of winter. At the price we received, an average of \$2.35 a bushel, it took just about 10 bushels of wheat to the acre to pay all the expenses of growing the crop, including interest on land value and hauling it to market. Had we sold last fall when the bulk of the wheat was marketed it would have taken just about 12 bushels to the acre to have paid all expenses. I thought when I read President Jardine's article that he was about right and now I am more than ever convinced of it.

Prices and Production Costs

Expenses in raising wheat just about keep pace with the rise in price. In the days when \$1 was the average price of a bushel of wheat it took just about \$12 to pay acre expenses. The only time when that ratio did not hold was perhaps in 1917-18 when the price of wheat raised more rapidly than the price of labor and machinery. So we can note a yield of 12 bushels to the acre as just about paying expenses. If

the yield falls below that, there is a loss. Of course, with reduced yields there is less expense but not enough so that all wheat yielding less than 12 bushels to the acre is a loss to the grower. This part of Kansas has been very fortunate in its wheat crops for the last three years. In none of those years did the average yield for the whole county fall below 20 bushels to the acre, leaving an average net profit of 8 bushels to the acre which, expressed in money, would be from \$15 to \$20 to the acre net profit. This indicates a land value much higher than \$75 an acre but we cannot expect such yields or such prices in a 10-year average.

Twelve Bushels Pay Expenses

In figuring our wheat costs I allowed 6 per cent interest on \$100 an acre, altho the land is not for sale at that price. We paid 13½ cents a bushel for stack threshing and the threshers provided their own fuel. We paid \$5 a day for help in harvesting and \$4 in threshing and allowed ourselves the same wages. Stacking was a big job, as the straw was so rank and we paid \$5 a day for that work. The rest of the expense was in plowing, fitting the ground, drilling, providing seed and twine and in hauling the crop 12 miles to market. The year before our wheat yield was just the same—23 bushels to the acre—but the straw was short, wages were lower and the cost of raising that crop would all have been met by no more than 9 bushels to the acre. But in a term of years I am satisfied that the cost of raising a bushel of wheat in Kansas will be not far from

12 bushels to the acre. If the average yield of the state does not go above that, we make no profits from wheat in the state as a whole.

Why Land Prices Advanced

I note that many cannot understand why the price of land should have risen so greatly during the last three years if farming had not, during that time, been very profitable. There is no contention that grain farming was not profitable during that time where good crops were raised. The loss in farming has been in livestock. All wheat farmers in Eastern Kansas and all corn raisers in Iowa have made good profits since the war began. The cattlemen made good profits in 1918 and then dropped them all and more with it in 1919. Farmers in Kansas who fed hogs have done nothing but lose money ever since the price of corn went to more than \$1.50 a bushel. The fact that grain raising and selling was profitable is partly responsible for the high land prices. Another factor was the safety of money invested in land and still another is the fact that money secured by real estate mortgage can be borrowed more cheaply than it could 25 years ago, when wheat sold for 35 cents a bushel. Of all the commodities on the market, money alone is the only one to fall in price. If interest rates had followed other prices do you imagine much money would have been borrowed at 20 to 25 per cent to buy land?

Why He Was Content

An uncanny prediction is reported by an Iowa paper. "Shortly before the end came," runs the obituary, "he folded his hands and said that everything was going higher, and quietly and peacefully he fell asleep."—Chicago Tribune.

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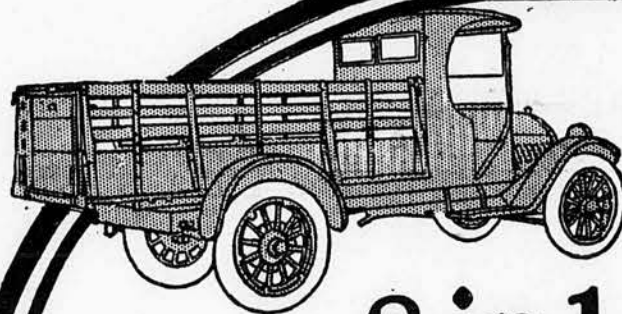
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These pictures show how 8 in 1 can be used as a special grain-tight body; a flat rack above grain body with scoop board up; a flare body; a hog and poultry rack; a stock rack; a flat rack above grain body

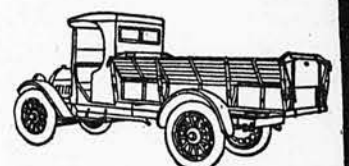
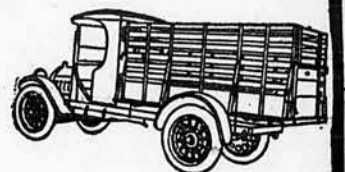
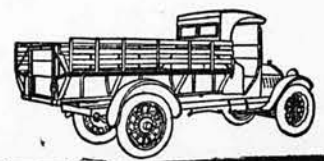
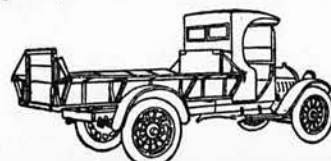
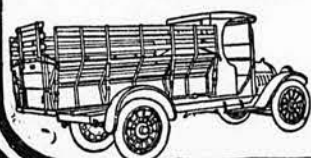
with scoop board down; a flared rack; and a basket rack.

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These eight pictures are pictures of one truck with a patented 8 in 1 body, which saves the farmer money. If you do not know what near-by dealer can show you an 8 in 1 body, write us. We will tell you who he is, and we will send you a free book that tells exactly how 8 in 1 works.



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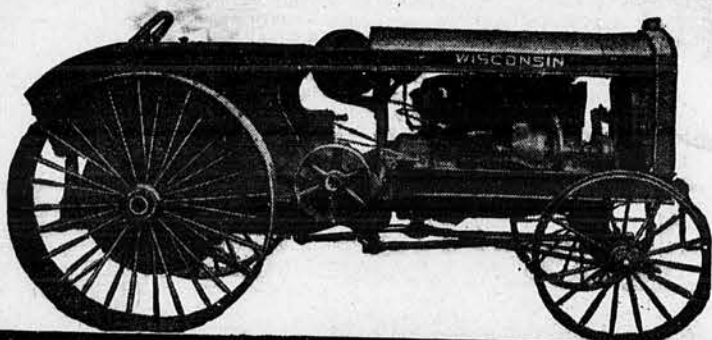
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Capper Pig Club News

Are You Ready for That County Meeting?

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

HELLO, JIM! Say, goin' to the county meeting next Saturday? You say you haven't heard about it yet? Why, I got a letter today from the county leader, and he said he was writing to all the boys. Guess the mail carrier forgot to leave your letter. Well, the meeting's going to be at the county leader's place. It's quite a drive from here, but dad says I can take the car. Want to go along with me?

"Sure thing, Sam," came the reply. "What time'll you be along?"

"Oh, about 10 o'clock. That'll put us there by 11, and that's early enough. Your mother will fix up some grub to

Capper Pig club boys. Next week "Forage Crops for Pigs" will be printed and I know it will be of much value to our boys. And, by the way, fellows, there will be no club story next week. The shortage of white paper has made it necessary to cut down on all departments, so the Capper clubs will have only two stories a week. Next time it's the turn of the pig club to be left out. Try to read the other club stories, tho.

How do you like the pictures we have this time? Make the story much more interesting, don't they? Robert Dawson is a hustling chap out in Reno who is in the game to win with Polands. You'll have to admit that Coffey county is going some when it already has had a county meeting with such a fine group of members present. And don't forget to notice especially that the two club dads are there. Better keep your eye on Coffey county this year for the team is showing signs of real speed.

What the Boys Say

I've a lot more things to talk about this time, but I know you'd rather read about what club members over the state are doing. There isn't room for a fourth of the good letters I receive, but I'm going to take extracts from some that will be of genuine interest.

Have part of my pigs named. They are growing like weeds. I turned them out the other day and they surely liked to be out in the sunshine. I had my picture taken with my sow and pigs and will send you one. One of papa's sows had 15 pigs and saved eight.—George Hagerman, Stafford county.

I haven't gotten my sow yet, but expect to have her within a day or two. I surely am glad to have a chance at club work. It makes me feel good to think of the nice time I'll have this year. If Clay county doesn't win the pep trophy it won't be because I didn't do my part. It surely will be fine to have a sow all my own. I'll take great care to save every pig and will keep a careful record of all the feed the sow and pigs consume.—John Emrich, Clay county.

The very day I received your last letter we had our first pig club meeting, at Floyd Blauer's. We are planning to have at least one meeting every month. My sow farrowed eight pigs and saved seven of them. They are all fine ones and not one runt. Does the number of members in a county make any difference in the race for the pep trophy? If it doesn't, believe me Rooks county is going to be leader in this race.—Theodore Hansen, Rooks county.

I surely was surprised when I went down to the barn after supper about 7 o'clock last Thursday, and found six fine little pigs up to the lunch stand, getting their supper.—Jay Hays, Pottawatomie county.

My sow farrowed March 20, bringing eight pigs. One of them died a mysterious death and the sow laid on one, so that leaves me six. They are doing fine and my sow is in good condition. We will have a pig club meeting Saturday night and I am going to try not to miss a meeting. I wrote the other boys to be sure to come to this meeting so we can get started in club work. I will try to have my picture taken so I can send it to you.—Floyd Marshall, Linn county.

My sow and pigs are doing well now. I am going to have pasture for them. I don't see how any boy who wants a start could overlook such a good thing as the Capper Pig club. Feed is high, but there is profit in pigs if you go at it right, and it is interesting work. I will get a picture of my sow and pigs before long and send it to you.—Elmer Wagner, Shawnee county.

Just a few lines to tell you about my baby pigs. My gilt farrowed 11 fine pigs March 21 and still has 10 of them. Prospects seem good for her to keep all of them. The gilt will be a year old April 6. I haven't weighed her since I entered her in the contest about a month ago, but would guess her weight now at not less than 400 pounds.—Leslie Stewart, Lyon county.



Robert Dawson of Reno County.

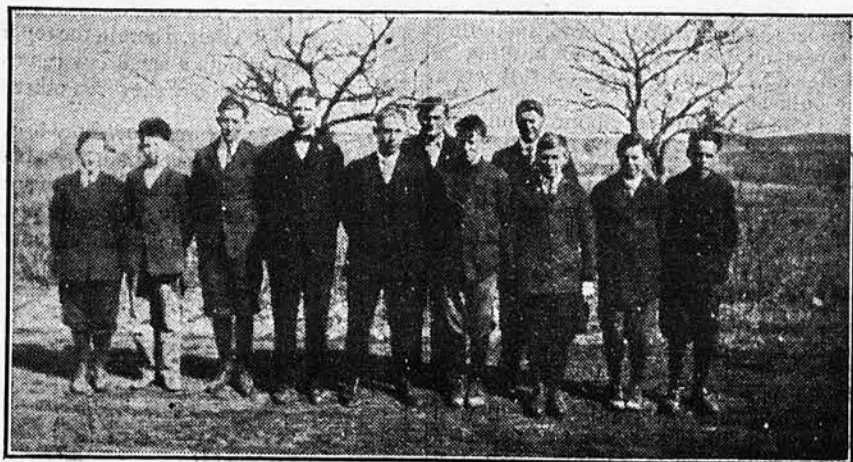
take along, won't she? Mine's going to. The club manager says he thinks we all ought to chip in on the eats for a county meeting.

"Yes, I'll take care of that. Say boy, won't we have a time! Hope every other member goes, too."

"Well, we'll do our share. We'll stop for Ted Brown. I tried to call him this evening, but his phone's out of order. I'll see him tomorrow so he'll be ready. So long, now. I've got to get up early in the morning, so I'm going to hit the hay."

Of course, boys don't "listen in" on party telephone lines, but if you were to do so some of these evenings you'd probably hear some such conversation as Jim and Sam had. For, fellows, the big race for the pep trophy is about to begin, and unless I'm away off it's going to be just about the hottest contest ever pulled off in Kansas. Did you get the letter asking for your choice for county leader? Judging from the fine stack of letters on my desk, I'd say every boy in counties having a team large enough to justify the appointment of a leader received his letter and answered at once.

The editor of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze was much pleased when I told how many club members wrote in to say they read the good articles on hog raising which they find in the paper. He says there will be a story in this issue entitled "Caring for the Young Pig" that should interest



How's This for a Start in Coffey County? Eight Pig Club Boys, Two Dads, and a Calf Club Member. Just Watch Their Smoke This Year.

Capper Poultry Club

Our Members are Adopting Modern Methods

BY LUCILE A. ELLIS
Assistant Secretary

WHEN A BRAIN and an idea get to bumping together, watch out! Things happen. When I came across this little saying the other day I said, "That's just like our poultry club members. They're getting new ideas all the time about how to raise chickens—what to feed them and how to care for them in summer and in winter—and these ideas combined with their intelligence make things happen in the Capper Poultry club."



Pearl Morrell, Linn County.

Dorothy and Myrtle Dirks of Butler county have a chicken house partitioned into two parts which they share for their chickens. When the contest started in 1920 they had a single pen and Dorothy would turn her chickens out one day and Myrtle the next. Of course they realized that it would be much better if all of the chickens could be out in the sunshine at the same time, so they put a dividing fence in the middle of the pen and it works fine. It would be a good plan for other sisters who belong to the club to do this.

That every club girl realizes that in order to make big profits she must give her chickens the very best of care is evidenced by the number of letters we are receiving on this subject. I haven't the space to give very many but here are extracts from two of them:

"I have a new hen house," wrote Agnes Neubauer, an enterprising member of Republic county, who has entered White Wyandottes in the contest.

"It faces the south so my chickens will get plenty of sunshine. It is 7 by 14 feet and is divided into two parts. In one side I will keep my small chicks and in the other the older chickens. My hens laid 82 eggs during February. I gathered as many eggs in one week this year as I did during the whole month of February last year. I think it is because I have had more experience in raising chickens and give better feed. I give my chickens warm feed in the morning and table scraps, milo and corn at noon. To give them plenty of exercise I mix corn, oats, milo, kafir and wheat and put this in the straw so that they can scratch for it. They have plenty of milk and water to drink and have oyster shell and grit before them at all times. I also moisten alfalfa and Sudan grass leaves with water and this is almost as good as sprouted grain. My cockerel looks like silver and my pullets look as if they would weigh 7 pounds."

And this from Gladiola Bowman of Coffey county: "I have eight Buff Orpington pullets and one cockerel. I have a grassy pen next to my chicken house, so when I want them to have some green grass I can just turn them out in it. I have been getting as high as five eggs a day but I intend to get more and do better this month. I feed my chickens a dry mash made up of 1/3 part ground corn, 1/3 part ground oats, 1/3 part bran and one small handful of blood meal. I mix this all together and put it in their pen. At

night I give them one small ear of corn. They have plenty of milk and water to drink."

Capper Poultry club members have started out their work this year with the determination to make a study of the business of raising poultry. They read the poultry department in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze as well as in other farm papers, send for bulletins on poultry and of course always read the poultry club stories. From all over the state come letters from club girls stating that their chickens are doing better and that they are getting more eggs than they did last year, which shows that the previous training received and the study of different bulletins and articles on poultry are giving results. By this systematic study they're going to increase the figures given as the average number of eggs laid in the whole United States.

"I would like to offer again for the coming year a trio of White Wyandottes, valued at \$25, to go to the girl making the highest grade with this breed," wrote G. B. Bourne of Delphos, Kan. "This trio will be raised from our flock of 150, the heavy laying Keeler strain, which has made an excellent record this winter, laying in December 1,212 eggs, January 2,070, and February 2,248 eggs."

H. A. Dressler's offer of a \$15 trio of White Wyandottes will go to the girl making the second best record with this breed.

Girls who are entering Barred Plymouth Rocks will be interested in knowing that we have received an offer of a \$5 cockerel of this breed from Mrs. A. B. Gregg of McCune, Kan. Unless we receive a larger offer this prize will go to the girl making the highest record with Barred Plymouth Rocks.

The picture I am using today is of Pearl Morrell and two of her Rhode Island Whites. Pearl belongs to that peppy club of girls in Linn county.

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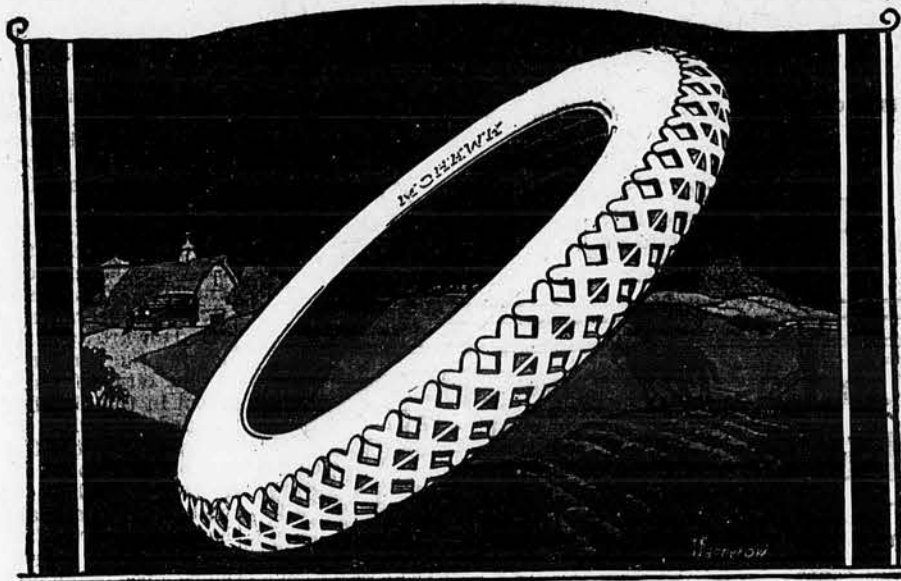
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Capper Poultry Club

Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.
Bertha G. Schmidt, Secretary.

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

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

Signed

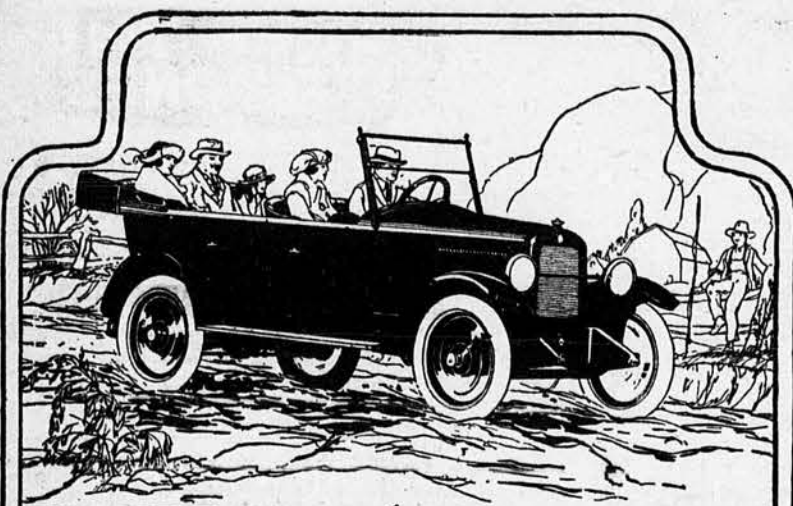
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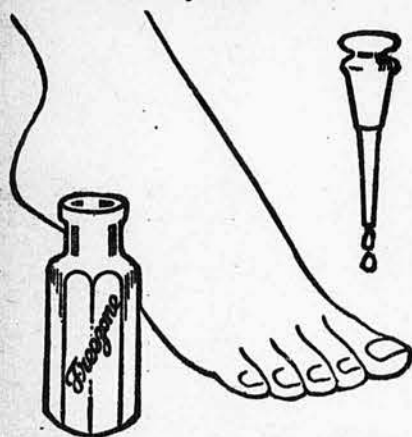
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Farming in Western Kansas

THERE were perhaps 300 acres of Sudan grass in Kansas in 1914, all of it grown for seed. In 1919 100,000 acres were planted, and most of it was grown for hay or pasture.

This phenomenal increase in acreage is due to the need of just such a drouth resistant annual forage plant, capable of making good yields of palatable hay, or of a large carrying capacity when pastured. Altho it is sufficiently drouth resistant to mature, even in worse than average seasons in Western Kansas counties, the more it rains the more it yields.

A Nurseryman Moves

C. R. Jaccard, state forest nurseryman at the Fort Hays Experiment station, has resigned to accept a position as landscape gardener for the McNaghten Investment Company at Hutchinson. This position not only pays Mr. Jaccard a better salary but it also offers a greater opportunity for advancement in the commercial field.

Concerning Arbor Day

Arbor Day is one of the days that every school in Kansas should celebrate by co-operative tree planting. This is something that pupils can do for their school that will live many years after they have cashed in on the advantages the school has given them. The planting of trees goes far toward the teaching of patriotic service and thru the interest pupils get in this school activity many homes will be interested in their protection by trees.

While the Fort Hays Experiment station produces forest trees adapted especially to Western Kansas at cost, it still gives a discount of 33 1/3 per cent for schools and cemeteries. The station staff also is ready to give suggestions on how to celebrate Arbor Day or how to properly plant trees.

A Farm Agent is Elected

Directors of the Ellis county farm bureau, after considerable search for agent material, met recently and elected C. L. Howard of Oakley as agent of Ellis county. Mr. Howard has had 13 months' experience as county agent of Meade county. He was reared on a farm north of Oakley. Mr. Howard is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural college, and has an excellent personality and plenty of energy. With the assistance of the efficient officers and township directors Mr. Howard will render excellent service for the farmers of Ellis county.

The city offered the use of a vacant room in the city hall until it should be needed for city purposes. This was accepted and the farm bureau will start its operations in this room. However, it is hoped that sometime the bureau will grow financially strong enough to have a larger office on the first floor on the main street where it will be more acceptable to every farmer who comes to town. However, the present location, which is furnished free to the farmers, has a large hall next to it which will give plenty of room for committee meetings.

The officers and directors of the farm bureau are now studying out a program of work for the coming season and when the new agent arrives, May 1, the organization should be in such a condition that a definite program can be started and carried thru to success.

Concerning Dwarf Blackhull Kafir

Dwarf Blackhull kafir was selected by the United States Department of Agriculture from an early-maturing strain of the Standard Blackhull variety. It is similar to Blackhull kafir but smaller, being only about 4 feet high. With favorable conditions it will

ripen in about 100 days, and for that reason it is a valuable crop for Western Kansas, or wherever the season is too short to ripen the later-maturing Pink and Blackhull varieties. It is inferior to these varieties as a forage crop because of its small size.

Kent Heads Hays Station

A native Kansan, brought up on a Kansas farm and educated in Kansas schools and colleges, is the new head of the Fort Hays Experiment station, branch of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Harry L. Kent, now of the college faculty, has been appointed to the place, according to a recent announcement by President W. M. Jardine.

In addition to years of practical experience in farming, Mr. Kent is a graduate of the Kansas State Normal school and of the Kansas State Agricultural college. He has taught agriculture and other subjects in many types of schools, and for a number of years has been principal of the school of agriculture at the college. His success in education caused him to be named director of agricultural education in Kansas under the Smith-Hughes act. He is especially interested in farming and other problems of Western Kansas.

Mr. Kent succeeds Charles R. Weeks, who resigned the superintendency of the station to become secretary of the new Kansas State Farm Bureau. Mr. Weeks, who is a graduate of the Nebraska Normal school and the University of Nebraska, has been at the station since 1916.

He has built up its experimental and general farm work to a remarkable degree, and has made the station of tremendous service to farmers in the region in which it is situated. He has taken an active part in patriotic and other movements in the western part of the state.

Schools to Help Farmers

(Continued from Page 18.)

will be happy to know the truth about his seed supply.

Interest in home testing of seeds should be developed. The teacher should urge pupils and parents to continue seed testing at home on a large scale. All seeds planted should be tested. Everywhere 1920 is being heralded as "Thrifty" year. If this is to be a thrifty year on the farm, we must begin by using good seed. If we do not get good "stands" in our fields, land is wasted, labor is wasted, time is lost, efforts are non-productive, and the acre production and the farmer's profit will be less than they should be. If this is to be "Thrifty" year on the farm, the acre production must be large and economical, and the farmer's profit must be great. So, let's all work together on this proposition, and begin right by testing all seeds planted.

Real Kansas Poetry

A new book of poetry by Vachel Lindsay, the leading Kansas poet, has been printed recently by the Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. This is issued under the title of The Golden Whales of California, and consists of a collection of the recent poems of Mr. Lindsay. The price of it is \$1.75; it should be in the library of every educated Kansan.

Johnny, who fulfills the functions of an engine on Monday, is the most persistent salesman the electric washing machine companies have.



Sheep on the Hays Experiment Station; There is a Real Future for the Well Managed Flocks of Western Kansas.

Among Colorado Farmers

THE localities on the Colorado plains where corn is somewhat successful as a grain crop are the sections about Haxtun, Fleming, Paoli and Holyoke in Northeastern Colorado; about Wray in Eastern Colorado, and along the Arkansas Valley. Certain sections of the divide region also are producing corn as a grain. Corn as a grain in the mountainous regions is limited to the lower and hotter river valleys and mesas which are favorably situated as to the slopes to give a long season free from frosts and with a rather high daily temperature. Such conditions usually are found at altitudes below 5,000 feet. This statement may be applied also to the plains. There will, however, be limited localities where corn may be grown successfully for grain at somewhat higher altitudes than this. Such localities, however, are situated with favorable slopes, topography, air drainage and other features that tend to give the altitude a warmer climate and a somewhat longer growing season than their elevations would indicate.

Corn as a dry-land crop on the plains, and in the mountain valleys, is seldom grown successfully where the normal rainfall is less than 15 inches. In other words, the lower limit of rainfall, where successful production ceases, is about a normal of 15 inches. The rainfall required to produce a corn crop varies in the manner with which the precipitation falls where the precipitation all comes during the growing season, the conditions are most favorable for high production on a light rainfall.

Good Results with Potatoes

Real progress is being made in growing potatoes in the Divide section of El Paso, Elbert and Douglas counties by the use of modern methods. In former years all that was necessary was growing a good crop of potatoes as to break the sod over them and harvest in the fall. Then came the years of failure due to disease. No definite plan of keeping up the seed stock was followed, with the result that the seed lost its vitality. These two factors worked a big part in discouraging the growing of potatoes, so that when farm records were taken in 1915 it was found that there were only 40 acres of potatoes harvested in 1914. The farmers had tried year after year and become discouraged.

In 1914 the county agent was asked to come to Monument to assist in organizing boys' and girls' clubs. Potato club work was selected for the boys. George Betz of Monument volunteered to help the boys in securing new seed potatoes, and also to treat them with formalin for scab. Later the vines were sprayed with Bordeaux mixture to check what then was thought to be early blight. The results of this potato club work were very gratifying. The farmers came for miles to see the potatoes. They said if the boys in the potato club would tell them how they would try the growing of potatoes again. Small acreages were planted with new seed or seed from farmers who had carefully selected their seed. Good yields were secured again.

Every year the acreage and yields have increased. Farmers have been careful in the selection of seed potatoes, true to type and free from disease. They have not planted potatoes every year on the same ground but have rotated them with other field crops. Some of the best White Pearl, Early and Late Ohios, Red McClures and Rose Seedling potato stock to be found anywhere is in Colorado.

A carload of certified seed potatoes from Wisconsin will be planted in the Divide section of El Paso, Elbert and Douglas counties this year. The varieties to be grown are Irish Cobbler and Bliss Triumph. Fields of White Pearl, Early and Late Ohios, Red McClures and Rose Seedlings will be registered and the seed sold as certified seed for 1921 planting.

The Divide section is rapidly coming to the front as a high altitude seed growing section largely thru the efforts of the Monument, Table Rock,

Eastonville and Peyton community and farmers' and homemakers' clubs.

The boys' club has continued to thrive and while the personnel has changed the enthusiasm has continued to grow.

The club was represented at the Denver Stock Show by a demonstration team composed of Adelbert Peterson and Clifford Hodgkin. This team gave four demonstrations which were attended by large and interested crowds.

Other communities can do likewise if the right team work is followed. We can sell dry land high altitude seed corn, cane seed and Sudan grass seed as well as small grains and potatoes.

Where to Plant Trees

The purpose of tree planting will be many, but ordinarily in Eastern Colorado tree planting is done chiefly to beautify the home or to provide shelterbelts or windbreaks. In the course of time, it may appear feasible to grow farm groves.

Outside of making a living on the farm and having suitable schools and other social advantages, nothing will be more conducive to permanent, happy

homes in Eastern Colorado than trees and shrubbery. A country appears desert-like without them, and as if not intended for human habitation. But the trees and shrubs should be placed correctly and harmoniously for properly beautifying a home place.

The general ideal around a home is to have at least two or three trees back of the house, tall, spire-like trees preferred, and a few on each side extending toward the road, leaving a clear, unobstructed view directly to the front. A grove in front of the house, regularly spaced like an orchard, is not so ornamental or tasteful as the plan outlined. The purpose of trees near the house is not to hide it, but to furnish a setting to better display the home.

Results with Silos

It is estimated that 562,800 tons of silage was produced in Colorado in 1919, valued at \$5,346,600. But little silage was grown in 1909, there being few silos in the state. At present there are approximately 4,000 silos. Corn is used more extensively for silage than any other crop, more than 94,000 acres having been cut for that purpose in 1919.

"Reds" seem to be blue because America proved to be not as green as they thought.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

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.

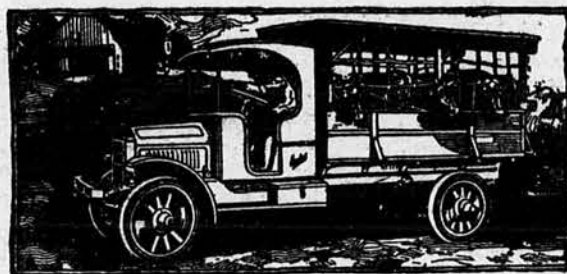


\$25 Sweep Feed **\$31** Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

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GARFORD



IN farm service, Garfords are earning profits because they haul on a basis of **Low Cost Ton-Mile**. Returns from a recent investigation among 4,000 Garford owners showed 97.6% are 100% satisfied. Let us send you their records covering every kind of haulage.

Garford

Lima, Ohio

That the United States Army has made Garford a Class A Standard is another proof of Garford servability

TRUCKS

With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash
— EDITOR —

Why not a Community House as a Memorial to the Soldier Boys?

IF ALL the boys from the farms who went over and fought for the freedom of mankind could be asked what they most desired as a memorial in honor of their services, I am sure the great majority of them, if not all of them, would ask that something might be raised which would be of benefit to the community as a whole, and at the same time would be of immediate use to them.

I was at a meeting, shortly after the close of the war, when a bunch of live wires tried to come to an agreement as to what form the county memorial should take. A few of the conservatives were determined that nothing would do except an old time monument, upon which the names and deeds of our men should be recorded in deathless marble or bronze. The larger number of the committee were absolutely against such an idea, and they maintained that such a memorial would be a sheer waste of money, giving in return for the expenditure nothing of practical value.

Soldiers Favor the Idea

The consensus of opinion was, that a community house, where the returned soldiers might feel free to come at any time, for meetings, merry-makings, and anything which would develop and maintain a community interest, would be far more practical, and also far more acceptable to the boys themselves. We who were in favor of the second plan took pains to ask every returned soldier which plan he preferred, and not one indicated a wish for a monument. Every man of them was in favor of the community house.

I wish that every community would plan for some such memorial of the boys who offered their lives for the cause of liberty. Many of them did not get a chance to go across the sea to take actual place in the fighting, but they were ready to go when their time came, and they should be memorialized with the ones who did go. If it is considered essential that the names of individuals be honored, what better way could be devised than to have the assembly room of the community house adorned with tablets, or pictures, with the names engraved, so that anyone who entered would be reminded of the brave men who gave up everything at the call of duty?

Such a building as this would cost no more than a monument, and would be of infinite service to the community. If the county desired to take it up as a unit, the house could be in the county seat, but a better plan would be for each township to have a memorial hall. In that way, there would be an assembly hall in reach of every citizen, and the social benefits that would accrue would revolutionize the country communities within a very few years.

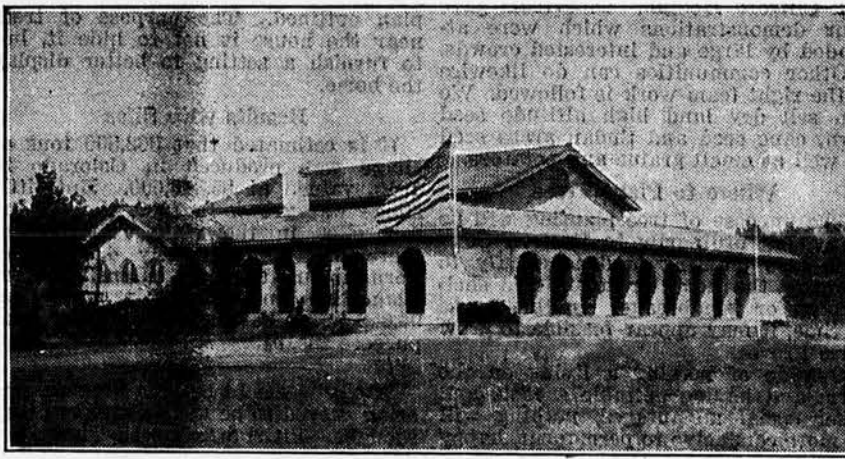
Think of these things as you plan for memorials for your boys, and your neighbors' boys. Think what it would mean to your community, and of the effect upon the boys and girls who are now hesitating between the desire to continue in the free and independent life of the farm, and the wish for amusements and joys of the city that are now denied them. Make your township one which offers so much to its young folks that they are not even tempted to leave for doubtful advantages offered them elsewhere.

Ada Carroll Wortman.

How Cottage Cheese is Used

Cottage Cheese Loaf—Mix 2 cups of cottage cheese, 1 cup of left-over cereal, 1 cup of bread crumbs, dried in the oven, 4 tablespoons of peanut butter or ground suet, 1 tablespoon of chopped onion, a pinch of sage, salt, cayenne and paprika, and liquid, if necessary to mix. Form into a loaf and bake in a hot oven 25 minutes.—Mrs. L. I. Scott, Franklin Co., Kansas.

Cheese and Potato Croquettes—Mix 1 cup of cottage cheese, 2 tablespoons



A Community Hall in California Which Serves a Rural Neighborhood and was Built to be a Center of Recreation.

of chopped parsley, 1 rounding teaspoon of chopped green pepper, ¼ teaspoon of soda, ½ teaspoon of salt, a dash of cayenne and a dash of paprika. Form into small balls, and roll in mashed potatoes which have been seasoned. Roll the finished croquettes in egg, and fry in a pan containing about 1 tablespoon of hot fat.—Mrs. L. I. Scott.

Cottage Cheese Pie—Stir together 1 cup of cottage cheese, ¾ cup of sugar, ¾ cup of milk, 2 egg yolks, beaten, 1 tablespoon of melted butter, a pinch of salt and ¼ teaspoon of vanilla. Bake in one crust, cool slightly and cover with meringue made from the whites of the 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons of sugar and ½ teaspoon of vanilla.—Mrs. L. I. Scott.

Cottage cheese makes a good sandwich filling used with oatmeal, graham or Boston brown bread. Chopped nuts and celery may be added to the cottage cheese. An appetizing dish may also be made from cottage cheese mixed with rice and left-over salmon and mayonnaise dressing. Form into rolls, and put each roll on a lettuce leaf.—Mrs. L. I. Scott.

By adding 1 tablespoon of sweet red chili pepper to 1 pint of cottage cheese mixing and working it smooth with a potato masher, it makes a delicious chili cheese.—Mrs. H. A. Harvey.

Mix part of a small can of green or red pimento with a pint of cottage cheese and you will have a delicious pimento cheese.—Mrs. H. A. Harvey.

Rich cottage cheese eaten with

mashed potatoes takes the place of meat.—Mrs. H. A. Harvey.

Baked Hominy and Cottage Cheese—Use 1 tablespoon of butter or grease, 1 tablespoon of cornstarch, 1 cup of milk, ½ teaspoon of paprika, ½ to 1 cup of cheese, 2 cups of cooked hominy, ¼ cup of bread crumbs and 1 teaspoon of salt. Make a sauce of fat, cornstarch, salt and milk. Add the cheese and paprika, arrange the hominy in a baking dish and pour the sauce over it. Cover with crumbs and bake.—Mrs. Levi Gingrich, Hodgeman Co., Kansas.

Cottage Cheese Salad—Mix 1 pint of cottage cheese with ¼ cup of walnut meats and 1 tablespoon each of green and ripe pimento peppers.—Mrs. J. W. Sinclair, Kearny Co., Kansas.

Mix chopped parsley with cottage cheese and serve with whipped cream.—Mrs. J. W. Sinclair.

Child Has Right to Happiness

A man in middle life once wrote to his parents, "I shall never cease to be thankful for the happy boyhood my father and mother gave me. It is a treasure house of memories more valuable than gold and silver."

Fathers sometimes forget that children have the right to be happy at home as well as at school. Let fathers become the friends and companions of their children, share in the Sunday walks and talks, evening games and stories, help with studies or take an interest in inspecting some achieve-

ment. The right relationship between father and child will increase when mothers cease to resort to the fatherly discipline and punishment as a threat for disobedience. Any man prefers to work and sacrifice for an affectionate, confiding child rather than for one who has been led to consider him a harsh judge and strict disciplinarian.

Almost anything which a child can claim as his very own, can protect and care for, will serve to develop his affections, and increase his sense of responsibility and self-respect. A dog, a cat, rabbits, guinea pigs, pets of any kind are a source of joy to any child.

Playmates are helpful in adding joy to the child's life, and an only child should frequently have playmates. Little friends should be invited to the home, and the child encouraged to share his toys with them. Every child, too, should have the opportunity to go to the social kindergarten, for in its democratic atmosphere, little people of all types come together. The over-indulged, the neglected, the shy, and the backward all meet on common ground and learn adaptability and self-control in their happy activities.

There is nothing a boy despises more than idleness and inactivity. On the other hand, toil and fatigue, day after day stunt growth and take the joy out of life. A certain farmer once complained that the school enticed all his children away from the old farm. Upon inquiry, it was found that he assigned useless tasks on rainy days to keep them busy and that they never had any time for play or recreation. The leisure and the companionship of the school were the only relief from drudgery those children ever knew, and only thru compulsory attendance laws was that relief insured them.

Every child finds satisfaction in work for which he receives pay. So-called projects from which he derives an income and for which he is responsible, give him a taste for work and develop an appreciation for the value of money. "I'll pay you back when we get home," whispered a self-respecting son of 9 as he watched his father pay the family carfare one Sunday morning. A smile crept over the kindly face of the father as he replied, "No indeed, Sonny."

Both city and country children have opportunities to earn money. A farm is the best place to spend one's childhood if life there is coupled with good school advantages. Nathan G. Schaeffer.

From a Farm in the Hills

One of the most effective methods of combating the high cost of living is to raise as much of the food for the family as it is possible to produce on the farm. The farmer should never be compelled to buy his meat, lard, fruit, potatoes, beans or any of the minor vegetables. A garden planted in long rows is easily cultivated, and its value is almost inestimable.

Baby's scalp is sometimes a source of worry and annoyance to the young mother. If scurf or dandruff persists in forming, rub a little vaseline around the roots of the hair an hour or two before giving him his bath. Then after washing the head with warm soft water and a mild soap dry with a soft towel and comb the scalp carefully with a fine comb. The vaseline will not only remove the dandruff but will promote a luxuriant growth of hair.

Put several drops of your favorite perfume on sheets of absorbent blotting paper and place in handkerchief or stationery boxes or between freshly laundered sheets and pillow cases. The odor is delicate and delightful.

Should brass trimmings become discolored scour with a cloth dipped in salt and vinegar, then polish with

Button Pressing Farm Women Insure Better Homes

BY RAY YARNELL

ANTIQUATED machinery will wreck any business. The hand that labors where a machine will function is a peril to happiness. The home conducted on a "break-the-back" policy is a community liability. It destroys interest and threatens neighborliness. It is a real danger the seriousness of which is often disregarded or not understood. Conducting a home is a business. It is important. On its successful operation rests the superstructure of the entire nation. If the foundation cracks or gives way disaster follows with bewildering rapidity.

Such an important business cannot be safely ignored. It must be conducted with the best machinery obtainable. Antiquated machinery should be weeded out not only as a business proposition, but still more important, as a human proposition. If she is to be a mother and a wife as well as a cook, the country woman must have some freedom from manual labor. In the field power machinery is eliminating part of the drudgery from farm work, both for man and beast. In the home electricity is performing the same service.

Electrification of farm homes is spreading rapidly. Someone in every community should make the beginning. Once started and demonstrated, electricity climbs swiftly into dominance as a real, workable solution of the house labor problem.

Electricity eliminates tired muscles on wash day and removes the heat and heavy labor from ironing. It sweeps the carpet without the necessity of a dust cloth follow up. It lights the house and sends the dirty kerosene lamps and smoky chimneys to the discard.

But that isn't all. Electricity does all those things cheaply and efficiently and as a matter of good measure it eliminates much of the "break-the-back" policy from rural living.

Button pressing farm women insure better rural homes.

Farm Home News

powdered whiting or any other good metal polish.

One does not always have printed labels for canned goods at hand. The gummed edges of envelopes make a good substitute. Write the name of the fruit or vegetable on the gummed part of the flap, cut off and paste on the jar.

When a young turkey acts sleepy, refuses food and drags his wings, look for head lice. A drop of lard mixed with a little sulfur will remedy the trouble. Do not use too much.

For a moist frosting for cakes, take 2 tablespoons of thick sweet cream, and 1 teaspoon of vanilla or lemon extract. Work in sifted powdered sugar slowly until it forms a soft paste and spread evenly over the cake.

The men on this place do not like feterita as stock feed so it is by dint of much coaxing that I get them to plant a patch for early chicken feed. Feterita is excellent for this purpose. The grain is large, white and soft, matures earlier than most sorghums and is much relished by the fowls.

Mrs. C. B. Smith.

Chase Co., Kansas.

Embroidery Trims These Frocks

9596—Ladies' and Misses' Blouse. The short kimono sleeve, the collarless oval neckline and bright bits of embroidery done in wool make this design attractive. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9576 Ladies' and Misses' Dress. This design is well adapted for the combination of plain and figured materials. The collar is long and slightly draped.



Contrasting material joins the lower section of the skirt to the waist. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9011—Girls' Dress. A novel sash arrangement adjusts the fulness of the overblouse at each side. The skirt is gathered and the sleeves are long with deep cuffs. Plain and figured silk would make a pretty frock in this style. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

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

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 reader asked that we tell what methods we use to keep cured pork so it will not become dry, hard and strong or infested with vermin. She adds a canning inquiry concerning her canned beans. The water seems to boil out of the can and the inquirer wonders if she should open the can and pour some in.

In keeping pork, there are a number of good plans one may follow according to her conveniences. A neighbor with an excellent stone smoke house in which the meat may be kept dry and cool finds that he can keep it fairly well by tying each piece in a sack made for the purpose. He then hangs the meat up on the hooks and gets a ham or piece of bacon as it is needed. Another neighbor with a reputation for doing all her work well takes the meat from the smoke house, dips a piece of muslin in melted paraffin and thoroughly coats each piece. She then hangs them up in sacks to keep the dust from the paraffin coating. Some find it more convenient to cover the meat with powdered borax; others use sorghum that is made stiff with black pepper.

We have been guided in our methods of keeping meat somewhat by the packers' way of wrapping. As a rule when we used to buy bacon we paid rather dearly for a good many thicknesses of brown paper. This close wrapping in paper helps to keep the meat from losing its moisture. We have generally stitched a piece of clean muslin around the bacon pieces and tied the hams in heavy sacks—then wrapped each piece in several thicknesses of paper and packed it in a barrel of oats. A cover on the barrel, weighted in place, prevents mice from gaining admittance. If meat is placed in sacks alone, the material from which the sack is made should be heavy and closely woven. The cloth used by the packers is generally a twilled cloth such as is found in the pockets of men's overalls. It is said that an unwashed flour sack, dipped in strong brine, makes an excellent bag for meat.

If there is any doubt as to whether or not flies have deposited eggs upon the meat, it is a good precaution to plunge the meat in boiling water a few times.

The amount of liquid in a can of vegetables has little to do with its keeping qualities. In fact, peas and beans have been canned and kept well with no liquid poured in the can. When the liquid is desired and added to the can's contents, it is doubtful whether it would boil out of the can if the water in the boiler was kept high enough to cover the can. In 3 hours the evaporation is usually enough to lower the water in the boiler below the lid unless some is added. This should be poured in from a teakettle of boiling water as cold water will break the cans and lower the temperature sufficiently to cause loss of time. In a pressure cooker one sometimes causes the water to be sucked out of the can by too great haste in opening the pet cock. The cooker should be set off the stove for a few minutes before opening the pet cock.

In speaking on the subject of the pressure cooker before the First District Federated Women's clubs, we made the statement that more than one food could be cooked at one time but the foods should be carefully chosen. Even in different containers, the flavors will blend. One woman suggested that if the foods were packed in cans as tho for canning they might be steamed at the same time without a mixture of flavors. An experience of recent date convinces us that even so packed, the flavors will blend. Last summer, one can of peaches was found to have a faulty lid. We placed a better lid on the can and, to save time in sterilizing, placed the can in the cooker with some cans of tomatoes. This week, we ate the peaches—peaches in appearance but half tomatoes in taste. Real tomatoes would have tasted better.

The early garden has been planted for nearly three weeks. The ground this spring is in excellent condition for working—so different from last spring when driving rains packed it hard. This spring it is crumbly and mellow.

Mrs. Dora L. Thompson.

Jefferson Co., Kansas.

HOMER

The ORIGINAL PATENTED PIPELESS FURNACE with the Thermo-Seal INNER LINING



Comforting Heat in Every Room—Not Just in One Spot—But the Home Filled with Pervading Warmth

WITH the Homer Pipeless Furnace you'll notice a sense of genial, comforting warmth all over the house.

This is due to the fact that the Homer keeps the air in constant circulation. The cold air is drawn down through the outer compartment of the combination register, is heated by the furnace and then rises and circulates all through the house.

The warmth is pervading—encompassing—because the air is warmed—and so you will not have cold corners.

The Homer burns any kind of fuel. Its extra large fire pot is made of heat-resisting Stokel Iron. The fire pot is so heavily made that it will last as long as the furnace itself.

The drawing in the circle shows the warm air rising in the inner passage. The Thermo-Seal Inner Lining is made of two thicknesses of thick galvanized iron and in between a heavy layer of asbestos.

The Homer Thermo-Seal Inner Lining is a wonderful heat and fuel saver. It keeps the heat from being wasted by surface radiation. The outside of the furnace is kept cool—and it is safe to store fruit and vegetables in the cellar or basement.

The Thermo-Seal Inner Lining is an exclusive Homer feature—and well worth while as a saver of fuel and heat.

Talk to the Homer dealer. There is one near you—and you'll find he's a good dealer too—one who knows furnaces. We will be glad to give you the name of the dealer nearest you. Write us for new 1920 Furnace Book which gives the complete Homer facts.

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The Gump Family now in book form. Over 260 Cartoons drawn by the well-known cartoonist "Sidney Smith" as they appear in the daily newspapers. Get the book while they last and travel the rough and rocky road of matrimony with ANDY and MIN. It's Great, Wonderful. 64 pages of comics.

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Please send me at once, six pictures to distribute so that I can get the book of the "Gump Family."

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Address.....

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Why Do You Carry Water?

City Folks Haven't a Monopoly on Conveniences

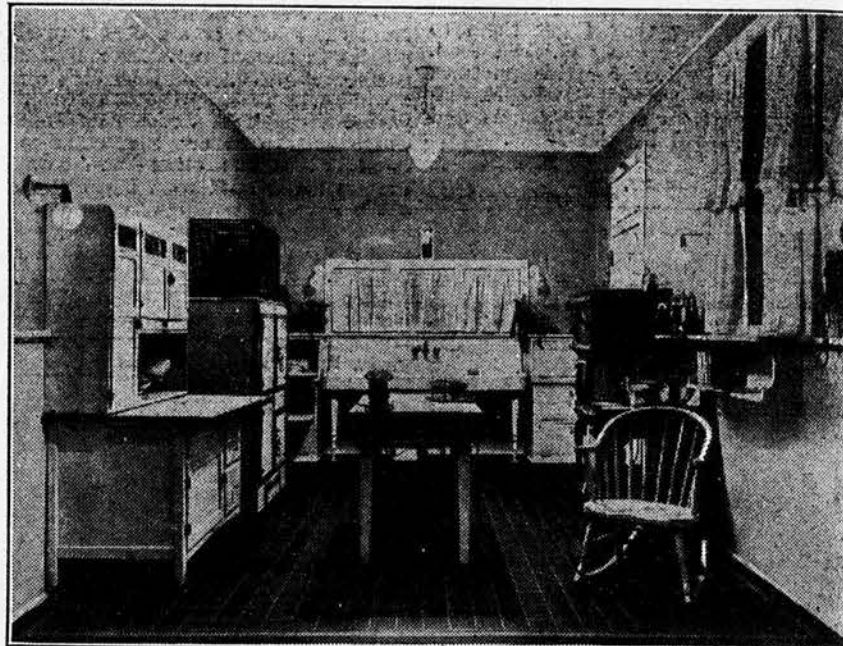
BY MRS. IDA MIGLIARIO

IT IS NOT possible to measure the value of a water supply in the farm home," said the Woman-With-the-Modern-House. "Water under pressure saves me thousands of steps for water is necessary in almost every household task.

"Why, it means several miles of walking in a day when water must be 'carried in' for washing dishes three times a day, washing the clothes, windows, floors, porches, churn, separator and vegetables, as well as for washing the face and hands and for bathing."

plant and being under ground (or as in this case in the basement) they have the advantage of never freezing or the water becoming unpleasantly cold. There are systems, also, which keep the water under pressure at the tap directly from the well or cistern, or both.

It is generally conceded that the first place to install running water is in the kitchen, for there the housewife spends most of her time and must take the greatest number of steps. And to install running water



The Sink Shown at the Back of This Completely Modern Kitchen Has a Drainboard Which Makes Dishwashing Easy.

She well could have added the muscular energy wasted in the drudgery of pumping and lifting. When the hand, or "pitcher" pump replaced the old rope and buckets, there was great rejoicing among the farm women of that day for it saved much time and energy if not any steps. But now, with some little expense for installation, one can save both steps and time, by piping the water into the house and having it "on tap."

The once prevalent idea that the city woman alone could enjoy the privilege of tap water, is as obsolete as the idea that motor cars were for city people only. Practically every farm woman can have running water in her kitchen, and at a cost to suit her purse.

Probably the simplest method of getting pressure is by building a shelf outside the house on the kitchen wall and placing a barrel or tank upon it. It may be filled by a hose from the pump. A pipe from the bottom of the barrel, passed thru the wall, will supply running water at the kitchen sink, and a second pipe from the sink will carry away the waste water. This method saves steps for the housewife and the boys or men can pump the tank full occasionally.

Windmill Simplifies Problem

Where there is a windmill the problem is less difficult and it saves time and labor for all. Then a large supply tank may be placed on a high foundation or platform and the windmill will keep it filled with little difficulty. The pressure will be better and the quantity sufficient to supply not only the house, but the barns as well. The same kind of tank may be used with the gasoline engine or electric motor to do the pumping.

The Woman-With-the-Modern-House had used both of the methods described.

"We first had a little tank outside the kitchen," she said, "but George decided that if running water was a labor-saver for me, it would also be for him, so he got a big tank and we filled it with the little engine, so he had water in the barn, too. When we built this house we put in the pressure tanks."

These tanks are filled by a small pump operated by the farm lighting

there means no great expense for equipment, for it does not require much plumbing to put in a kitchen sink.

After one enjoys the privileges of water under pressure in the kitchen, the next step in modernization is to equip a bathroom. A modern bathroom provides indoor sanitary conveniences that promote healthful habits and money invested in such equipment is money well spent. With stove or furnace attachments for heating water, or with a small heater connected with the hot-water tank, the family gets much real enjoyment out of having all the steaming water they want both in summer and winter. The men usually get more "solid comfort" from the bathroom than any members of the family. A good bath at night, they find, gives them an unusually good night's sleep after a long summer day's work and finds them exceptionally refreshed in the morning, as well as materially lessening the curse of many farmers—"chiggers."

But in the final analysis, it is the farm woman who realizes to the full extent the value of hot and cold water—always ready for wash day, already hot for emergency in case of sickness, and convenient in a thousand and one other ways. As the Woman-With-the-Modern-House said, you can't measure the value of running water, and if you can't have a plant like she has now, you can at least have one like she first enjoyed.

Good Dishes from Crusts

With flour at the present price it is necessary that we save and use the pieces of crusts and slices of stale bread. The following recipes help in solving this problem and have been tested in our family.

Meat Croquettes—Grind 2 cups of boiled meat, beef or pork, add 2 eggs, pepper, salt, a little onion, enough milk to make the mixture moist and 1 cup of ground bread crumbs. Make into balls and fry in hot grease.

Birds' Nest Pudding—Soak as many bread crusts as you wish to use, and chop some apples fine. Put in alternate layers in a baking dish, and put 1 cup each of sugar and water over the top. Sprinkle with cinnamon or nutmeg and bake. A Subscriber.

Women's Service Corner

If a girl is married in Kansas and gives her age as 18 years when she is only 17, can her parents separate the couple? If they are married in Missouri, can they be separated?—A. C. E.

A girl may marry in Kansas without her parents' consent when she is 18, altho she is not of age until she is 21. She cannot be separated from her husband for giving her age incorrectly, unless it is proved she is physically or mentally unfit for marriage. This applies to couples married either in Kansas or Missouri.

Do You Need Help?

A middle aged woman would like a position to take care of an invalid. Would do light housework besides taking care of the sick. Send replies to the Women's Service Corner.

To Clean Gilt Frames

Will you kindly tell me some way to clean gilt picture frames without harming them?—Mrs. W. S.

Dissolve a gill of vinegar in a pint of cold water and apply it to the picture frames with a brush, then rub with a soft cloth. Then brush with water in which three or four onions to a pint of water have been cooked to keep flies from lighting on the frames.

A Question of Dyeing

I have a gold color crepe de Chine dress that I wish to dye. What color would it dye best?—Esther G.

You should be able to dye your dress any dark color. I believe it would take brown dye best, but I think you would be successful with either navy blue or black. Be sure to follow the directions on the package of dye carefully.

What Colors to Wear

I have brown hair, gray eyes and a light complexion. What colors can I wear best? What length should a young girl wear her dresses?—B. L. R.

The more subdued shades are better than the strong colors for a girl of your coloring. You should be able to wear all shades of blue and gray, shell pink, golden tan and ivory very well. Eight inches from the floor is considered a good length for a young girl's dresses.

Lime is a Disinfectant

I have seen chemicals for a septic tank mentioned in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Are these chemicals sufficient to destroy accumulations in an outdoor toilet and where can they be bought?—B. M.

I know of no chemicals that will accomplish the purpose suggested above in a practical manner. However, dry lime or chloride of lime is recommended for disinfecting the outdoor toilet. The lime should be kept in a box in the toilet and about a teacup of it sprinkled on each stool immediately after it is deposited. By using enough drying powder odor can be controlled even where ventilation is only fairly good.

To Save Mothers and Babies

BY SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER

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

So very many such deaths could so easily be prevented if our government would pay as much attention to the welfare of babies and mothers as it does to that of pigs. Ours is the only great nation which has no protecting legislation for mothers and children, altho in everything the first duty of every government is to the home. Of course the idea is that the people themselves are competent to look after such personal matters. This would be true if young mothers and young married couples did not have to learn by experience often at the expense of a lifetime of sorrow, what they should know beforehand without such an appalling sacrifice of mothers and babies.

For these reasons I consider the Sheppard-Towner bill, providing instruction for expectant and nursing mothers

and suitable care for young mothers who are unable to provide it for themselves, as legislation for the nation as important as any which will come before Congress. The bill appropriates 2 million dollars, with yearly increases of \$400,000 up to a maximum of 4 million dollars. This is to be apportioned among the states, each state to increase its quota by appropriating a similar amount, the law to be administered by the children's bureau. We could not possibly make a better investment for the benefit of all the people.

The school-book shortage must be causing the school-children great worry.—Indianapolis News.

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"What Are We Food Producers Going To Do About It?"

A Problem for the Dairyman

IN an article recently published in "The Milk Magazine", Professor Washburn of the University of Minnesota, after discussing the food value of skimmed milk and the large amount of this good human food that fails to reach humanity directly, says:

"What are we food producers going to do about it? Continue to waste or invent some better way of using the skimmed milk? Some of it is being well-used on farm-tables, though not by any means as much as should be; some amounts may be used as artificial buttermilk and as cottage cheese, but after all this is done, there still will remain great amounts of the most delicate and useful food with but a poor outlet."

What This Means To You

THIS pertinent question, asked by a Dairy Expert, through the medium of a Dairy publication, shows that thinking dairymen are beginning to recognize the serious situation—that over one-third of their total output of human food substance is not being utilized as such, and therefore is failing to that extent in benefiting humanity and profiting the dairyman.

Professor Washburn in his article calls skimmed milk "liquid lean meat" because of its likeness to meat in its food value. He then shows that when skimmed milk is fed to stock, only 15 to 20 percent of its food value is returned to humanity in the meat of the animal.

In other words, the dairyman who feeds skimmed milk to stock spends 100% of human food to get back 15 to 20 percent of human food.

Is this good business?

To state it in terms of money—should you spend \$100 to get back \$15 or \$20?

There is but one answer to this question. That is, skimmed milk should be used directly as human food, and a market value established for it as such, if the dairyman is to realize the greatest profit and humanity the greatest benefit from this valuable food.

Skimmed Milk as Human Food

TO do that, a market for skimmed milk as a direct human food must be created. But skimmed milk in its natural state is not a palatable food because of its lack of fat content.

To make it desirable for human use, then, a fat must be restored to it. Obviously butter fat cannot be used. Why not then use a wholesome vegetable fat?

"But that would not restore it to the equal of whole milk in food value", you say.

No it would not—but it is not desired to create an article that will compete in the market with whole milk as a direct food.

That brings us, then, to the question of use.

Skimmed milk, with a vegetable fat added, is particularly useful for culinary purposes in the home.

And there you have it. Skimmed milk with a small amount of vegetable fat added would serve as an auxiliary to the family milk supply for cooking and baking, and establish a new market for skimmed milk as a human food.

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Hebe thus points the way to utilize as human food the skimmed milk that is now being less profitably used, and it does this without interfering with the established markets for dairy products.

Hebe, then, is an ally to the dairy industry—opening a new and more profitable market to the dairyman for his by-product, skimmed milk—and co-operating in the effort for the increased use of dairy products in the home.

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Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO



A SUBSCRIBER takes me to task for advising exercise as a measure to relieve constipation without directing the nature of the exercise to be taken. "Shall I run around the city boundaries before breakfast, or shall I crawl on my pendulous abdomen up the state house steps?" he asks. "Tell a man just what to do." I suspect that my correspondent is physically unable to perform either of the stunts mentioned, for he admits he has had 59 years of experience. I think his constipation would be cured by either exercise, if persisted in daily. But I agree with him that readers are entitled to more definite information.

General exercise is valuable as a preventive of constipation, but for its cure you need specific exercises especially directed to improving the muscular tone of the abdomen and its contents.

Some Simple Exercises

Take exercise No. 1 lying on a firm mattress or rug. Stretched full length on your back raise yourself slowly to sitting position by using the trunk muscles, without assistance from the hands. Do this six times, increasing each day until you reach 24.

Take the same position for exercise No. 2. Slowly raise the body until your weight rests on the heels and back of the head and slowly relax. Repeat as in No. 1.

Still in the same position practice No. 3. This time the trunk lies flat but you raise the lower extremities to right angles with it. Let the motion be regular and steady rather than a jerk or jump. Repeat as before.

In exercise No. 4 you stand with the legs wide apart. Raise both arms above the head, clasp hands and stretch arms up at full length. Now bend the body as far as possible to the right, and then as far as possible to the left with a rocking motion. This is good exercise for liver and intestines.

Take the same position for No. 5 but with hands on hips. Now bend over to the right and try to touch the floor in front of the right toe with the right hand. Keep the left leg straight but you must flex the right knee. While the right arm points down to the floor, throw the left arm up as far as possible. When your fingers touch the floor come back to the original position. Repeat six times and then try the left side. Increase the number of times each day.

Ten Minutes Enough

For No. 6, stand with legs together, feet firmly planted on the floor. Stretch arms out straight at sides and on a level with the shoulders. Now rotate trunk on hips from extreme left to extreme right. After a few turns reverse the procedure.

All of these exercises are easy after a little practice, but not in beginning. In beginning it will not be wise to go thru them more than 4 to 8 times, but you must increase gradually until each is done 20 to 40 times if you are to get much good from them.

Even if you do each exercise 40 times the whole performance will not take more than 10 minutes, and you cannot do much with physical culture for curative purposes in less time than that. The whole secret of success is in persisting with unfailing regularity.

Questions and Answers

Please tell me whether there is an acid that will remove moles? I wish to remove some moles from my face and arms.

A READER.

The removal of moles by application of acid is not safe. Have them removed by the electric needle.

Patent Medicine Labels

Isn't there a law in Kansas, requiring every patent medicine to have printed on its wrapper a table of contents? A certain medicine company has a route thru this county and its wrappers give no indication of ingredients except the per cent of alcohol.

MRS. R. S.

The laws of Kansas require that every medicine shall show on the label the amount of alcohol and also the amount of narcotic drugs such as opium. Aside from this the ingredients need not be shown except in the case of poisons. However, the label must not be misleading. It must not guarantee to cure certain diseases unless it really does so.

Special Treatments

I have been taking a trip of 9 miles to town and 9 miles back every week for seven weeks now, taking treatments for female trouble. I am getting discouraged but I wish to be fair to the doctor. How long must it be before I can expect improvement?

MRS. J. B. S.

I doubt whether you are warranted in expecting any improvement no matter how long you continue. I know of few things more futile than "treatments" of this nature. It is a shame that anyone should put you to the trouble of a journey of 18 miles for such a purpose. If there is real womb trouble that demands any kind of treatment it is most likely that nothing will do much good short of a surgical operation. Certainly nothing can be expected from dabbling the organs with glycerine on a wool tampon once a week, which is what most "treatments" amount to. As a matter of fact the treatment of "female trouble" has been overdone. In very many cases of ordinary degree of laceration or displacement the disability is no greater than would be caused by a scar in any other part of the body.

Intestinal Worms

Please tell me how children get worms and how can you tell that they have them?

B. L. L.

Intestinal worms in children result from the child swallowing the worms or eggs, and subsequent breeding of the same in the intestinal canal. Where do they get them? Many places. Children play about in all varieties of dirt no matter how well cared for they may be, and they also handle and fondle various domestic animals, which may act as agents in the transmittal of parasites. The surest way to tell whether a child has worms is to watch the stools. Seat worms often spoken of as thread worms or pin worms often can be detected by examination of the child. Round worms are frequently passed in the stools. A child with tapeworm passes segments frequently. A cathartic will bring some evidence in nearly every case. You cannot rely on such symptoms as picking at the nose. Many nervous children pick at the nose, altho they have no trace of worms. In case of doubt give a cathartic and watch the stools.

If we ever get hold of that Dove of Peace again we ought to cage it.—Sherman Democrat.

Farm Questions

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

To Kill Gophers

Please give me information on how to kill gophers in an alfalfa field. CANEL E. COFFEY, Partridge, Kan.

The best method of administering the bait is to find the runs around the mounds by means of a probe. A wagon can be used to good advantage. When the run is found the probe can be felt to break thru. This small hole could then be enlarged by thrusting broom handle into it. Care should be taken not to thrust the large probe enough to make a hole in the bottom of the runway, as the bait would fall into this and not be found by the gopher. After the hole has been enlarged in this way a teaspoon of the poisoned oats should be poured in and the hole closed by a clod or wad of grass. A single pocket gopher may throw up several mounds above its main branched runway, and each system should be baited in at least two places.

The best time to use this bait is in the fall and in the spring, but the gophers are readily poisoned at any time they are active. After a field has been gone over all the mounds should be leveled and any new mounds of individuals missed the first time should be baited. It may be necessary to trap a few old "wise" gophers who refuse to take the bait. To get the best results each farmer should encourage his neighbors to free their fields of gophers which if allowed to remain would be a constant source of reinfestation. The poisoned oats are put up in the following sized packages, which will be expressed collect: 2 quarts at 60 cents; 4 quarts at 90 cents; 8 quarts at \$1.70; 16 quarts at \$3.25; and 32 quarts at \$6.40. Each quart will make out 50 baits.

Frederick L. Hisaw.

Trumpet Vine Creeper

Please tell me how to kill out the trumpet creeper vine. It is giving me much trouble. Bessie, Okla. F. S. GRIMM.

The vine should be permitted to grow the coming season until it is about ready to blossom. It will then have exhausted all of the food that has been stored in the roots. The roots should then be grubbed out as completely as possible to a depth of about 1 foot. It is more than likely that a few will be missed. These will continue to grow but if they are cut off close to the ground as soon as they appear, they will soon die from starvation.

The secret of the eradication measure lies in the persistence with which the shoots are cut off. This method has been tried by many persons and has been found to be uniformly successful. R. L. Hensel.

Grass for Pasture

I would like to know what kind of grass to sow on my land. I would like to have one grass for pasture. I have some land along the creek in the shade that I would like to put to sod so it will not wash. Poss, Okla. C. W. STAM.

Where cleared land is shaded you should have no difficulty in growing Kentucky bluegrass. I would recommend sowing for pasture, however, a combination of grasses. A mixture of 8 pounds of English bluegrass, 8 pounds of orchard grass, 2 to 4 pounds of Kentucky bluegrass, 3 to 5 pounds of Sweet clover and 2 to 3 pounds of Japan clover would make the best mixture that I could propose for your conditions.

A seedbed should be as well prepared as possible for the seed before sowing because grass seed at present is expensive and you cannot afford to seed a mixture of this kind and take any chances on getting a stand. L. E. Call.

Feeding Shorts to Hogs

Which way do you advise me to feed shorts to hogs, feed it to them dry or give it to them in a slop? FRANK I. VERNUM, Altoona, Kan.

I think that for small pigs and for hogs which are suckling pigs the slop feed is best. After pigs are weaned and particularly if you want to self-

feed them, it is a good method to use the shorts dry in a self-feeder. This saves a good deal of labor and the pigs appear to do well after they have become accustomed to the dry shorts.

You will find it true that breeders who have purchased purebred hogs and wish to grow them rapidly for sale or show follow the practice of feeding shorts with the slop. Hogs probably will consume a little more feed and appear to gain faster, but for market stuff the additional labor occasioned by the handling of the slop probably does not pay, except for brood sows and young pigs. E. F. Ferrin.

About Fertilizers

In regard to bone fertilizer and its strength please answer the following questions:

1. Will bone fertilizer lose its strength lying loose in an open granary?
2. Is it good to use on oats?
3. If not what kind would you recommend?
4. Where can I get nitrate of soda?

R. 2, Long Lane, Mo. B. F. CROSS.

Bone meal fertilizer purchased last year will be very satisfactory for use either this spring or next fall. Any loss which may take place would be very small.

This fertilizer may be used on oats but is usually better adapted to the production of wheat. Fertilizer for oats should be a little more quickly available and therefore I would recommend a 2-12-0 mixture.

Nitrate of soda is very difficult to

secure at the present time and is also quite expensive. I would suggest that you correspond with the Nitrate Agencies Company, Canal Commercial Bank Building, New Orleans, La., and ask them to put you in touch with the nearest point at which you can get sodium nitrate. I would also suggest that you write to the Empire Carbon company, of St. Louis, Mo.

R. I. Throckmorton.

To Kill Plant Lice

Please tell me something that will kill lice on house plants. I have tried nearly everything. READER, Bucklin, Kan.

Plant lice may be controlled by the use of Black Leaf Forty. This may be obtained at drug stores and it is sometimes sold under the name of nicotine sulfate. Directions usually accompany each package but to make sure I am sending you a little pamphlet that will give the necessary information on the proper strength to use this spray. M. F. Ahearn.

Market for Walnuts

Is there a market for black walnuts and if so, where? A SUBSCRIBER, Dexter, Kan.

I do not know of any market for black walnuts except local stores. Groceries and candy kitchens are buying some black walnuts and are selling them again at 5 cents a pound. M. F. Ahearn.

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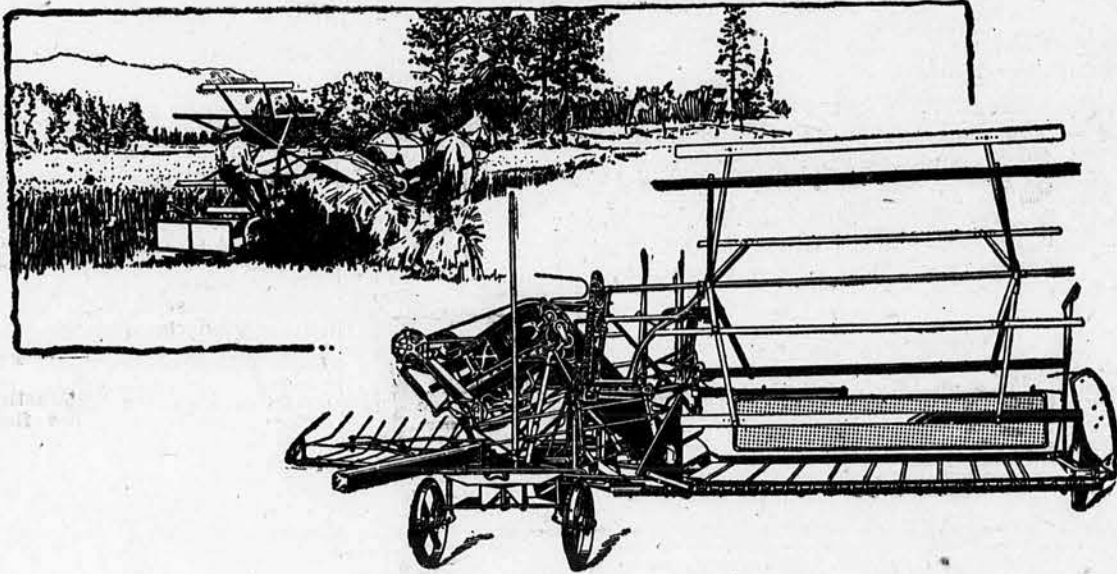


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A Solid Cutting Foundation



AFTER all, the principal thing is to get the grain cut—all of it. And in order to do this successfully, a binder must have a smooth-working sickle that will not jam or bind, even when the binder is working on rough ground.

McCormick, Deering, and Milwaukee Grain Binders cut clean—and continue to do so during the entire life of the machine. There is no twisting, sagging or springing of the cutter bar, because the knife works forth and back on a solid foundation—a Z-shaped steel sill that effectually resists heavy strains imposed by operation in rough, uneven fields. There is no rubbing of sickle sections against guards nor binding due to springing or twisting of the sill, for it does not twist or spring.

This is only one of many features that make **McCormick, Deering, and Milwaukee Grain Binders** so efficient and dependable—that have won for these harvesting machines a world-wide reputation for economical, satisfactory service.

Your local International full-line dealer handles these standard-setting harvesting machines. See him, and place your dependence also in **McCormick, Deering, or International twine**, and your harvest will be well within your control. Place your order early—service will follow.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO

OF AMERICA
 (INCORPORATED)

U S A



The Quartet
from
Rigoletto

Victor Records

As famous for their fidelity
as for the artists they present

Absolute faithfulness of reproduction
is the one essential the greatest artists de-
mand in the making of talking-machine
records.

Because of their dominant position in
the world of music, because of the pride
they take in their art, it is a prime requi-
site that their interpretations shall be
reproduced in all their original beauty.

It is highly significant that the world's
greatest singers and instrumentalists have
entrusted their art to the Victor and
Victor Records as the one medium
through which they themselves wish to
be heard.

Victrolas \$25 to \$1500. Any Victor
dealer will gladly play any music you wish
to hear. Write to us for catalogs and
name of nearest Victor dealer.

Victor Talking Machine Co.
Camden, N. J.



LEAP YEAR Diamond Ring FREE

Girls 'tis Leap Year now you know,
Take a chance and don't be slow,
Get a Leap Year diamond free
Such an opportunity you may never again see.

\$350 DIAMOND RING

GIRLS, do you want a beautiful, big
\$350.00 diamond ring? What a foolish
question—of course you do. What
girl doesn't? Well, right here's your
chance to get this beautiful diamond
ring absolutely FREE. There is simply
no reason why you shouldn't grati-
fy your heart's desire and wear a diamond ring; just
like so many other girls. Remember, girls, this is leap
year; so why wait for HIM to say the word and buy
the ring? Beat him to it—get one for yourself.

A Diamond Ring with a Real Guarantee

This beautiful blue-white gem weighs just 54-100 of a Carat. It is per-
fect cut and perfect shape. It has a beautiful spread and a good depth giv-
ing 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.

Join the Leap Year Diamond Ring Club

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.

Everyone wants these post cards. They are the latest on the market.
Join the club today—a post card will do—just say, "Send me the post cards,
I want the Leap Year Diamond Ring." Send correct size. Address

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

For Our Young Readers

Playing "Pretend" Makes Little Sick Girl Happy

BY MYRTLE JAMISON TRACHSEL

DAY AFTER day a little sick girl
lay in her bed beside a sunny win-
dow. In front of the window stood
a fern with long green fronds. The fern
and the little sick girl were the best of
playmates, for the little girl knew how
to pretend. In the center of the fern
were several small branches with
round balls at the top. The little sick
girl called these the fern's babies, and
gave them real names like Bess, Ned,
Ruth and Jim. They really did act
just like a bashful child that tucks his
head down and sticks his finger in
his mouth.

When the nurse brought the little
girl a glass of water she always gave
the fern a drink, and the fern tried

doing most of the work in operating
motor tractors, sowers and reapers.

Courses are being prepared in Paris,
with the aid of the American Red
Cross, for the instruction of the boys
and girls of France in American sci-
entific farming. So great was the war's
toll in the agricultural ranks, that, un-
less the children are called upon to aid
in the planting and harvesting of the
crops this season, a serious condition
will result. A system of offering ele-
mentary schooling at the age of 12 has
already been started that these future
farmers will have special and modern
training in their "profession" is a
bright prospect for the agricultural fu-
ture of their country.

She Won Out

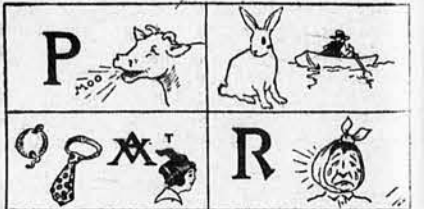
My little sister, 6 years old, was
staying at my grandmother's and go-
ing to school. She had been playing
and getting home late, so grandma
told her to come home early or she
would punish her. But Nellie didn't
think her to be in earnest so she did
the same thing again. When she
reached the house grandma was sitting
on the porch, and on asking her why
she had been so late she said she
didn't know. "You stay here while I
go over across the street to get a
switch," grandma said. "Let me go
with you and we'll get a good one,"
my little sister replied. I don't re-
member whether grandma gave her the
whipping or not but I don't think she
did, for she had to laugh at the re-
mark.

Stella E. Alkire.

Pierce, Colo.

Farm Implements

After you have found the four farm
implements represented in this puzzle,
send your answer to the Puzzle Edi-
tor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and
Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be
packages of postcards for the first six
boys and girls answering correctly.



Solution March 27 Puzzle—Girls'
names: Dorothy, Caroline, Maybelle,
Eleanor. Prize winners are: Leon
Roth, Ellinwood, Kan.; Wallace Smith,
Lyons, Kan.; June McDowell, Mulvane,
Kan.; Elmer Buster, Cummings, Kan.;
Marjorie Higginson, Mulvane, Kan.;
Dorethy Huxtable, Frankfort, Kan.

It stands to reason that a purebred
cow will do better than a scrub but
many folks keep scrubs.

Success

It isn't the things that you're planning to do
Sometime—that will bring you fame;
The things you put off each day till the next
No lustre will add to your name.

It's the small daily grind of the trivial
things
That helps you the ladder to climb.
The faithful performance of each little task
Will bring its reward in good time.

For the fellow who somehow can never get
round
To the thing he considers worth while,
Will find that he shirks and belittles his
work,
And watches too closely the dial.

The tallest of buildings was once but a mass
That grew slowly, stone upon stone;
And the fellow who makes of his life a
success
Must count on his efforts alone.

—By Velma West Sykes.

Children Harvest Grain

Little children will harvest much of
the grain that will make the bread in
France this year. It will be no un-
common sight, according to agricultur-
ists of that country, to see small boys

Good English Prize Winners

Eight Kansas boys and girls
sent in correct answers in the
Good English contest, announced
February 28. The four neatest
answers are the prize winners.
Reasons given for corrections
were also taken into considera-
tion in awarding the prizes.
Charlotte E. Donnelly, Sterling,
Kan., wins first prize, Johnnie
Edwards, Willard, Kan., second;
Corresta Woodmansee, Parsons,
Kan., third, and Opal Williams,
Whiting, Kan., fourth. Other
writers of correct answers are
Beth Moore, Anthony, Kan.; Paul
Beckey, Linwood, Kan.; Pearl
Moss, Lucas, Kan., and Erma
Finch, Mahaska, Kan. Of the
100 letters submitted in the con-
test 25 had but one mistake. Few
answers had more than three or
four mistakes.

Tom McNeal's Answers

A bought a farm in the spring of 1919 fenced and cross-fenced with a heavy hedge. B bought 40 acres adjoining. A claims all the hedge on the land between the farms. Can A be compelled to cut the hedge as it saps B's land?
SUBSCRIBER.

He cannot.

Partition Fences

A has some deeded land and moves off and lets the land lie idle. B is a neighbor and runs his ranch to advantage. Is B required to keep up all fences, or is A required to keep up his half or pay for it?
L. H. R.

A is required to keep up his half.

Soldier's Homestead

If my father was an old soldier in the Civil war and was honorably discharged, could I get a claim on some land?
C. E. B.

No. The fact that your father was an old soldier would give you no rights over any other citizen.

Johnson Grass

Does the law forbid a man sowing Johnson grass on his own farm in Kansas?
R. K. M.

It does not. The law formerly did forbid sowing Johnson grass, but it was repealed by a subsequent legislature.

Storage Charges on Wheat

Please state the government monthly storage charge on a bushel of wheat.
L. E. S.

The government has not so far as I know, fixed the charges for storage of wheat, and does not operate any government elevator for hire.

Trapping Beaver and Otter

Will you advise me what months in the year beaver and otter can be trapped after 1920?
C. T. T.

The statute forbidding the killing or trapping of beaver and otter for 10 years does not expire until 1921. It went into effect in 1911. I presume that a new provision will be made by the next legislature.

Italian Violin

I have a violin that has on the inside of it the following: "Giovanni Paolo Maggini Brevete 1695." Will you tell me thru the paper what these words mean. Is the date when it was made? Has it any value above an ordinary violin?
SUBSCRIBER.

The Italian editor of this paper says that the words mean John Paul Maggini, made in Brevete in 1695. I cannot say whether the violin has much greater value than an ordinary violin or not. You would have to consult some violinist to ascertain that.

Heir to Homestead

Where a soldier of the late war filed on a homestead and was killed or died of disease and was a single man, his father and mother being divorced and the mother having married again, who would be the heir to the homestead? And how long could the heir claim right to the homestead, and how should such heir proceed to claim that right? The soldier served about 12 months after filing.
J. L. V.

The soldier not having completed his homestead entry, there would be no heir. If his father, for example, desired to save this homestead, he would have to make a new filing on it.

Oil Lease

On March 1, 1918, I leased 80 acres for oil and gas and unless drilling operations had been begun prior to March 1, 1919, I was to receive yearly \$3 an acre. In December, 1918, they struck gas of which I was to get one-eighth, but up to this time they have not marketed any of this gas and of course are not paying any rental. Can I do anything to make them sell this gas and pay me?
SUBSCRIBER.

So long as they do not market the gas, they are obliged by their contract to pay you \$3 an acre. There is no way so far as I know by which you can compel them to sell the gas as they probably have no market for same. Presumably, if they had a market, they would not only be willing but glad to sell the gas.

To Get Story Published

Advise me how to proceed to get a story published. Should it be copyrighted first by its author, or is that always attended to by the publisher, and if the latter, what protection does the author have against fraud by the publisher? Please name two or three reliable publishers of books who purchase stories on a royalty basis.
F. M. C.

The author may copyright his own story by sending copy of manuscript to Washington with \$1, to the Library of Congress, or he can, if he likes, arrange with his publisher to take out a copyright for him. Naturally and necessarily the author has to rely on the integrity of the publisher very largely. Among the reliable publishing houses which sometimes publish stories, are

MacMillan & Co., Houghton-Mifflin & Co., Appleton & Co., McClure Publishing Co., and Harper's Publishing Company. A letter addressed to any of these houses at New York with the exception of Houghton-Mifflin & Co., which is at Boston, would reach any of these companies.

Guarantee of Soundness

A sells a horse to B at public auction. A makes no representations when the horse is brought into the ring. When the note given in consideration for this horse becomes due B refuses to pay because the horse does not come up to expectations, being of a nervous disposition and difficult to handle but otherwise sound and with no blemishes. B refuses to pay on the ground that when a horse is sold at public auction the animal must be all right and a good work horse, asserting that if the horse has any blemishes which the purchaser easily could have seen, then he would be obliged to pay the note. Can A compel B to pay the note?
L. A. S.

If the horse was sold as a well-broken work horse, then undoubtedly there was an implied guarantee that the horse was fit for a work animal. If, however, the horse was put up at the sale and nothing was said by the

auctioneer or by the owner about the animal's qualifications and if the animal was sound, the purchaser would have no recourse even tho the animal turned out to be an unsatisfactory workhorse. Your statement of facts goes no further than to say that A made no representation. You do not say whether A was the auctioneer or the owner. What I have said in regard to representations would apply to both. If in selling the horse the auctioneer made representations A, the owner, would be bound by those representations for the auctioneer was acting in that case as his agent.

Drifting Sand

Sand from A's farm drifts on B's farm and from B's on C's farm. What measure can C take to compel A and B to stop the sand from drifting on C?

INFORMATION.

This is a point which our statutes do not cover. There is no way so far as I know by which C could protect himself against this sand except to build some barrier himself.

BUY

KEY OVERALLS

GUARANTEED

Comfort in Every Kind of Work

Ask your Dealer, or write

THE McKEY MFG. COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MO.

One Man Saws 25 Cords a Day

The Ottawa Log Saw falls trees or cuts off stumps level with ground. Saws up logs, cuts up branches, ice cutter, runs pump jack and other belt machinery. Mounted on wheels. Easy to move anywhere. 10 Year Guarantee. 30 Days Trial. Write for Free Book and Cash or Easy Terms.

OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1481 Wood St., Ottawa, Kane.



The 1920 Swift Year Book is out—send for your copy

It contains facts and figures that will give you a clearer understanding of the handling of cattle, hogs, and sheep after they leave the farm. Get your copy NOW

Developments of vital interest to the farmer, the stock raiser, the retailer, and the consumer are dealt with in a simple, straightforward way.

The Year Book goes into pertinent points in connection with events of recent months in the packing business which will prove good reading.

Swift & Company was a frequent topic of conversation last year. Committees investigated it, commissions attacked it, some condemned it.

Presently many began to think about it; began to realize that Swift & Company was performing a necessary service in a big, efficient way; began to wonder whether this service could be performed as well in any other way.

Read what Swift & Company did last year, and what it meant to you. Swift & Company's 1920 Year Book tells all about it.

It is a fascinating story—simple facts in simple words.

Address **Swift & Company**
4131 Packers Avenue, Union Stockyards, Chicago, Ill.

Established 1868

A nation-wide organization owned by more than 30,000 shareholders



Rescuing the Waste

THE Standard Oil Company (Indiana) renders a vital service by giving multiplications of value to that portion of the crude oil left, after gasoline, kerosene, and lubricating oils have been extracted, through the production of innumerable by-products, each supplying a definite need.

Thus have been developed products such as Parowax, which serve such useful purposes as a protective coating for cheese, meats, and sausages; for match ends; for water-proofing milk bottle caps, ice cream pails, and paper drinking cups; and for sealing preserved vegetables, fruits and jellies against bacteria, ferments and mold.

These are but a few of the uses of one of the more than 2000 products manufactured by the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), covering needful commodities from asphalt to candles.

So vast a program could not be carried out except by a highly specialized organization, developed to maintain numerous contacts with the world of production on one hand, and with the consuming public on the other.

It was the need for such a specialized organization which led to the great development of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). No single function of this great organization has come into being without a definite call to service.

Today the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is big only because the need of its service is great; because the ways in which it is able to serve are continually multiplying as the complexities of modern industrial life increase.

Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)

910 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

2015

Some Handy Farm Devices

Many Labor Saving Machines Are Easily Made

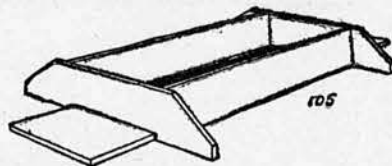
BY RURAL CORRESPONDENTS

MANY labor saving devices can be made very easily by persons who can use a hatchet and saw to good advantage. Suggestions from our readers for such devices are always welcomed and we will pay for all those that we accept and use. Pencil sketches will answer our purpose. Send all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Farm Letter Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

It Stays Put

I have derived so much benefit from this corner of the farm paper that I feel obliged to add my bit.

The small feed and salt boxes may be constructed so that stock cannot easily overturn them. Make the bottom of such length that it will project as much as 8 inches beyond the end

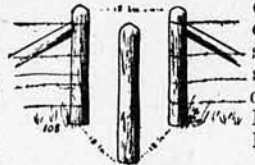


of the trough—at each end. Make the end-pieces also twice as long as the trough is wide and cut off the upper corners of each end-piece. When made in this way the base of the box will be of such size that it cannot be overturned as in the ordinary way.

Marion B. Hesterlee.

Beats Climbing Over

Where it is necessary for school children and others—including the women folks—frequently to cross the pasture fence at a certain spot, a lot of time and torn clothes may be saved by the construction of an old-fashioned gap like the one illustrated here.



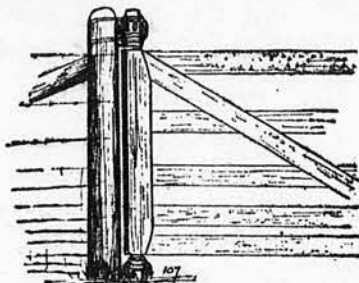
By setting three posts in an equilateral triangle—each 18 inches from the other two—such a gap can be made so that pedestrians may pass thru easily, but cattle cannot. Even from the standpoint of good fencing this is a profitable procedure in the long run; for pedestrians climbing over or thru a fence daily at the same spot soon loosen the wires for a rod or two on either side.

Lory Chrisman.

Use for Old Axles

On nearly every farm can be found an old wagon axle with the dismantled wheel hubs still on the spindles. If the wood of the axle still is sound this combination will provide the hinges and backbone for a very good farm gate.

Herewith I am sending a rough sketch of this device in use. One hub is half buried in the ground at the base of the gate-post while the other



is held securely against the top of the post by stout wire. The braces and boards of the gate are spiked directly to the old axle which turns freely in the hubs. This makes a very strong gate, easily opened and shut. If the upper hub has one spoke still remaining, so much the better, for this can be thrust thru a hole bored in the post. This will hold the upper pivot rigidly in place.

Lory Chrisman.

For Health and Appearances

Until all our farm homes are equipped with modern sinks and sewerage, and even long afterward, the slop bucket must remain a necessary insti-

tution. But, even so, we need not allow the slop bucket continually to stare us in the face or to invite flies by its odorous presence. In our home a cheap curtain hung across the open front of an enclosed washstand goes



far to save health and appearances from the unsavory slop bucket.

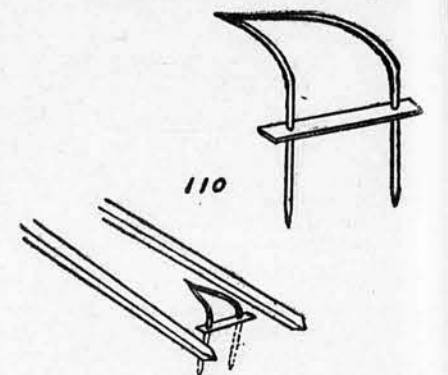
A stout box of convenient size, with its front and bottom removed, serves well for this purpose. A wire stretched across the front just below the top makes a good curtain rod while a yard or so of figured calico does well for the curtain. A color may be chosen to harmonize with the furnishings of the room. A similar box, with shelves and the same sort of a curtain can be used as a place to put away the heavier cooking utensils, or the coarse towels and wash cloths for everyday use.

Lucile LaRue.

Saves a Haying Hand

Maybe this little sketch will illustrate the way in which I keep the hay on the ricker teeth when withdrawing the bull-rake. On our farm it has saved one hand in haying for several seasons. It does away with the necessity of having one man to hold the hay on the ricker teeth just after it is pushed on and while the raker is backing out preparatory to going after another load.

This device is made from a small iron rod and a piece of strap-iron and is pushed down into the ground between the ricker teeth to serve as a sort of barb to engage the load of hay and

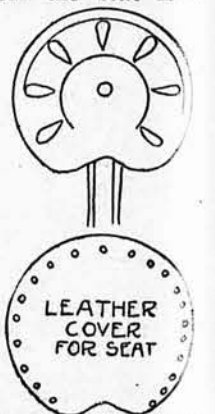


hold it until the ricker elevates it to the stack. A single rod bent in the same shape would not answer the same purpose for it would turn around; hence the double construction with the strap-iron brace which fits flat on the surface of the ground. Two of these devices pushed down between the ricker teeth will save one man in haying. In moving to another stack, just pull up the devices and replace when the ricker is again in position and readiness for work.

G. T. Williams.

Makes Seat Comfortable

A leather cover for the seat is a relief to those who must be out doing field work in early spring, on cold days. Take a piece of leather a little larger than the seat, and punch holes all around the edge. Place it on the seat and then lace up thru the holes to make it stay in place. It may prevent your catching cold on some chilly day. Sometimes a sack or coat is thrown over the seat, but this soon shakes off and may be lost when needed most.



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. 40, 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 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 switch 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, Kansas, 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 per cent 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 I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

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

You Run No Risk

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

WALKER REMEDY CO., DEPT. 40
WATERLOO, IOWA

Keep the Chicks Healthy

Good Care in Brooding and Feeding Required

BY H. L. KEMPSTER

THE goal of every poultry raiser is to so handle his chicks that sickness does not appear. While the expression "A healthy chick is half raised" is more or less true, yet the success one has in rearing chicks depends entirely upon the environmental conditions such as brooding and feeding. Recent investigational work shows that wrong methods of management even if for only a short time will produce handicaps from which the chick never recovers. Thus Halpin of the University of Wisconsin has collected data which indicate that chicks fed on a restricted diet for only six weeks and later put on a proper diet failed to make satisfactory egg records during their pullet year while sisters properly handled made excellent egg records, the average being close to 200 eggs. Kaupp of North Carolina also has presented data which show the serious effect of diarrhea on the growth of chicks. The important things to keep in mind then, in keeping chicks healthy are proper rations and the prevention of diarrhea.

Prevention of Diarrhea

Diarrhea in little chicks results in retarded growth. Kaupp of North Carolina presents data which shows that chicks attacked by diarrhea averaged .28 pounds when 8 weeks old, while those not attacked weighed .47 pounds. In other words those which had diarrhea were only 60 per cent as large as those which were not attacked. Another test shows similar results. The effect of the diarrhea upon the development is governed by the severity of the diarrhea.

Diarrhea is caused by improper methods of management. Probably 75 per cent of the diarrhea is due to the cause mentioned while the remainder is due to specific organisms of bacterial nature. Non-specific diarrhea may be due to chilling, uneven hover temperature, soured mash and other dietetic causes.

Guard Against Chilling

Chilling is one of the most common causes of diarrhea. There are numerous causes for chilling. Sometimes the nursery tray in the incubator is too cold and the chicks are chilled before leaving the incubator. One should always find out the temperature of the nursery and if below 90 degrees the chicks should be kept on the egg tray until removed to the brooder. Again one may be careless and let the chicks get chilled while transferring them to the brooder. Baskets or boxes used for transferring the chicks should be lined with sacks which have been warmed. The chicks should also be covered with a sack to prevent exposure. Again chilling may be due to failure to make provisions to prevent the chicks from getting too far away from the brooder. For the first few days the chicks should be closely watched and shoved under the hover as soon as they begin to complain. At night the last duty of the poultryman should be to see that the chicks are comfortable for the night and that there is no danger of chilling before morning. The brooder should be run at a temperature of 100 degrees at the chick's back and should always be kept warm enough so that the chicks do not huddle up in piles. With hen raised chicks one should not let the hen roam until the chicks are 4 weeks old and then only after the grass has dried off. Chicks should be kept dry. If a rain occurs the wet chicks should be dried off as quickly as possible; otherwise serious mortality will occur.

Danger from Overheating

Another cause of diarrhea is being overheated. This may interfere with the natural absorption of the yolk and may cause trouble later. At hatching, the incubator should be carefully watched to see that the temperature does not get too high. In brooding one should always make provisions so that the chicks have an opportunity to cool off if they so desire.

Diarrhea is always caused by the feeding of musty food. Only clean,

sweet feeds should be used and wet mashers should be used with discretion as they quickly spoil. Moldy or musty litter never should be used in a brooder. The spores of the mold will grow in the lungs of the chick. The chick will become a "lunger," will have a short back and will develop a white diarrhea.

In some cases diarrhea in chicks is caused by a bacteria known as bacterium pullorum or a protozoa such as coccidium tennellum or trichomonas pullorum. The first mentioned is the most common in little chicks. Definite diagnosis of this disease should be made by a bacteriologist. State colleges of agriculture usually are willing to make this diagnosis. If even with proper methods of management diarrhea occurs and is a common experience then one is led to suspect that it is white diarrhea. The bacterium pullorum has its origin in the ovary of the mother hen. The eggs are infected before laid and the disease rapidly spreads to the remainder of the brood.

Extreme sanitary methods should be employed. The incubator should be disinfected between every hatch. Brooders should be thoroly disinfected before using and every time a chick dies. The incubator door should be darkened at hatching, the drinking water should be colored a claret red with potassium permanganate and the chicks should be given sour milk as a drink from the time of the first feed. If diagnosis proves it to be true white diarrhea then one will do well to procure eggs for hatching from flocks which have a reputation for low mortality.

Care at Weaning Time

A critical time in a chick's life is at the time the hen weans her chicks or heat is removed from the brooder. Chicks are likely to pile up and "sweat" which results in heavy losses. Careful attention should be given at this time. The corners of the brooder house should be rounded so as to discourage piling and the piles should be spread out after dark. Low roosts should be installed so as to get the birds past this troublesome stage as soon as possible. Frequently piling occurs due to the too early discontinuance of heat in the brooder. When the chicks hover elsewhere than under the brooder then one can discontinue heat. Lice also are responsible for losses in the brooder yard.

In summer shade is also an essential for healthy chicks. In fact if one is not troubled with pests there is no better place on the farm for growing chicks than a cornfield. Such a place affords shade, bugs, worms and an abundance of green food. Above all it affords clean fresh yards. One cannot expect to raise chickens on the same ground year after year without having trouble. Intestinal parasites are sure to appear and the wise poultryman will do well to avoid this trouble by using new brooding yards frequently. The proverbial "good luck" of the beginner is probably based on the fact that the ground upon which he is raising his chicks is fresh and free from filth. Chicks should never be permitted to range with mature hens. They not only fail to get their just dues but they are handicapped by the filthy conditions. Above all one should liberally feed growing chicks. They should be kept growing all summer so that by October 1 they are ready to go into the laying houses. Healthy chicks, properly raised and matured by October will make enviable egg records. They will lay during the time when eggs are high. One Western woman sold \$600 worth of eggs during November, December and January of this year from her 500 Orpingtons and Leghorns. Her cockerels weighed 1½ pounds when 10 weeks old which indicates that proper methods of feeding and management were employed. The toll from dead chicks on the farms is inestimable. Better equipment, correct rations and intelligent management will reduce this loss and solve the annual problem of reproducing the flock.

Poultry News Free

The next three issues of POULTRY NEWS will be sent free and without obligation to all poultry raisers who write at once and enclose the names and addresses of 3 friends or neighbors who keep chickens. Each issue is full of valuable hints on chicken raising; how to prevent White Diarrhea; how to save baby chicks; how to develop big fat broilers; how to start pullets laying early; how to get more eggs. Every poultry raiser who wants to make money out of his poultry should read these free issues. Just send a post card or letter today with the names of 3 or more friends or neighbors. Address: Editor Poultry News, 4664 Poultry Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Baby Chicks

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

\$12.95 Buys 140-Egg Champion

Belle City Incubator Over \$15,000 Users
Hot-Water, Copper Tank, Double Wells, Fibre Board, Self-Regulated, With \$7.55
Hot-Water 140-Chick Brooder—both only \$18.50
Freight Prepaid East of Rock Island
Allowed on express. Guaranteed.
My Special Offers provide ways to earn extra money. Order Now. Write for book, "Hatching Facts." It's Free and tells all. Jim Rohan, Pres.
Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21, Racine, Wis.

\$19.95 Upward 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.

BINDER TWINE

Guaranteed A-1 bug proofed f.o.b. factory near Chicago
Sisal or Standard April cards per bale \$6.65.
Small lots \$6.90, later apt. 6c per bale per month more.
Consumers Cordage Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

POULTRYMEN: MITES are easily controlled. Apply once in the spring; knocks'em for whole year. Knocks'em out quickly where infested. My FORMULA, \$1. C. L. HUDDLE, North Baltimore, Ohio.

SELLS GUARANTEED FORD TIRES FOR \$1

Mr. Herb Ford, tire distributor, 1762 Grand avenue, Kansas City, Mo., is causing a sensation in tire circles by selling Ford tires, guaranteed in writing for 6,000 miles, at \$1 each. He also sells heavy, first grade tourist tubes at the same price.

Mr. Ford buys tires by the carload—sometimes taking a factory's entire supply. Buying in such quantities, Mr. Ford gets price reductions far below the usual wholesale figures. This advantage he shares with his customers. He handles only new tires (no "seconds"), free from defects, on a written 6,000-mile guarantee.

PLAIN TREAD.		
Guaranteed 6,000 Miles.		
30x3	.....	\$18.45; two for \$19.45
30x3½	.....	\$20.80; two for \$24.80
32x3½	.....	\$21.50; two for \$25.50
31x4	.....	\$38.50; two for \$39.50
NON-SKID TREAD.		
Guaranteed 6,000 Miles.		
30x3	.....	\$20.80; two for \$21.80
30x3½	.....	\$27.70; two for \$28.70
32x3½	.....	\$33.90; two for \$34.90
31x4	\$41.00; two for \$42.00
HEAVY TOURIST TUBES.		
30x3	\$3.85; two for \$4.85
30x3½	\$4.50; two for \$5.50
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31x4	\$5.80; two for \$6.80

SEND NO MONEY.

State plainly size of tires and tubes wanted and how many you want. They will be shipped C. O. D. the same day the order is received, subject to your approval. You are the judge of the wonderful value of these tires. You are under no obligation—if they are not better than represented and a bigger bargain than you can get anywhere else, send them back and they haven't cost you a cent. A big Kansas City bank says that Mr. Ford is absolutely reliable.

As this offer cannot last very long you should send in your order today to Mr. Herb Ford, Pres., Tire Service Company, 1762 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. State sizes and how many wanted.

Boys! Boys! Girls, Too!

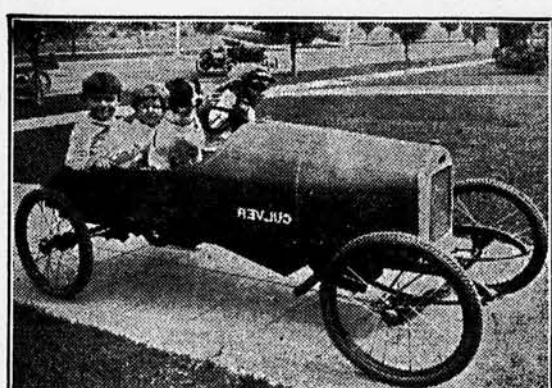
Three Culver Automobiles FREE!

*Runs Wherever a
Big Car Will Go*



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

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



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

READ THESE SPECIFICATIONS

60 Miles on One Gallon of Gasoline

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

A Prize To Every Boy and Girl Who Enters the Club

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

Every Club Member Rewarded—HOW TO JOIN.

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

**MAIL COUPON
TODAY!**

BILLY BATES,
406 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

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

Name
Town

Best Soils for Orchards

Fruit Trees Will Prove Profitable on the Farm

BY R. I. THROCKMORTON

MORE CARE is usually taken in selecting the soil for a commercial orchard than for the home orchard, yet there are many commercial orchards which have been planted with but little thought of the adaptability of the soil for orchard purposes.

A fruit tree is as particular in its soil requirements as any crop grown upon the farm. It is generally recognized that corn, wheat and especially alfalfa, have certain soil requirements. Great care is usually exercised in locating a field for alfalfa; greater care should be used in choosing the site for the orchard because the expense of planting is greater than for alfalfa.

The first and most important requirement of a good orchard soil is that it be deep. If the soil is not sufficiently deep to permit of extensive root growth the tree will be stunted, and not only fail to make its maximum growth but is weakened in vitality and is more susceptible to disease. A deep soil is also necessary for the purpose of storing sufficient moisture to carry trees over a long period of drouth. Trees growing in shallow soil usually drop their fruit in long periods of dry weather, or if conditions become severe the tree itself may die. A deep soil is also necessary to supply the bearing trees with the plant food they require for growth and production of fruit.

Fruit growing is a continuous cropping process. Experiments have shown that the plant food contained in 20 crops of apples of 15 bushels to the tree and 35 trees to the acre and in the leaves for the same period, amounts to 1,337 pounds of nitrogen, 310 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 1,895 pounds of potash; or 20 crops of apples would remove two times as much nitrogen, one and one-half times as much phosphoric acid, and three times as much potash as 20 crops of wheat of 15 bushels each. It will be noted that the apple crop uses a large quantity of potash in comparison with wheat, but we are fortunate in this respect for our soils are quite high in this plant food element.

Poor Orchard Soils

There are a number of soil conditions which cause poor orchard soils. The more important of these conditions are soils with shallow surface soil, soils of poor physical condition, soils of low plant food content, and soils with poor subsoils.

Soils with shallow surface soil will not absorb water readily, and the trees may be injured by lack of water. Such soils are also low in available plant food and are difficult to keep in good physical condition.

Soils of poor physical condition may be poor orchard soils for two reasons, they may be either too heavy or too light. When the soil is too heavy it is difficult to cultivate and has a tendency to run together in a hard, impervious mass, which absorbs water slowly and supplies it to the tree only to a limited degree. Such soils do not allow ready entrance of air, which is necessary for the liberation of plant food and the growth of the tree. Clay soils belong to this group and cannot be classed as good orchard soils unless they are exceptionally friable. The light soils include the sandy soils which are frequently low in plant food. These soils take up water very quickly, but will not hold a large quantity of it, and consequently trees planted on them are not able to withstand dry periods, except when the subsoil is heavier and will retain considerable water. The loam, silt loam, and more friable clay loams and silty clay loams do not have these objectionable features, and are much better adapted to orcharding.

Poor subsoils have undoubtedly caused the death of more trees in Kansas than any other one factor. Heavy clay subsoils are not favorable for orchards. On such soils the roots go down until they come in contact with the impervious layer of clay, and then turn to one side and grow for considerable distance just under the surface.

In some places where the subsoil is very heavy and near the surface the large roots may appear above the ground. Such soils do not provide sufficient plant food for the trees, and the shallow roots cannot obtain sufficient moisture to withstand long periods of dry weather. Trees planted on such soil are also destroyed more easily by high wind. When the clay subsoil is underlain by a bed of shale the shale will prevent deep root development and thus injure the tree.

Some Undesirable Types

Soils in which the underlying rock comes close to the surface is another type very poor for orchard purposes. If a solid layer of rock occurs within less than 10 feet of the surface, it will prevent full development of the roots, and thus stunt the growth and crop-producing power of the tree. When a ledge of rock of a few inches in thickness occurs near the surface it may be shattered by the use of dynamite, and the tree planted in the dynamited hole. In the case of fragmentary rocks the value of the soil depends upon the size and abundance of the fragments. Where the subsoil is merely a mass of rock fragments it is unfavorable to root development and does not contain sufficient water and plant food for the trees. However, when the rock fragments are small and have soil mixed with them a satisfactory subsoil may result, because the fragments aid in keeping the soil open.

Sandy subsoils are undesirable for orchard purposes. Altho they permit ready entrance of roots and water, they do not hold the water that enters, and thus the trees suffer from lack of moisture during dry seasons. This objection does not exist when the lower sands, within reach of the roots, are water bearing. Another objection to sandy subsoils is that they allow the soluble plant food of the soil to leak away. Wet subsoils prevent the growth of roots within the saturated area, and thus cause shallow rooting of trees. Subsoils that are saturated for a portion of the year are especially objectionable. This condition causes shallow rooting and the trees suffer from drouth in dry weather. When the water table remains near the surface for considerable time the trees are drowned.

Glacial Lands are Good

Those soils formed by glacial action and reworked by wind are very desirable for orchards. These soils are deep and consist of a mass of finely ground rock material rich in plant food. The method of formation produces a loose, open type of soil which will hold large quantities of water and allow extensive root development.

In the fruit section of the Arkansas Valley the soils have been formed by water carrying the material from other sections and depositing it in the valley. As a rule this material is quite fertile, usually deep and has water within a few feet of the surface. The better orchard soils of this locality are those with loam, sandy loam, or loam sand surface soil with heavier subsoil. The silt loam and silty clay loam subsoils are preferred. Coarse subsoils should be avoided because they will not hold sufficient moisture or plant food.

Of the great expanse of limestone, sandstone, and shale soils there are many areas well adapted to orcharding. The deep porous limestone soils are highly valued for orchards, and especially for the production of apples. The deep well drained soils occurring on lower slopes are often well adapted to orchard purposes.

The field to be used for orchard purposes should have sufficient slope to be well drained and should not have low depressed areas. Examine the soil to a depth of 6 or 8 feet and be sure that it is not underlain by an impervious clay or a bed of shale, and that the subsoil is well drained. After these conditions have been met, the field decided upon should be fertile. If the plant food content is low, applications of manure, the plowing under of green manure crops, or the addition of fertilizer will be valuable.

Milk Cows With Machines

Many Dairymen Use Labor Saving Devices

BY HENRY J. ARLINGTON

THE MODERN milking machine is a practical and safe labor-saving device. This has been proved by the results of carefully conducted experiments at several experiment stations, and is also borne out by the experience of practical dairy farmers in all parts of the country during the last dozen years or more. There are eight makes of milking machines on the market, any one of which may be confidently expected to do satisfactory work in the hands of a careful operator.

Failures in machine milking have been rather numerous in the past, from a variety of causes, chief among them being perhaps the fact that the owner did not fully understand the mechanics of the machines or appreciate the necessity of care in operating and keeping them clean, or of following up the machine milking promptly by careful stripping. Of late years the failures have, however, greatly decreased in number, as the machines have been further improved in simplicity and efficiency, and the conditions for their successful operation are better understood.

Proper Handling Required

It is safe to say that a dairyman who introduces machine milking into his herd with any standard make of machine on the market is now as much on trial himself as is the machine. The best remedy for failures in machine milking is to become thoroly familiar with the machine adopted, suggests the Ohio Farmer, its adaptation to individual cows, and the requirements for keeping it in a mechanically perfect and sanitary condition.

Milking machines have not as yet been so generally adopted in the dairy districts of our country as, for instance, in Australia and New Zealand. According to reliable reports received, there are but few dairies of over 30 cows in these countries that are not milking by mechanical means, and many smaller dairies are likewise using milking machines. With the present scarcity of reliable, efficient milkers, and the high cost of labor, feed and dairy supplies, the necessity of reducing the cost of milk production becomes greater than ever before. It is possible to do this by either or both of the following methods: By increasing the production of the dairy herd thru culling, use of good purebred sires and modern methods of feeding and management, or by reducing the operating expenses of the dairy. The milking machine is an important aid in reducing these expenses. The days of hand milking of milk are long gone by, and everything points to the fact that we have now entered on an era of machine milking. It is the next step in the economical, efficient management of fair-sized or large dairies, and the experience of other dairy countries in regard to milking machines will undoubtedly be duplicated in this country.

Doesn't Cause Udder Troubles

The investigations of experiment stations have shown that milking machines properly operated do not injure the udders of cows or cause garget or other udder diseases. Udder troubles

are often due to causes that are not in any way associated with the method of milking practiced; they will occur at times in machine-milked as well as in hand-milked herds, altho less frequently when ordinary care is taken in operating the machine. The best way to avoid troubles of this kind in case of machine milking is to remove the machine as soon as no more milk comes down, and to finish the milking by hand without unnecessary delay. Prompt and careful hand stripping is a most important factor in successful machine milking, even tho the machine leaves only small amounts of milk to be stripped out.

In the selection of the particular make of machine, a number of points should receive consideration, besides first cost and nearness to service agency, such as cost of upkeep, depreciation, simplicity of mechanism and of cleaning. The various machines on the market differ considerably with regard to these points, and it is evident that no one machine stands out above the others in all respects; also that any farmer with a fair degree of intelligence and resourcefulness need not hesitate to install a milking machine in his dairy if he keeps 20 or more cows.

In many cases it may prove advantageous to adopt machine milking also in dairies of 12 to 15 cows, as it will make the owner less dependent on or entirely independent of hired help. The actual saving in the cost of milking by machine over hand milking is, however, greater in the case of large herds than with small ones and will, in general, be in proportion to the size of the herd.

Cow Testing Records

The high record cow of the Kansas cow testing associations for February was found in the herd of Z. C. Thompson, Jr., of Harper county. She produced 2,115.4 pounds of milk and 73.58 pounds of butterfat during the month. The second cow belonged to T. M. Ewing of Montgomery county, her production for the month being 1,903.9 pounds of milk and 70.24 pounds butterfat. The highest herd average for the month was made by T. M. Ewing, his cows producing an average of 1,218.5 pounds of milk and 43.4 pounds of butterfat for the month. D. Coleman & Son of Jackson county had the next highest herd record.

Bad Flavors in Milk

Dairymen are beginning to turn their milk cows out on the early spring pastures. The early vegetation or the rye or wheat which may be used is very likely to give the milk a bad flavor, but a dairyman cannot afford to lose this early pasture. The effects can be reduced to a minimum by taking the cows off the rye, or whatever they may be grazing on, several hours before milking time.

Persons who have suffered from insomnia have been benefited by a glass of buttermilk at night; it is said to induce sleep.



A Milking Machine at Work. This Equipment is Becoming Popular and It Helps Very Much to Relieve Labor Shortage on Dairy Farms.

Order Early Your 1920

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Farmers in need of a new De Laval Cream Separator this year may wisely place their orders immediately if they have not already done so.



For three years past, notwithstanding the constantly increased production, it has not been possible to make nearly enough De Laval machines to meet the demand. We shall make 25,000 more machines in 1920 than in any prior year, but are already behind deliveries in some sizes. Hence the importance of getting in your order early.

Superior as De Laval Cream Separators have always been to other separators, they are better still in 1920.

If you have milk to separate you can't afford to waste quantity or quality of product, time and convenience, through the use of any other means of separating than a De Laval machine.

An improved De Laval Separator will surely save its

cost in a few months, and will go on doing so every few months for many years.

De Laval Separators speak for themselves. Their appearance and performance best demonstrate their superiority. Be sure you see and try one before buying any other or deciding to go on using an inferior or half-worn-out separator another year.

Your De Laval local agent will be glad to afford you the opportunity to do this. If you don't know him simply address the nearest De Laval main office, as below.

The De Laval Separator Co.

165 Broadway
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29 East Madison Street
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SAN FRANCISCO

50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over



Watch the Udder

Keep the "business end" of the cow on the job of milk-giving. Injuries to teats or abnormal udder conditions reduce production, make the cow restless, and render milking difficult.

Bag Balm is a wonderful penetrating, healing ointment designed especially to restore the normal healthy texture to congested, caked or inflamed udders and to heal any external cut, chap, bruise, chafing or extreme soreness. A sure remedy for Caked Bag, Cow Pox and Bunches.

Keep the udder soft, silky and healthy and teats smooth and clear. The production will be increased and milking will be a pleasure.

Buy your package of Bag Balm from your feed dealer, druggist or general store—sold in liberal 60c packages. Send for free booklet, "Dairy Wrinkles."

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO.,
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MADE BY THE KOW-KURE PEOPLE

King Corn Silos

King of All

Our special methods of construction and reinforcing practically insure your Silo lasting a lifetime. Both glazed and unglazed, everlasting fire clay tile. Famous triple air space blocks—same principle as Thermos bottle—prevents quick changes in temperature.

SAVE MONEY and guarantee satisfaction by dealing with the oldest Silo Company in this territory. Special discount to early buyers. Write today for free circulars—a card will do. Ask about Ross Ensilage Cutters also King Corn Wood Stave Silos. Some territory open for agents.

KING CORN SILO CO.
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NATIONAL Hollow TILE Last FOREVER SILOS

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Bitting Building, Wichita, Kan.

TIRES 1/3 LESS

Perfect, new tires, all sizes, non-skid or plain, fabric or cord. Prepaid on approval. **10,000 Miles Guaranteed** 30,000 Customers. Catalog Free. Agents Wanted. Service Auto Equipment Corporation
908 Service Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

The world's welfare will be, to a great extent, determined by the dairy farmer's efficiency in the production of dairy foods.

(Signed)
P. M. SHARPLES

"There are no substitutes for dairy foods."

Does your present separator skim clean at any speed?

—SHARPLES does.

Does your separator produce cream of even density at any speed?

—SHARPLES does.

Has your separator a simple bowl, no discs, washed in a jiffy?

—SHARPLES has.

Has your separator a knee-low supply tank and automatic oiling?

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Is your separator made by an all-American manufacturer, the world's largest and the pioneer American Separator manufacturer?

—SHARPLES is.

THE Sharples is the "Suction-feed" separator. All others are "fixed-feed" machines. No matter what the make of your present separator, the Sharples is so much more efficient (so far ahead mechanically) that it will pay you to scrap your inefficient "fixed-feed" and install the Sharples Suction feed.

Write to nearest office for illustrated catalog containing users' letters and official test reports of the

Sharples

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There are more Sharples Suction-feed Separators in use today than any other make—American or foreign.

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Skims
clean
at any
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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

Snow Helps Kansas Crops

Wheat, Alfalfa, and Oats Get Needed Moisture

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

EASTER Sunday, the official harbinger of spring, this year in Kansas was christened in robes of purest white. One of the heaviest snow storms of the season visited Kansas Saturday night, April 3, and its coming was welcomed everywhere by farmers because it brought the moisture needed so much by winter wheat, alfalfa, oats and pasture crops. The rains of the previous week did not extend to all parts of the state and that was especially true of some of the northwestern counties. From 6 inches to 12 inches of snow fell over a large part of the state. Northern Kansas was almost buried in snow. Sections around Salina, Phillipsburg, Emporia, Hanover, Horton, McPherson, Manhattan, Topeka and Lawrence reported the heaviest snowfall. Its value to the state is almost incalculable. Some have estimated that this snow will add not less than 100 million dollars to the farm wealth of Kansas in the increased wheat yield alone that will result from the additional moisture it brought.

Severe Damage to Fruit

Some damage of course resulted to the fruit crop, but this will be more than counterbalanced by the benefit to wheat, alfalfa, oats and pasture crops. According to a recent statement by O. F. Whitney, secretary of the state horticultural society, pears, cherries and apples were seriously damaged while apricots, and plums were practically ruined. Strawberries and early gardens were protected by the covering of snow and probably will not be injured much.

Farmers had about completed sowing oats and barley before the snow came and the early plantings had made a very satisfactory start and growth. A little more rain and moisture in April and May will insure good yields for both of these crops. A great many fields of early Irish potatoes also have been planted. Plowing for corn was pushed along as much as possible during the past week and in some of the southeastern counties much early corn was planted before the rains put a stop to all field work in that section.

The damage to winter wheat by the Hessian fly has been greatly exaggerated, but there are a number of places where there has been some local injury. In Clay and Saline counties a few fields were practically killed out last fall by the Hessian fly and such areas will be planted to other crops this spring. Prof. G. A. Dean says there was also a little injury of this sort in Northern McPherson county. In some of the southeastern counties there are a few sections where there has been some damage reported. Developments in the next two weeks will show whether there are any additional areas infested with this pest.

Farmers Need 5,000 Laborers

The most serious menace before Kansas farmers now seems to be the farm labor shortage. Men are scarce and difficult to obtain. Many farm hands are demanding \$50 to \$60 a month with room and board and from \$80 to \$100 a month without board and room. It is estimated that at least 5,000 farm hands are needed at the present time to supply the needs of farmers for help in planting the spring crops. A large number of farmers declare that they cannot afford to pay such high prices for farm help and say that they will have to reduce their crop acreages in everything to the minimum. Farm hands say that the cost of living has advanced fully 90 per cent in the last three years while wages have advanced only 60 per cent and it is evident that so long as this condition continues there will be a shortage of farm labor. It is also evident that so long as farmers do not receive a fair price for their livestock and farm crops there will be decreased farm production and a shortage of food materials and other farm products. Spring farm work in Kansas is reasonably well advanced. As soon as warm weather returns corn planting will be rushed thruout the corn growing section. Local conditions

over the state are shown in the following county reports:

Allen—Recent rains have made wheat and pastures green. Most oats are sown, and some fields are up. Livestock is coming thru the winter in excellent condition. Farm hands ask \$30 a month, or \$40 with board. Eating potatoes are worth \$3.25; seed potatoes, \$4; eggs 35c; butter 50c; round steak 35c.—T. E. Whitlow, March 27.

Barton—We had a good rain April 2, also last week. Oats were frozen the night of April 1. Grass has started well. About 5 to 10 per cent of the wheat crop is blown out.—E. J. Bird, April 3.

Brown—Snow flurries fell April 1, and weather was cold. Early sown oats are beginning to come up. There is plenty of moisture in ground from rain of last week, and wheat looks very well. Hired help is scarce and is asking \$60 or more a month with board. Hens are worth 34c; eggs 38c; cream 58c; potatoes 8c a pound.—A. C. Daumesberg, April 2.

Cowley—A good rain that came March 2 was of much benefit to oats and wheat. Previous to the rain, many fields of late sown wheat were damaged by high winds. Considerable row crops will be planted in these fields. Public sales are not as numerous as last month. Eggs bring 36c; cream 58c; hens 29c.—Fred Page, March 28.

Finney—Weather has been windy and warm, but it is somewhat cooler and cloudy today. We need rain badly. Some farmers have planted garden and potatoes. Grain prices are a little higher. Eggs are selling for 35c; butter 55c.—Max Engler, April 1.

Franklin—Wheat began to get green after the much needed rain of March 24 and 25, and was benefited a great deal by the rain of April 3. Oats look very promising. Pastures are greening up and stock is grazing on bluegrass. Hogs are scarce and very few pigs will be raised this summer. Some ground is being plowed for corn.—Elmer D. Gillette, April 3.

Gove and Sheridan—All protected and winter wheat is in good condition. Plowed and listed fields are satisfactory, but some were damaged by recent wind and high storms. Subsoil is well soaked, and ground is in excellent condition for spring seeding. A great deal of oats and barley are being sown. We have had scarcely any rain of snow since the holidays. Some farmers are planting potatoes. Eggs are selling for 35c; butterfat 55c.—March 29, John Aldrich, March 31.

Graham—Wheat looks very well considering weather conditions. Some damage has been done by recent high winds. Oats and barley are about one-half sown. Numerous public sales have been held, and satisfactory prices were received. Livestock is doing well. Wheat \$2.25; corn \$1.30; barley \$1.10; eggs 36c; cream 58c.—C. L. Kobler, April 1.

Gray—Weather is very windy and dusty, and rain is needed badly. Much wheat is damaged, and many farmers are not sowing oats and barley because the ground is so dry. Livestock is doing well and a few farmers still are pasturing wheat. Not much garden has been planted yet. Some public sales have been held, and livestock sells well. Hogs are scarce.—A. E. Alexander, April 1.

Haskell—Wheat is growing on well prepared ground. Some volunteer wheat is dying as it needs moisture. A few fields of barley and oats are up. We had several high winds the past week which did considerable damage.—H. E. Teagarden, April 1.

Jackson—Two inches of rain that came March 24 started wheat and grass, and a wet snow, which is falling today, will give ground another soaking. Few fields of wheat were damaged by blowing. Oats are sown, and some fields are already greening up. The ground was in excellent condition when the crop was planted. Corn is selling for \$1.50; wheat \$2.25; oats 90c.—F. O. Grubb, April 3.

Labette—We had a heavy frost this morning, and peach trees and apricots, which were blooming, are damaged. We had a heavy rain March 31 with some hail. Oats are greening up, and look well. Pastures are starting slowly. All ponds are full of water, and some are running over. Many gardens have been made. Feed is high. Eggs are 34c; cream 70c; apples 10c a pound.—J. N. McLane, April 2.

Lincoln—Weather is windy, and we have had a great many dust storms. Oats and barley have been sown. Wheat was damaged badly by the high winds. Peaches and apricots are beginning to bloom. Hogs are scarce, and pig crop will be light. There are not many mule and horse colts in country. Some reports of blackleg among cattle have been reported. Eggs are worth 39c; cream 72c.—E. J. G. Walker, April 1.

Linn—Rains of a week ago improved wheat, and oats are coming up. A great deal of timothy, alfalfa and oats is being sown, and many farmers are plowing for corn. A great many horses have distemper. Hogs are scarce, but one carload went to market a few days ago. Two bunches of cattle came in from the city recently to be pastured. Incubators are hatching, and garden making keeps everybody busy. Oil drilling is still in progress with quite good results. Farm help is scarce, and most farmers are doing their own work. No public sales have been held recently. Oats are 90c; corn \$1.50; potatoes 40c; butter 40c; eggs 35c.—Mrs. O. J. Mitchell and J. W. Chinesmith, April 3.

McPherson—About three-fourths of the wheat crop is in excellent condition, but some did not get started last fall, and the March winds damaged it very much. Oats are up, and look green and healthy. The acreage is very large. All 1919 wheat has been sold. Many cattle and hogs have gone to market. Farmers are preparing ground for corn, and it contains plenty of moisture.—John Ostlund, Jr., April 1.

Neosho—March was very windy and cold. Wheat is thin, and prospects are poor. Oats are satisfactory. Farmers are sowing corn and have plowed about one-third of ground. A 4 to 6-inch rain fell March 24, which washed fields, damaged roads, and stopped farm work. Cattle are in very poor condition. There are a few hogs and pigs in county, but many farmers have none. We have plenty of feed. A freeze on April 1 damaged peach blossoms. Mules are high, and horses are selling better. Many farmers are buying corn at \$1.50; oats 90c to \$1.10.

April 10, 1920.

eggs 36c; butter 50c; baled hay \$14 to \$16. Adolph Anderson, April 3.

Nemaha—Weather was very cold April 1, and the thermometer registered 6 degrees below freezing this morning. We have had some very bad dust storms, but a 2-inch rain last week put ground in excellent condition. Oats sowing is completed, and some gardens are made. There will be no tillable land idle in this section. Oats are selling for 90c; hogs \$14; hens 30c; flour \$3.60; shorts \$3; eggs 36c to 40c; cream 58c.—A. C. C., April 2.

Rice—Weather continues cold and windy. About 1/2 inch of rain fell last week. The damage to wheat by wind will be about 20 per cent. The temperature fell to 20 degrees about the night of April 1, and fruit probably is damaged. Oats are up, and growing well. Wheat is worth \$2.60; corn \$1.60; oats \$1; potatoes \$5.50; butter 60c; eggs 36c; sugar 20c; flour \$3.40.—George Buntz, April 20.

Scott—Weather is changeable and a rain would benefit wheat, oats and barley. Alfalfa is beginning to grow. Livestock is in good condition. Pig crop will be light. Much road grading is being done, and farmers are building, fencing and planting trees. Schools are closing. Eggs are worth 38c; cream 63c; milk cows \$80 to \$125.—J. M. Helfrick, April 2.

Summer—Weather is ideal for spring crops and wheat is growing. Most of the crop looks very well, but some late sown fields are in very poor condition. We had a good rain last week, and oats are coming up. Many cattle are going to market, and feeders are losing money on them. Wheat is \$2.50; corn 98c; corn \$1.55; eggs 38c; hens 31c; butterfat 66c.—E. L. Stocking, April 2.

Wabunsee—Most fields of oats up and look well. Some have just been planted. The high winds which blew recently damaged wheat, and some of the oats. Part of the wheat ground will be planted to other crops. Farmers are plowing and listing. Livestock is in satisfactory condition.—A. H. Reynard, April 3.

Wilson—There is plenty of moisture in ground. The cold weather did not damage wheat very much. Tame grass and oats are growing well. Livestock will have enough roughness. Hogs and cattle are very scarce, and feed is high. We need sunshine and farm help.—S. Canty, April 3.

Measuring Hay

BY B. S. WILSON

If alfalfa hay has been stacked or stored in the mow about 30 days, 512 cubic feet are usually regarded as a ton. If the hay has stood five or six months 422 cubic feet, and if it is fully settled 343 cubic feet, will approximate a ton. In very large stacks or deep mows, fully settled, 216 cubic feet are taken for a ton. Hence, to find the number of tons:

(1) In a mow: Multiply together the number of feet in length, width and depth, and divide the result by the number of cubic feet in a ton.

(2) In a round stack: Find the circumference of the stack at a height that will give a fair average distance around the stack; also find the vertical height of the measured circumference from the ground, and the slant height from the measured circumference to the top of the stack. Take all measurements in feet. Square the number of feet in the circumference; divide this by 100 and multiply it by 8; then multiply the result by the number denoting the height of the base plus one-third the number denoting the slant height. The result is the number of cubic feet, which, if divided by the number of cubic feet in a ton, will give the number of tons.

(3) In a rick: Measure the distance in feet over the rick from the ground on one side to the ground on the other, also measure the width in feet near the ground. Add the two numbers and divide the result by 4; square this result and multiply it by the number denoting the length of the rick. Divide the final result by the number of cubic feet in a ton, which will give the number of tons in a rick.

Money in Fur Farms

When the trapping season closes, one of the first questions the man or boy trapper asks himself is, "What shall I do during the off season?" Of course, you should do everything you can to protect the fur supply and conserve the fur crop, especially during the breeding season. If you have the time and convenience you can also help to increase the fur crop by raising the animals on your own land.

Not much space is needed—just a few pens in the barnyard or on the land nearby. Fur farming is becoming more popular and widespread every day, and in many farm yards the wired-in enclosures where the fur-bearers are raised in captivity are bigger money makers than the chicken coops.

It has been found that skunk, mink, fox, raccoon may be raised successfully in captivity and in some districts, marten, beaver, and otter. For the person undertaking fur farming with the idea of experimenting and further learning before branching out on a

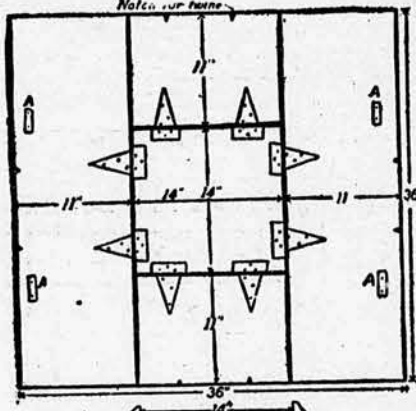
large scale, skunks or foxes are probably the best animals to raise at first.

There is money in fur farming if properly conducted. Several black silver fox ranches in different parts of the country, worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, present ample testimony. So don't go into it in the spirit of play or indifference. Study your animals well; learn how to feed, shelter, and care for them. Get all the useful information you can on this subject. The United States Department of Agriculture publishes several valuable bulletins relating to fur farming.

Making a Wool Table

A wool table greatly facilitates tying the fleeces when the sheep are sheared. The accompanying cut shows the plan of such a table. It is made of 1-inch material, selected stock, free from knots and of light, strong, well-seasoned wood.

The center of the table is 14 inches square and forms the bottom of the



box when the sides are folded. The two ends should be 14 inches long and 10 or 11 inches wide. The sides should be 36 inches long. The ends and sides are hinged to the center portion, as shown in the cut. The notches cut in the end and sides are to hold the twine.

In using the table first cut twine in proper lengths and place in the notches. Place the fleece in the center and fold the ends and then the sides. The blocks on the sides marked "A" are to hold the ends from slipping back when the table is folded. The clamp is placed across the top to hold the sides while the fleece is being tied. Fleeces should not be tied too tight, as the fibers may be injured when the wool dries out. If the wool is very damp, it may mold, if tied too tightly. Never use binder twine or other twine made of sisal fibre for tying wool.

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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Kansas farmers have more wheat on their farms this spring than ever before in history, chiefly due to the fact that they have been unable to get freight cars in which to ship it to market.

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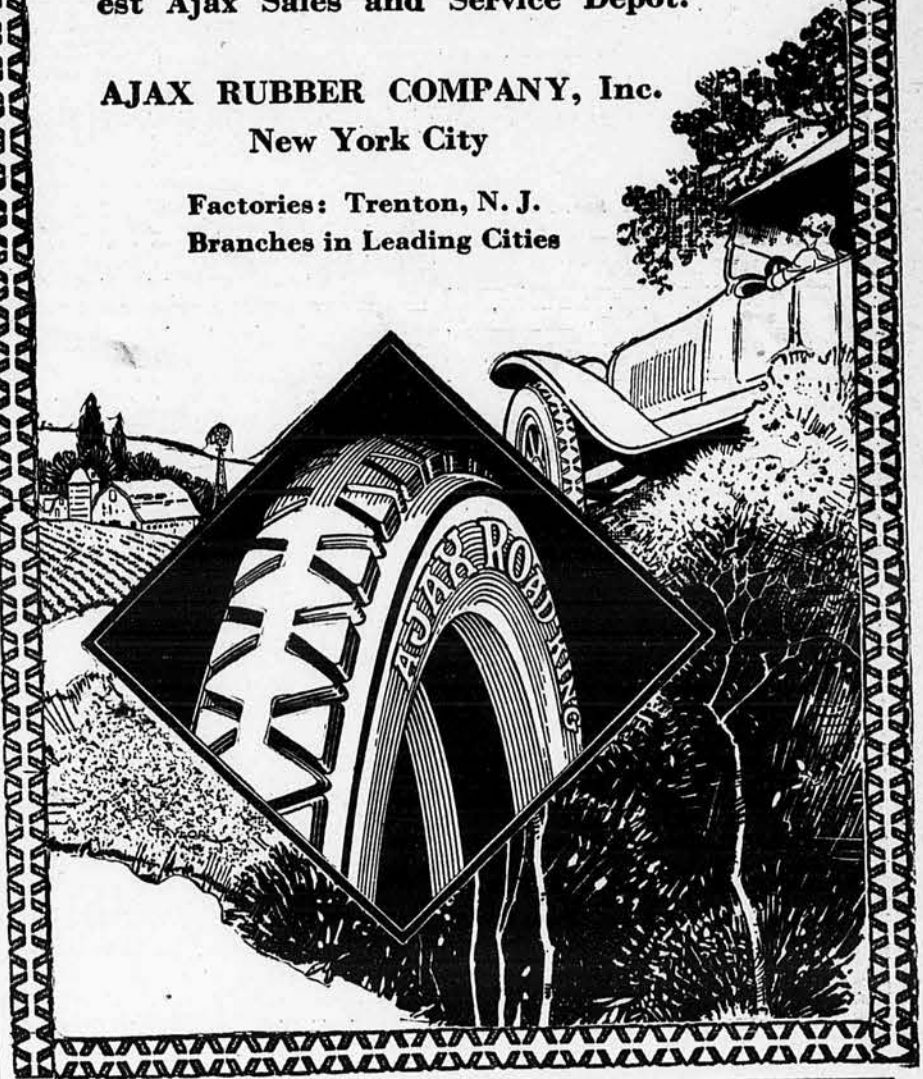
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GOLDMINE SEED CORN, TESTED, shelled, graded, \$4 per bushel. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

CHOICE YELLOW JERSEYS, NANCY Hall sweet potato seed, \$1.75 bushel. L. C. Morton, Osage City, Kan.

SEED CORN, OLD RELIABLE YELLOW Dent, butted and tipped, \$3 F. O. B. C. W. Scott, Kinsley, Kan.

WHITE KAFIR SEED FOR SALE, GERM test 94. \$3 per hundred, sacks free. A. J. Schwertfeger, Minneola, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, 95% PURE BUT DARK colored seed, \$15 per bushel. Send for sample. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

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, MILET, FETERITA, kafir and Sudan grass. Write for sample and prices. L. E. Thompson, Wellington, Kan.

KANSAS ORANGE CANE, COLLEGE bred, germination 94 per cent; \$2 per bushel, recleaned. Geo. Whitcomb, Cedar Point, Kan.

BLACK, RED, AMBER AND SUMAC CANE seed, \$1.25 bushel. White, pink, Schrock kafir, \$1.50 bushel sacked. V. A. Fritts, Quinter, Kan.

PURE WHITE SALAMANDER SEED corn, select quality, medium early, nubbed and shelled, \$3.25 bushel. E. A. Bryan, Emporia, Kan.

JUNE CORN, WILL MATURE ON WHEAT or oats stubble, \$4 per bushel; 10 bushels or over, \$3.50. Sack furnished. Russell Beckwith, Leedey, Okla.

SWEET CLOVER, FINE ON THIN WHEAT. Superior quality, hulled, big biennial yellow, \$15.65 bushel, express prepaid. Wm. Maxton, Emporia, Kan.

CHOICE CALIFORNIA FLOWER SEEDS, carefully selected from best sources. Try my \$1 special, family collection. John Pickens, Soldiers Home, Calif.

FOR SALE—PURE BLACK HULL WHITE kafir, \$2.25 bushel. Guaranteed to grow. Sacks 20 cents extra. Harry Stambaugh, Emporia, Kan., Route 7.

PRIDE OF SALINE AND BOONE COUNTY White seed corn, pure, hand selected, butted and tipped, sacked, F. O. B. Luray, \$3.50 per bushel. Mr. O. O. Mowrey, Luray, Kan.

GREAT AMERICAN DESERT SEEDS, TIME tried, drought tested. Cane, kafir, milo, millet, etc. Grown high altitude without irrigation. Write your needs. Blackman, Hoxie, Kan., "95."

SEEDS—RED AND BLACK AMBER AND Schrock kafir. Also Schrock kafir. All \$1.50 per bushel, sacked, F. O. B. Ensign. Samples free. Farmers Grain and Supply Co., Ensign, Kan.

QUALITY SEEDS. RED AND BLACK AMBER 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, Almena, Kan.

SUDAN CORN—ONLY 200 BUSHELS OF this new feed for sale. Last year yielded 55 bushels seed, 6 tons fodder, per acre without rain. Excellent fattening qualities. Fine for silage. Germination 97%. \$5 per bushel, F. O. B. Assaria, Kan., Thos. L. Olson.

SEEDS

BLACK AMBER CANE SCHROCK'S KAFIR both \$3 cwt. Will Umbach, Bellefont, Kan.

SUDAN SEED, FOURTEEN DOLLARS CWT. Sacks free. Lloyd Ringland, Sedgwick, Kan.

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.

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.

SUMAC CANE SEED, PRODUCES A heavy crop of fine, sweet forage that does not sour. Pure recleaned home-grown seed, \$2 bushel, F. O. B. Russell, sacks free. Reference, Farmers State Bank. John McAllister, Russell, Kan.

JAPANESE HONEY DRIP CANE SEED. Last year we grew on 25 acres, an average of 30 tons to the acre. If you have a better forage crop, don't buy seed of us. If ours is better than any you know of, let us supply you. Gillett's Dairy, El Paso, Tex.

BLACK SEEDED STANDARD BROOM corn seed, \$7. Oklahoma Dwarf and Standard Hegari, \$6; White and Red Dwarf straight neck maize, \$7; cream and red dwarf maize, white, pink, red and Schrock kafir, feterita, dango, red and black amber, orange, sourless and red to cane, \$5; Sudan, \$15; Golden millet, \$7.50; common, \$5 African, \$10. All per 100 lbs., freight prepaid. Express, \$1.50 more. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO—NATURAL LEAF CHEWING, 60c pound; smoking, 50c pound; prepaid. Chas. Goff, Tarfolk, Ky.

BEST KENTUCKY NATURAL LEAF TO- bacco, 50 cents pound, postpaid; 11 pounds \$5. Fremont Farms, Boaz, Ky.

TOBACCO—AGED KENTUCKY LEAF chewing or smoking, 75 cents pound; 5 pounds, \$3.50 delivered. Sample 10 cents. Quality guaranteed. Bolinger & Sanderson, Mayfield, Ky.

FOR THE TABLE

CLEAR EXTRACTED HONEY—60-POUND can, 18c a pound. L. Gorsuch, Lazen, Colo.

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 BEST" ROCKY MOUNTAIN honey, light colored, thick, fine flavored. Per can, five pounds net, postpaid anywhere west of Ohio river, \$1.50. Send remittance with order. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

PLANTS

GARDEN PLANTS, ALL KINDS, POPULAR prices. Daphorne Bros., Harper, Kan.

POTATO PLANTS, PORTO RICO, NANCY Hall, Bunch Yam, Southern Queen, Triumph, Dooley Yam, Yellow Yam, Yellow Jersey, Cuba Yam, 1000 postpaid for \$3.50; 500, \$2; 100, 50c. Ozark Nursery, 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.

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.

TOMATO AND CABBAGE PLANTS, ALL varieties, open field grown. Prompt shipment. 200, \$4; 500, \$1.75; postpaid. By express, \$2 thousand. Sweet potato plants, \$2.50 thousand. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special price large lots. Jefferson Farms, Albany, Ga.

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TWO STRAY COWS TAKEN UP BY GUS- tav Reimer, Whitewater, Kan., October 1, 1919. Age 4 or 5 years, weighing around 1200 pounds and are practically all red. One now has right eye missing. Owner come claim them before Butler county clerk, pay feed bill and get them at once.

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EXCELLENT QUALITY FLEMISH GIANTS, steel, natural and blacks. 3 months, 4 to 5 pounds, \$3. Either sex. E. Earl Vinick, Norton, Kan.

RAISE RABBITS FOR US. WE SHOW YOU where to market all you raise at \$4 to \$25 each. Remit \$5 for large, illustrated, 1c. written print on one side of paper, "Course in Rabbitcraft" which remittance also applies on purchase of pair Belgian Hares, including contract. Co-Operative Supply Company, Department 80, St. Francis, Wis.

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So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. Neither can we guarantee that fowls or baby chicks will reach destination alive, nor that they will be satisfactory because opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for more than market price. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

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THOROBRED BLUE ANDALUSIANS, EGGS for hatching \$9 per hundred, \$2 per 15. Mrs. C. W. Parks, Eureka, Kan.

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PURE BRED ANCONA EGGS, \$7 PER 100. George S. Hamit, Speed, Kan.

FANCY SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, \$6 hundred. Robt. Williams, Holcomb, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, \$1.50 16; \$7 100; prepaid. Mrs. Mary Bates, Dighton, Kan.

S. C. ANCONA EGGS, \$6.50 HUNDRED; \$1.25 setting, prepaid. D. N. Miller, Hutchinson, Kan., Route 5.

FANCY SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—EGGS, \$1.50 fifteen; \$8 hundred. Matchless laying. A. L. Wylie, Clay Center, Kan.

MY "ANCONA DOPE" TELLS WHY WE quit all other breeds. It's free, 16 eggs, \$2 prepaid. A few utility cockerels left. Pages Farm, Salina, Kan.

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BUFF BANTAM EGGS, 15 CENTS EACH; 15 for \$2. Black Cochins bantam cockerels, \$2. A. R. Gage, Minneapolis, Kan.

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LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, SELECTED, \$1.50 15. Geo. Borne, Bushton, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, SETTING \$1.25; 100, \$7. Geneva Downs, Lyndon, Kan.

PURE BRED HEAVY LAYING STRAIN Light Brahma eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. Harry Hayman, Formoso, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BEAUTIFUL ROSE COMB RED BABY chicks, 20c, prepaid. Lucy Ruppenthal, Kansas, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, LEADING VARIETIES. Booking orders now. Sarver Poultry Farm, Hastings, Neb.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED AND Single Comb White Leghorn baby chicks, fifteen cents, prepaid. J. E. Bibens, Kincaid, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN baby chicks, Barron, Franz, Young strains, \$5 per hundred prepaid. Fleda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, 16c; Barred Plymouth Rocks, 15c, cash with order. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

100,000 BABY CHICKS, 20 LEADING VARIETIES, via prepaid parcel post. Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Miller Poultry Farm, Box 666, Lancaster, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—PURE S. C. WHITE AND Brown Leghorns, 17c. R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, 18c; prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS FOR THE least money, guaranteed alive or replaced free, 150,000 to ship everywhere, 18c each, 100 for \$89. From Colwell Hatchery, Smit Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS AND EGGS, S. C. WHITE and Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Golden Seabright Bantams, Riverside Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Blackwell, Okla.

BABY CHICKS, SINGLE COMB BROWN, Buff and White Leghorns, \$16 per 100, prepaid, live delivery. Pure bred farm flocks, range raised, heavy laying strains. Day Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, ROSE COMB REDS, \$18 100; Rocks, \$17.50 100; White, Brown Leghorns, \$17 100; live delivery. Eggs, \$6 100 prepaid. Cash with order. C. M. Schneider, or Annie Bright, Howard, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—WYANDOTTES, WHITE and Silver Laced; White Rocks; Buff Orpingtons, twenty cents each. R. I. Reds, both combs; Barred Rocks; Leghorns, White, Buff and Brown, eighteen cents each. Berry & Sonne, Route 27, Topeka, Kan.

YOUNG'S DAY-OLD CHICKS—WHITE Rocks, 20c; Buff Orpingtons, 18c; Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, 17c; White Leghorns, 16c; 50 prepaid. Live delivery. Youngkin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

DAY OLD CHIX—BARRED AND WHITE Rocks, Rose and Single Comb Reds, 18c; Single Comb Brown and White Leghorns, 18c; left overs, 15c each; by mail prepaid, guaranteed alive. Edward Steinhoff, Leon, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB BROWN and White Leghorns, Barred and Buff Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, Live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Catalog free. Miller's Reliable Hatchery, Box 4, Augusta, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, HIGHEST GRADE, BEST laying strains, pure bred stock. White Leghorns, \$18 per 100; Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Reds, \$20; Buff Orpingtons, \$21. Postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. Booth Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, R. and S. Comb Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes. Specializing on only six varieties, my quality is the best. Guaranteed delivery. Postage paid. Circular free. Porter Hatchery, Department B, Winfield, Kan.

CAMPINES.

SILVER CAMPINE EGGS, 15, \$3; POSTPAID. H. Vandergrift, Parsons, Kan.

DUCKS

FANCY FERTILE MAMMOTH PEKIN duck eggs, \$2 12. Zelma Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNERS, FAWN AND WHITE. Eggs, \$1.25 for 12. C. E. Romary, Olivet, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNERS, FIVE DUCKS AND drake, \$13.50. James Parker, Stockton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK AND INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Chicks, 20c. E. Nester, Seranton, Kan.

FAWN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, PRIZE winners \$2 setting, \$4.50, 50; \$8, 100. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

ENGLISH PENCIL RUNNER DUCK eggs. Heavy laying strain. 13, \$1.25; 100, \$7.50. Mrs. Cameron Smith, Durham, Kan.

DUCKS.

TRY SETTING OF WILD MALLARD DUCK eggs. Help propagate these birds. Will get very tame and not fly away. Orders filled as received. Fertility guaranteed. \$5 for 14. L. B. Hills, Highland, Kan.

EGGS.

RINGLET STRAIN PURE BARRED ROCK eggs, 100, \$7. Mrs. Lynn Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

L. B. RICKETTS, GREENBURG, KAN., Single Comb White Leghorn eggs and baby chicks.

FINE S. C. ANCONA EGGS, 15, \$2; 100, \$10. Barred Rocks, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7. Julia Ditto, R. 7, Newton, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON, WHITE WYANDOTTE Barred Rock, \$1.50 setting. Mrs. M. Viers, R. 8, Manhattan, Kan.

WRITE GRANT, THE WHITE LEGHORN Man at Elk Falls, Kansas, 10,000 hatching eggs and chicks to offer. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MODLIN'S POULTRY FARM, LARGEST IN the West. Hatching eggs. Free circular. Write today. Thirty best varieties. Route 7, Topeka, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, UTILITY \$8 PER hundred, \$5 per 50; \$2 per 15. Special matings \$5 per 15. Order direct from ad. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BRED to lay, not forced. Average egg yield 95 per cent. If ordered from this, \$7 per hundred. T. R. Wolfe, Conway Springs, Kan.

CAREFULLY PACKED HATCHING EGGS from prize winning stock S. C. Reds, White Leghorns, \$3 per 15. Two settings or more prepaid. R. P. Krum, Stafford, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM prize-winning stock. Fishel strain direct. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 50; \$9 per 100; selected pen, \$3 per 15. J. S. Cantwell, Sterling, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, KEELER STRAIN, pure white, stay white. Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. Head of pen first cock at Kansas City, 1919. Eggs, both kinds, \$3. R. Boyd Wallace, Stafford, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS (PENNSYLVANIA Poultry Farm stock direct), where every hen is trapped every day of the year, and with a 297 egg record. Eggs \$2 per 15; \$6 per 50; \$10 per 100. J. S. Cantwell, Sterling, Kan.

HATCHING EGGS—RHODE ISLAND Whites, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Blue Andalusians, Black Langshans, Black Minorcas, White Leghorns, Barred Rocks. Write for catalog quoting prices on pens and range flocks. L. E. Thompson, Wellington, Kan.

GEESSE

TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS, \$2.50 FOR 10. Charles H. Currier, Guy, Kan.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS, 25c each. Veral Ballia, Walnut, Kan.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS, guaranteed, \$4 per 10. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kansas.

HAMBURGS.

ROSE COMB SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG eggs, \$1.50 15; \$10 100. M. Hoehn, Lenexa, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 100, \$7. MARY McCaul, Elk City, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 15, \$2; 100, \$11. B. White, Arlington, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, \$8 100. Orlett Lovelace, Concordia, Kan.

QUALITY WHITE LANGSHANS, 15 EGGS, \$2; 100, \$10. Mrs. Harve Ponsler, Moran, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS, BLUE RIBBON stock. Eggs, 100, \$7; 50, \$4. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

BIG BLACK LANGSHANS, GOOD SCORING, best laying strain. Guaranteed. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, HEAVY LAYING strain, \$8, 100; \$1.50, 15. Baby chicks, 25c. Mrs. Emma Olson, Mullinville, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS FOR SALE. Write for prices. Wier Funston, Enterprise, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHANS, PURE BRED, \$1.75 setting; \$7, 100. Rowe and Hodgins, Lane, Kan.

"KLUSMIRE" IDEAL BLACK LANGSHAN eggs. Write for list. Geo. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, GOOD LAYERS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Letha Gildewell, Hallowell, Kan.

EXTRA PRIZE THOROUGHbred BLACK Langshans. Eggs from 10 lb. hens; cockerels 15. Extra layers, 15 eggs, \$5; 100, \$20. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

LEGHORNS

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS, \$7 100. JOHN Linke, Raymond, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, CECIL Souders, Cheney, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.25 15; \$6 100. L. E. Day, Paola, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORNS, \$7 PER 100; \$1.50 15. Gilton Boockey, Linwood, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$7. Mary Rose, Paola, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$6 100. M. E. Hoskins, Fowler, Kan.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, 100 EGGS \$7; 15, \$1.75. Otto Borth, Plains, Kansas.

LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 15, \$1; 100, \$6. Albert Stahl, Louisburg, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$7. Mrs. Ferman Sayers, Protection, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 per hundred. Ida Alexander, Madison, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1 for 15; \$5 per 100. Eva Duval, Concordia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB EVEN BUFF LEGHORNS. Eggs, 100, \$7. George Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50 PER setting; \$7.50 per 100. Alice Harlan, Hunden, Kan.

EUREKA POULTRY FARM SINGLE COMB White Leghorn eggs, guaranteed. Sycamore, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$7 per 100. Mrs. W. H. Stradley, Uniontown, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, \$8 per 100, prepaid. Isaac B. Fast, Goessel, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs, 100-\$7, 15-\$1.50. Myrtle Dirks, Latham, Kan.

HILLVIEW S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, \$6 100, postpaid. Allen Bilderback, Nortonville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$7 per 100 prepaid. Mrs. Charles Ziegenhirt, Linn, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$6 100, farm range. E. G. Blaske, Winkler, Kan., Riley Co.

PURE BRED S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, free range, \$6 per 100. Mrs. Walter Christopher, Milford, Kan.

OHIO GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORNS, SINGLE comb, extra layers. Eggs, 100, \$6. Ella Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, 108 eggs, \$7; 16, \$1.50. Chicks, 16c. Belle Larabee, Haddam, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns, eggs, 100, \$6; 32, \$2. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—EGGS, 6 cents April and May. Mrs. Lee Smith, Route 2, Kanopolis, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, Kulp's laying strain. 100 eggs, \$6.50. Mrs. Ida Shigley, La Harpe, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN eggs, \$1 per setting; \$6 hundred. A. Charboneau, Concordia, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS FOR hatching. None better. \$7 per 100. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORNS, eggs, excellent layers. Hundred, \$7. Virgil Cooper, Jamestown, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, \$6, 100; satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Bullis, Spring Hill, Kan.

FULL BLOODED ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs for setting \$6 per 100. Mrs. Wm. Warner, Burlingame, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BARON strain. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.75; 100, \$7. Wm. Pittinger, Blaine, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN BABY chicks for early delivery, 18 cents each. J. D. Lundeen, McPherson, Kan.

EXTRA GOOD LAYING SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.50 15; \$7 100. B. W. Gardner, Carbondale, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BARON and Young strains. Eggs 15, \$2; 100, \$8. J. M. Beason, Peabody, Kan.

BARRON STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs, 100, \$5, local; shipped, \$6. Tony Vossman, Delphos, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs for hatching \$7, 100; \$1.50, 15. Dornwood Farm, Route 1, Topeka.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 50, \$4; 100, \$6. Year around layers. Florence Bumphrey, Corning, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, \$6 per 100; \$3.25, 50; setting, \$1.50. Mrs. Art Johnston, Concordia, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, EGGS, FRANTZ Wychoff females, English males, \$7 hundred. E. F. Slater, Route 1, Brookville, Kan.

YESTERLAI'S SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Chicks \$17 hundred, eggs \$7 hundred. Mrs. Earl Hennigh, Sabetha, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BRED exclusively 17 years. Real layers, eggs \$6 hundred. Ed. N. Regnier, Wamego, Kan.

PURE BRED DARK BROWN R. C. LEGHORN hatching eggs, \$7 per hundred. Heavy winter layers. Arthur Henkle, Le Roy, Kan.

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

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, VIGOROUS stock, winter layers, free range. Eggs, \$7 per 100. Blue Grass Stock Farm, Oneida, Kan.

DARK STRAIN S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, fine winter layers. Eggs \$6 per 100. Baby chicks, \$15. Mrs. G. M. Jennings, Melvern, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, EGGS. Young's strain, layers and winners, \$1.50 per 15; \$3 per 100. Vera Davis, Winfield, Kan.

LEGHORNS

EGGS—SINGLE COMB WHITE AND Brown Leghorns, \$8 100; \$4.50 50; \$2 15; 260 egg strain. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, averaged 288 eggs each per year. Eggs, chicks. George Patterson, Melvern, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN, WINTER laying strain, 15—\$1.50; 100 \$7. Gilt Edge Poultry Farm, Swinehart, Norwich, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, Barron strain. Pedigreed stock. Eggs, \$1.50 15; \$7 100. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, \$5 per 100. Extra good layers. Free range. Mrs. Nell Wilcoxon, Route 1, Ford, Kan.

FRANZ FERRIS WINTERLAY STRAIN Single Comb White Leghorns. 15 eggs, \$1.50 prepaid. Arthur Blanchat, Runnymede, Kan.

LARGE ENGLISH STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS. Selected eggs from selected stock, \$3 per setting of fifteen. Henry Bilson, Eureka, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, professionally culled, orders promptly filled, \$1.25 15; \$7 100. Easter Brothers, Abilene, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, EGGS \$1.75 per 15, prepaid parcel post; \$6 per 108, express. Chicks. Mrs. C. C. Cole, Levant, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, EGG-A-day line, 48, prepaid, \$3.50; \$9 per 144. Eggs any day. Ideal Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

RYAN'S QUALITY SINGLE COMB DARK Brown Leghorns, eggs prepaid, 105, \$7; 150, \$10; 300, \$18.50. Mrs. D. J. Ryan, Centralia, Kan.

BROWN LEGHORNS, SINGLE COMB, 15 years. Satisfied customers. Eggs 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8, parcel post paid. Mrs. W. J. Dyer, LaCygne, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Eggs \$8 per 100; \$4.25, 50; \$2 setting. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charles Bowlin, Olivet, Kan.

BARRON'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. Winter layers, not boarders. Baby chicks. Eggs. Catalog free. Royal Oaks Poultry Farm, Cabool, Mo.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, HIGH CLASS, exhibition matings Chicago winners 1920. Heavy layers. Eggs \$2.50 and \$5, 15. Roy Rice, Ellsworth, Kan.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS FROM IMPORTED Tom Barron strain. Eggs, \$8 hundred. Chicks, 20c. Golden Fawn rabbits. C. H. Ralston, Udall, Kan.

STILL LAYING, STILL PAYING, PURE bred Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs 100, \$7.50; 50, \$4; setting \$1.50 prepaid. Mrs. Bert Brickell, Marion, Kan.

YESTERLAI'S STRAIN SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. Heavy laying strain. Selected eggs for hatching, \$8 per 120; \$4 per 48. W. H. Morris, Leocompton, Kan.

EGGS—GOLDEN RULE POULTRY FARM. Single Comb White Leghorns. Years of careful breeding. Free range. Quality guaranteed. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Young's strain. Two farms, but one breed. Eggs for hatching, \$8 per 100 and up. Get mating list. E. P. Miller, Junction City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$10 per hundred, delivered. Strictly Tom Barron strain. Sold over 4,000 eggs in January and February. Harry Gliven, Manhattan, Kan.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, IMPORTED stock all matings for egg production, 16 years in business. Leghorns with national reputation, booklet free, tells how we make poultry pay. Eggs, chicks. Sunny Slope Farm, Morrison, Okla.

EGGS FROM HOGANIZED FLOCK SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, Barron strain. 400 hens producing more than 300 eggs daily. \$1.50 15; \$7 100; postpaid. Dennis U. Park, 705 N. 13th St., Keokuk, Ia.

FOR SALE, WORLD'S BEST SINGLE Comb White Leghorn chicks, 20 cents each, 500 for \$98. Ferris, Young and Clara strains. Hens pay each \$8 per year. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS for hatching. Foundation from Ferris Yesterlaid. Closely culled range flock. Heavy layers, \$2 per 15; \$8 per 100; all prepaid. C. L. Glossmire, Amoret, Mo.

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.

YESTERLAI'S STRAIN SINGLE COMB White Leghorn, mated with Ferris 260-egg trap tested stock. \$8 per 100. Extra with each 100 order, securely packed. Prepaid. Mrs. L. B. Takemire, Silver Lake, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, BARRON STRAIN. Fresh fertile eggs from selected layers. Imported 291 egg cockerel bred by Tom Barron heads my yard. Eggs, \$3 per 15. Utility flock \$8 per 100. J. T. Bates, Spring Hill, Kan.

EGGS—(D. W. YOUNG STRAIN S. C. W. Leghorns from pen No. 1) farm range, \$7 hundred. Penned exhibition quality picked by Hogan system. \$5 setting. Guaranteed all round year layers. Elsie Thompson, Mankato, Kan.

S. C. GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORNS OF 220 to 297 laying strain. Heavy winter layers. Eggs, \$8.50 per 100, or \$9 prepaid; \$5 per 50; \$2 per 15. Baby chicks after May 1st, \$30 per hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John Witmer, Oskaloosa, Kan.

PURE D. W. YOUNG STRAIN SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, heavy layers, blue ribbons and silver cup winners. Eggs from range flock, \$10 per 100. Pens, \$5 per 15 up. Could book a few more orders for chicks, \$20 per 100. Lakeside Poultry Farm, Buhler, Kan.

PURE YESTERLAI'S FERRIS SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Two of best laying strains in U. S. Selected eggs for hatching, \$8 per 100. Ten extra with each hundred order. By P. P., securely packed, prepaid. Shady Pine Leghorn Farm, Morris Bond, proprietor, Rossville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS YES-terlaid strain direct, the greatest laying strain in existence. Can furnish choice eggs for hatching from the best we have at \$3 per 15; \$8 per 100. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. Order direct from this advertisement, or address Speer & Rohrer, Osawatomie, Kan.

LEGHORNS

BOOK OF BUFF LEGHORNS, FREE. EGGS, 120, \$10; 45, \$5; 15, \$2. Pen matings, \$10, \$7.50, \$5 per setting. All prepaid. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.

PRYOR'S SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, from America's most famous laying strains. Eggs, range \$7 hundred; pen, \$2, 15. Mrs. D. A. Pryor, R. 3, Fredonia, Kan.

MINORCAS

PURE GIANT STRAIN SINGLE COMB Black Minorca eggs, \$7 100. Martha Greenwood, Clifton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. EGGS \$7, 100; setting \$1.50. Size and quality guaranteed. W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Minn.

ORPINGTONS

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$6 100. MRS. John Theurer, Hooker, Okla.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2.50, 15. Mrs. John A. Curry, Elmont, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1 15; \$5 100. Mrs. Anna Catherine, Anthony, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.25 PER 15; \$7 per 100. T. B. Reeves, Edna, Kan.

EGGS—BUFF ORPINGTONS, \$2 PER SETTING. Postpaid. D. M. Boyer, Linn, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$8, 100. Mrs. Henry Schumaker, Clifton, Kan.

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 8 CENTS apiece, farm range. Russell Ware, Cawker, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, EXTRA CHOICE stock, \$2.50 15. Beth Beckey, Linwood, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS SELECT STOCK, \$8 100; \$1.50 15; prepaid. Olive Carter, Mankato, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.75 15, prepaid. Mrs. W. A. Stagner, Plainville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB B. ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1 per setting; \$6 per hundred. M. Burton, Haddam, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, KELLERSTRASS \$30 stock, \$7.50 per 100. Maude Stiles, Columbus, Kan.

GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. Hubbs' strain \$1.50 setting. Ida Garrison, Salina, Kansas.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, KELLERSTRASS \$30 stock, \$6.50 per 100. Thelma Zook, Columbus, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, BEST LAYING strain, rest of season, 15, \$2. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.50 setting; \$7 hundred. Louis Metzger, Haddam, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.15; \$5, 100; baby chicks, 18c, prepaid. Ralph Chapman, Winfield, Kans., Route 4.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. EGGS, \$2 setting; \$8 hundred; prepaid. Charles Brown, Parkerville, Kan.

THOROUGHbred SINGLE COMB BUFF Orpington eggs, \$8 100; setting, \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed. Russell Welter, Grantville, Kan.

COOK STRAIN PURE BRED S. C. BUFF Orpington eggs, 100, \$10; 15, \$2. Baby chicks, 25c. Big bone. Mrs. John Hough, Wetmore, Kan.

GUARANTEED PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS; fifteen years breeding. Range eggs, \$8 hundred; \$5, 50. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, BY SETTING OR by hundreds from prize winning Buff Orpington chickens. Orders booked now. W. G. Salp, Belleville, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, THE GREAT ALL-around breed. Stock and eggs from Blue ribbon winners. Goodrich and Harper, 712 Topeka Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, STANDARD bred. Owen's males direct, 15, \$2.25; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$4.50. All range birds. Average weight cockerels 11 pounds. Excellent winter layers. 75% fertility after tenth day test. Book orders ahead. Always rushed. J. B. Sheridan, Carneiro, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BUFF ROCK EGGS, 60, \$5.50. LYDIA McAnulty, Moline, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6.50 100. MRS. John Gaston, Larned, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6 PER 100, NORA Lamaster, Hallowell, Kansas.

FISHEL STRAIN WHITE ROCK EGGS, H. C. Hays, Manhattan, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS \$3.50 PER 50; \$6 PER 100. Nettie Holmes, Prescott, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$8 100, PREPAID. Jas. Updegrave, Byron, Okla.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$7, 100. Mrs. Blaise Holderness, Dillwyn, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$6 100. MRS. Jefferson Dunham, Little River, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, PRIZE STRAIN. SETTING \$1.50. Mrs. Robert Hall, Neodesha, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, SELECTED, \$1.50 setting; \$8 100. Vera Basye, Coats, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. EGGS \$10 hundred. Peter Desmarreau, Damar, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15, PREPAID. Mrs. Aug Christiansen, Brewster, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.50, 15; \$4, 50; \$7.50, 100. Mrs. Dode McMillin, Quenemo, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6 PER 100; \$1 per 15. Mrs. Elwin Dales, Eureka, Kan.

FISHEL WHITE ROCKS (DIRECT) PER setting, \$2 and \$3. Mrs. Will Coyle, Sterling, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—BIG RANGE flock, \$10 per 100. Kelley & Wiley, Cambridge, Kan.

PARK'S PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$3; 30, \$5; 100, \$10. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, 15 EGGS, \$1.50; 100, \$7; prepaid. Mrs. Fred Smith, Route 6, Emporia, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.30 per 15; \$6.50 per 100. L. R. Pixley, Wamego, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, SUPERIOR STOCK, farm range. Mrs. Sylvester Mayfield, Conway, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BUFF ROCK EGGS. WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS. FLOYD SOUDERS, Cheney, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, LARGE, BRED TO LAY, yellow legs, 100 eggs \$8. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, "ARISTOCRAT" sire direct, \$7 hundred. W. T. Campbell, Kincaid, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS. EGGS, \$1.75 15; \$7.50 100. Mrs. Lewis G. Olson, Dwight, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, FARM RANGE, \$1.50 15; \$7, 100. Mrs. H. Brandenburg, Leonardville, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2, 15, PARCEL post prepaid. David Council, 1151 Duane, Topeka.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.75; S. C. BUFF Leghorns, \$7 per 100; prepaid. Mrs. Elmer Mark, Meriden, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR SETTING. Fishel strain, \$2 15; \$10 per 100. Mrs. J. R. Bowman, Chase, Kan.

PARKS STRAIN BARRED ROCKS, SPLENDID layers, \$2 setting; \$8 hundred. Stella Lamoree, Burden, Kan.

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 PULLETS, WHITE ROCK cockerels, cocks, Eggs, \$2.50 up. H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, GOOD LAYING strain, \$1 setting, \$6 hundred. J. O. Engle, Burlington, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 SETTING. Winter layers, 100 premiums. A. G. Hammond, Vinland, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$2; 100, \$10. Chicks, 22 cents each; 100, \$20. Edith Courter, Wetmore, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM SPLENDID matings \$2 per 15; \$7 per 100. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, blue ribbon winners, \$2 and \$2.50 per 15. J. B. Ratzlaff, Burdett, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, HEAVY LAYERS, pens \$5; utility, 100, \$8; 50, \$4.50; 15, \$1.50. A. R. Quinnette, Ames, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, FARM RAISED, prize winners, \$2.15; \$4.50, 50; \$8.00, 100. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, 12 YEARS. Eggs, \$1.35 per 15. Parcel post paid. William Love, Partridge, Kan.

ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL RINGLET Barred Rock eggs, \$2 per 15; \$7 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Simmons, Severy, Kan.

PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS, WINNERS nine shows, 15, \$2; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. C. N. Mason, Uniontown, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, WINTER layers, 15 eggs \$2; 30 or more 10c each. Mrs. Agatha Sharp, Galesburg, Kan.

EGGS FROM PRIZE BARRED ROCKS, \$7 per 100; \$2 per 15. Fine cockerels, \$5. Mrs. A. M. Shipley, Coffeyville, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—PENS, PARK'S STRAIN, \$2 per 15; \$10 per 100. Range, \$7.50 100. Mrs. Lillian Marshall, Raymond, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, PRIZE WINNING stock, 100, \$7; 50, \$4. Pens, \$5 setting. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

"RINGLET" LINE BRED FOR TWENTY years, 200 egg hens. All winter layers. Eggs, \$2 for 15. C. A. Boyle, Burdett, Kan.

PURE WHITE ROCKS, SELECTED, FARM raised flock. Eggs for setting, \$1.25 per 15; \$7 per 100. H. B. Stucky, Moundridge, Kansas.

LUNCEFORD'S SINGLE COMB QUALITY Reds, cockerels \$5 each, Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM FINE Barred farm flock, \$6 per 100; \$3.50 per 50; \$1.25 setting. Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan.

YOU WANT BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM stock that has won in government laying contests. Write Farnsworth, 224 Tyler, Topeka, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCKS—20 YEARS EXCLUSIVE breeding. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Proprietor, Olivet, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, THOMPSON strain, eggs from fine selected stock, \$1.25 setting, \$6 hundred. Mrs. F. R. Wycoff, Wilsey, Kan.

BARRED ROCK FINE PURE BRED EGGS, fertility guaranteed, 100, \$6; 50, \$3.50; 15, \$1.50; prepaid. Mrs. D. A. Rogers, Concordia, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS. BE ONE of my satisfied customers. Eggs, prepaid, 11c each; \$5 per 50. Mrs. James Dilley, Beatle, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING 15 years' breeding winter laying strain, \$8 hundred; \$1.25, 15. Mrs. John P. Reilly, Emmett, Kan.

PURE RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS. Cockerels in use purchased direct from George Beouy, \$2 15; \$10 100. Mrs. Harry Steele, Wamego, 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 50; \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Raymond, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—GOOD LAYERS, size and barring. Utility, 100, \$6.50; 50, \$4; 15, \$1.50. Choice pen, 15, \$3. Mrs. S. VanSoyoc, Oak Hill, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, 80 PREMIUMS KANSAS City, Denver, Topeka, Salina, Manhattan, Clay Center. Eggs, 15, \$7.50; 30, \$14. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, 31 YEARS EXCLUSIVELY. 116 premiums; Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City. Eggs, 15, \$5; 30, \$8. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

EGGS FROM SNAPPY BARRED, YELLOW-legged, egg producing Rocks, show winning strain; 15, \$2; 100, \$10. Mrs. Marta Shearer, Frankfort, Kan.

BARRED ROCK BREEDERS, MY STRAIN won 16 prizes at last two January Kansas City shows, great layers, practically non-setters, eggs \$2-\$5, 15; send for mating list, giving prices and particulars. Geo. Sims, LeRoy, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCK.

BARRED ROCKS—BRED-TO-LAY; RANGE with Mitterdorff roosters. Eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$8; pens Parks's pedigreed cockerels, \$3 15. E. M. McArthur, Walton, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—26 YEARS EXCLUSIVELY. Extra trap nested exhibition quality. Free circular. Guaranteed eggs, \$3 setting. Thomas Owen, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—PEN, \$3.75, \$3, \$2 PER 15; \$6.50, \$5, \$3.75 per 30. Flock, \$6 100. Baby chicks, \$19 100. Circular free. Chenoweth's White Feather Farm, Gove, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING "RINGLET" BARRED Rocks. Eggs, mated pens, 15, \$5. Utility, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7. Day old chicks, 20c each. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

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.

THOMPSON'S RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. Heavy winter layers. "Pen quality" eggs, 15, \$2; 30, \$3.75; 50, \$5.50; 100, \$10. Safe arrival guaranteed. Jno. T. Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

COOK'S BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FROM one of the greatest winning and laying strains, \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 50; \$7 per 100. Send for circular. Chas. J. Cook, Marysville, Kan.

GRANDVIEW WHITE ROCKS—TRAP nested strain, state show winners 1920. Eggs, pen, \$5 15. Range, \$2 15; \$8 100; prepaid. Cockerels, \$5 each. Chas. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

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.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

S. C. RED EGGS, \$1.50 PER SETTING; \$7 100. Mary Smutz, Linn, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS. EGGS, \$7 HUNDRED. Brad Linville, Raymond, Kan.

QUALITY ROSE COMB REDS. MATING list free. John Paden, Burdett, Kan.

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 Peckenpough, Lake City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, FIFTEEN, \$2; hundred, \$10. Mrs. Roger Sullivan, Effingham, Kan.

THOROUGHbred DARK REDS, ROSE Comb, select farm flock. Eggs, 50, \$5; setting, \$1.75 delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Howard Vail, Marysville, Kan.

THOROUGHbred R. C. RED EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$7, 100. Downie McGuire, Paradise, Kan.

EGGS FROM LARGE BONED, DARK, Single Comb Reds, 100, \$7. Leah Works, Humboldt, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS, LAYING strain. Eggs, \$10 per 100. Pine Crest Farm, Abilene, 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 BRED R. C. REDS—EGGS, 100, 8 dollars. Chicks, 20c each. Mrs. Frank Murphy, Mankato, 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.

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LINE BRED CAPACITY TESTED SINGLE and Rose Comb Reds. Eggs and chicks. Thos. D. Troughton, Wetmore, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for hatching, \$2 for 15; \$6 for 50; \$10 100. Florence Broadbent, Corning, Kan.

THOROUGHbred R. C. REDS, BRED for size, color, and laying. Setting, \$2, \$7 hundred. Edward 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. Neil Kimble, Garbondale, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS FROM DARK red, egg laying strain, \$1.75 per 15; \$8 100; prepaid. Mr. Arthur Dilley, Beatle, Kan.

SELECTED RANGE ROSE COMB REDS, dark without smut. Eggs, \$2 setting; \$10 hundred; prepaid. H. Easterly, Winfield, Kan.

HATCHING EGGS FROM THE FAMOUS C. T. Scott 200-egg strain, \$10 per 100; \$6 50; \$2.50 15. Mrs. M. W. Scott, Route 5, Topeka.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS. Setting, \$1.50; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Selected range flock. Fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. A. J. Tarlinsky, Barnes, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. REDS, GOOD COLOR, no smut. Splendid layers. Eggs, \$1.50 15; \$8 100; prepaid. J. W. Hamm, Humboldt, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs from winter laying strain, \$8 per 100; \$4.50 per 50. Mrs. Bert Huggins, Delavon, Kan.

PURE BRED HEAVY LAYING STRAIN Single Comb Reds. Baby chicks, 17 cents. Eggs, \$7 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. T. Ferguson, Severy, 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.

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.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

DARK SINGLE COMB REDS, EGGS, HUNDRED, \$6; setting, \$1. Catherine Meyer, Garnett, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS, RICKSECKER strain, selected, free range, heavy layers, \$3 setting. Robt. Murdoch, Lyndon, 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.

VELVETY ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs, 15, \$2; range flock 100, \$8. Bourbon Red turkey eggs, 11, \$5. Mrs. Mina Johnson, Erick, 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.

HOGANIZED S. C. R. I. REDS, PURE. Eggs, \$3 per 15; \$8 per 50. Range, \$6 per 100. Hen hatched baby chicks, 20 and 35 cents. A. E. Trapp, Wetmore, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS THAT ARE RED. Range flock. We have tested nine years for egg laying qualities. Eggs, \$2 15; \$3.50 30; \$10 100. Henry Lenhart, Route 2, Hope, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, \$8 hundred, \$2 for fifteen. High fertility, safe arrival guaranteed. Prize winning laying strain. Mrs. Geo. Long, St. John, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, FINEST stock, guaranteed \$8 per 100. Also Bourbon Red turkeys, Toulouse geese, Runner ducks. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

SINGLE COMBED COCKERELS, VIGOROUS, farm raised, big boned, standard weight, early hatched from winter layers. Winners at big free fair, \$3.50 15 each. Longview Farm, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

HARRISON'S FAMOUS "EXHIBITION EGG STRAINS." Single and Rose Comb Reds. Show winning, non-setting, developed layers. Red breeding bulleting and mating lists on request. Robert Harrison, "The Redman," Station C, Lincoln, Neb.

ROSE COMB REDS. WE HAVE BRED reds for 12 years for exhibition and egg production. We took first old pen, first young pen, first cockerel at Ellis Jan. 26-30. We have five pens Pen 1, \$5 per 15; \$9 per 30; Pen 2, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30; Pen 4 and 5, \$2 per 15; \$3 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed. Redview Poultry Farm, Hays, Kan.

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BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS. GEO. KIT-tell, McPherson, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, SETTING \$1; 100, \$6. Emma Downs, Lyndon, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$7 PER 100. Mrs. W. T. Jacobs, Osawatomie, Kansas.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, EGGS, 15, \$1.50. Mrs. E. Goeckeler, Broughton, Kan.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$8 hundred. James Christiansen, Canton, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2 PER 15, postpaid. Orvel Sharits, Newton, Kan.

ROSE COMB SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$7 per 100. John J. Klein, Peabody, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2 PER setting; 30, \$3.50. Della B. Bilson, Eureka, Kan.

CHOICE SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE eggs, 15, \$2.50; 100, \$10. Etta Shannon, Lewis, Kan.

"BEAUTIFUL" SILVER WYANDOTTES. Eggs, 15, \$3; 100, \$10. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$2 per 15; \$9 per 100. M. C. Moye, Natoma, Kan.

EGGS, PRIZE WINNING WHITE WYANDOTTES, \$2, 15; \$8, 100. Frank Mayer, Marysville, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR SALE, \$6 per 100. Mrs. Emma S. Arnold, Route 8, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$7, 100; \$1.50, 15. Mrs. Bert Ireland, Smith Center, Kan., Route 4.

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, farm range, \$7 100. Pen, \$3 15. Homer Fleury, Concordia, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100. Mrs. W. S. Hef-felfinger, Effingham, Kan.

EGGS FROM MY BRED-TO-LAY WHITE Wyandottes, \$4, 48, prepaid; \$7 per 100. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

FISHEL STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, \$1.50 setting; \$7-100. Mrs. Ray Griffiths, Bancroft, Kansas.

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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.

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ROSE COMB SILVER LACED WYAN-dottes, laying strain. Eggs, \$3, 15; \$10, 100. Henry Oliver, Danville, Kan.

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BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, 40 CENTS each, prepaid. Miss M. M. Noonan, Greenleaf, Kan.
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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, published weekly at Topeka, Kansas, for April 1, 1920.
State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, ss.
Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared W. R. Smith who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 413, Postal Laws and Regulations, to-wit:
1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kansas; Editor, T. A. McNeal, Topeka, Kansas; Managing Editor, F. B. Nichols, Topeka, Kansas; Business Manager, W. R. Smith, Topeka, Kansas.
2. That the owner is: Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kansas.
3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, are: None.
(Signed) W. R. SMITH, Business Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23rd day of March, 1920.
FRANCES WRIGHT, Notary Public.
(My commission expires October 29, 1920.)

The Grain Market Report

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

FIGURES on the supply situation indicate the bullishness of the oats market. Since August 1, 1919, when the new crop movement was officially inaugurated at all markets, the movement at the 10 principal terminals of the United States aggregated little more than 150 million bushels, compared with 220 million bushels in the corresponding period a year ago. In the face of the smaller movement of oats from the interior to markets, the supplies held on farms are comparatively light, the government having estimated holdings at 422,815,000 bushels on March 1, compared with 590,251,000 bushels on March 1, 1919, and 599,208,000 bushels on March 1, 1918. Another significant factor in connection with the supply situation is the abnormally small holdings at terminal markets. The present visible supply of oats in the United States amounts to 9½ million bushels, the smallest in many years if not the smallest on record. A year ago the stocks of oats were 22,800,000 bushels, 18 million bushels two years ago, 34 million bushels three years ago, 17 million bushels four years ago, and 27¼ million bushels in 1915. Without large holdings at terminal markets, speculative interests are disinclined to "sell short", which naturally has placed the market in a very firm position.

Demand for Oats

Domestic demand for oats is of a broad volume, and the period of the year is approaching when markets usually share their heaviest inquiry for the grain. Spring planting operations in the South are stimulating consumption in the cotton belt, and heavy sales are being made by Kansas City dealers to meet that demand. The rush of work on farms in the more northern sections, in Kansas and surrounding states as well as in Iowa, Illinois and other large corn growing states, is being felt by heavier sales of oats to farmers. The East also is an important buyer of oats, scarcity of grains in that section having maintained demand at an abnormal volume practically thruout the crop year.

Prospects of an early new crop movement of oats are looked upon by many as a bearish factor.

Wheat remains in a bullish position, with the market advancing steadily. In the past week, sales of hard winter ranged up to \$2.76 for No. 2 dark hard, showing a premium of 59 cents a bushel on the government guaranteed price.

Red wheat ranges up to \$2.63 a bushel, more than 45 cents above the basic figures. The gains during the week amounted to about 5 cents on hard, and 5 to 8 cents on red. Domestic flour millers are buying wheat sparingly, owing to the extremely light demand for flour and slow improvement in that market. With the close of the crop year approaching, millers are hesitant about enlarging their stocks of wheat. Still another influence in the restricted domestic demand for wheat is the fact that many mills hold large quantities at terminal markets, delivery of which to county plants has been seriously affected by car shortage and congestion of transportation at terminals. Much

Lighting Farm Homes

BY RAY YARNELL

Fifteen farm homes in the Onaga community are lighted with electricity. In nearly all these homes are electric washing machines and irons.

Dealers expect several more farm homes will be equipped with electric light plants this year. Modernizing farm homes is largely a community habit. It is often difficult to get started, but once it is taken up it spreads rapidly.

On nearly every farm where electricity is used for lighting the home will be found power machinery, tractors and trucks.

Farmers are not waiting to build new houses before installing electric light plants. Five plants near Onaga are in old houses of average size. One dealer said that every farm house of any size being built in the Onaga community is being wired. The owners desire to have their houses prepared when they get ready to install light plants.

wheat owned by mills and held at large centers will not move out before the close of the present crop year.

Export demand continues the dominating bullish factor in the wheat market. On the recent sharp advance in the British pound sterling, bids were in the market for unlimited quantities of wheat in all positions. The price at which purchases were made averaged \$2.77 a bushel for No. 2 hard,

basis Atlantic ports, and \$2.65 for No. 3 hard or red winter, basis the Gulf ports. The cheaper grades are bought largely by elevator interests filling the export orders, but considerable wheat of good quality is taken to blend with the poorer offerings.

Recent action of the corn market indicates another bull campaign is in progress. Considerably higher prices are expected to prevail on the coarse grain in May, June and July than are now being quoted, some of the extremely bullish dealers predicting another \$2-market. In the past week gains of 3 to 9 cents a bushel occurred in the carlot market, carrying cash prices up to \$1.67 a bushel in Kansas City, new high levels for the crop year. The speculative market also is at a record level for the 1919-20 crop, the May delivery in Kansas City approaching \$1.60 a bushel at this writing, with the July at a discount of about 4 cents. The light visible holdings of corn and the knowledge among dealers that with spring planting work in progress almost generally the movement will fall off as the season advances are the factors which are stimulating bullish enthusiasm in the corn market.

No marked easing of prices is yet apparent in the bran and shorts trade. Despite the bullishness in grains, the outlook for the offal is rather bearish, particularly from its present level. The short interest in bran is being slowly relieved, and speculative operators are rather hesitant about extending their lines for April. Spot bran, which is scarce, is bringing \$50 a ton in Kansas City, with delivery the latter part of April being offered around \$46 to \$48 a ton. Shorts are firmer than bran, and, as already predicted in these columns, the margin is widening. In the past week gray shorts sold up to \$56 a ton, and brown as high as \$53 a ton. Hog producers are large buyers of shorts.

Abnormal strength of tame hay is the outstanding development of the forage market. Planters in the South are calling for enormous quantities of timothy and clover mixed; in fact, orders are being supplied at a far more rapid rate than dealers are able to fill from the present restricted movement of this variety. Sales in Kansas City range up to \$36 a ton, a near record. Alfalfa is firm, at least on the better grades, and prairie is favorably affected by the strength of tame, many buyers turning to the wild variety as a substitute for timothy.

Can't Be Done

"A man betrays hisself by braggin'," said Uncle Eben. "When I hears a man tellin' 'bout how easy he kin drive a mule, I knows right off he ain't no reglar mule driver."—Washington Star.

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

218 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 ml. S. Garrett, plenty water. Priced right. Albert Folks, R. 1, Osawatomie, Kan.

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

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

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

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR TRADE for a farm in Franklin county write J. T. Frith with Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

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RANCH BARGAIN—400 a., 5 miles out, improved, 200 a. wheat, barley, corn. Special price for 60 days, \$22.50 per a. Terms. Write for land list. E. E. Jeter, Lenora, Kansas.

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

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.

NESS COUNTY BARGAIN—160 a. within 3 1/2 miles of Ulica, good neighborhood, 70 a. under cultivation, balance grass, unimproved, \$4,000 buys it. Terms. No trade. Write, Jas. H. Little, The Land Man, LaCrosse, Kan.

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TO SETTLE AN ESTATE will sell 480 a. wheat and stock farm in Comanche Co. Well improved 280 a. wheat, 1/2 goes. Price \$30,000, \$20,500 cash, bal. 6 years at 6%. C. E. Guizis, L. B. 135, Coldwater, Kansas.

CREEK BOTTOM FARM POSSESSION 240 acres near Emporia, large buildings, 120 plow, 120 pasture, plenty of timber, good water, 25 in alfalfa, \$85 an acre. Possession any time. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

480 ACRES 4 miles of town, Lane county. 200 acres leased for spring crop, balance grass, 4-room house, stable, abundant water supply, lease on 320 acres grass adjoining goes with place. Bargain price for quick sale. C. R. Edwards, LaCrosse, Kansas.

120 ACRES, 9 miles Ottawa, 2 1/2 good town. Good improvements, land lays well, well watered. Possession fall \$100, 80 acres, 2 1/2 miles good town, good improvements, school on land, lays well, some alfalfa. Possession now for quick action. \$100. Write for list. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

KANSAS

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

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.

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

640-ACRE STOCK FARM; well improved; 250 ton tile silo; living water; half tillable bottom; seven miles county seat; \$42.50 per acre. No trades. Carries \$12,000. John Ruppenthal, Russell, Kansas.

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

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.

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FOR SALE—320 acres, Harper county; 150 acres in wheat, 116 acres wheat goes to purchaser; 200 acres cultivation; small improvements; 2 1/2 miles good town. Will carry back \$9,500. Price \$65 per acre, no trades considered. H. C. Bell, Owner, Attica, Kansas.

1,120 ACRES, Gove county, Kan., 600 a. cultivation, balance fine grass, 200 acres bottom alfalfa land, plenty shallow water, spring, some improvements, fenced, lays well, good land. Price \$25 acre, terms. Would take farm farther east in trade. H. L. Baker, Owner, LaCrosse, 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.

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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.

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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 Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

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

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.

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.

DELAWARE

FARMS AND HOMES where life is worth living. Moderate prices, genial climate, productive lands. For information write. State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Delaware.

MISSISSIPPI

WRITE for free Mississippi map and land list. Land Market, Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

FLORIDA

FREE FLORIDA FARMS—25 cents a acre monthly gives farm in our Home Colony. Your money given back from profit of our sugar and stock farms. Free booklet. Ideal American Corporation, Johnstown, Fla. Short time special offer.

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GOLDEN NEW ENGLAND farms with stock and tools. Send for a copy of "The Earth" today. D. B. Cornell Company, Great Barrington, Mass.

MINNESOTA

Own Your Own Home In Minnesota and North Dakota along the lines of the Great Northern Ry. is the largest body of rich, black, low-priced agricultural land to be found anywhere in the United States.

Write for free books describing the opportunities offered homeseekers and investors in Minnesota and North Dakota along the Great Northern Ry. E. D. Leedy, General Agricultural Development Agent, Great Northern Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

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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.

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 1/2 town, \$1,850, \$500 down. McGrath, Mtn. View, 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.

FOR SALE—232 acre north Missouri farm, black land, lays good, good buildings, good water, close to town, Chariton county. Price right. Box 72, Colony, Kansas.

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.

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.

MISCELLANEOUS

I HAVE cash buyers for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. James F. 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.

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

Farm & Ranch Loans

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Lowest Current Rate

Quick Service. Liberal Option.

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THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Livestock Markets

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

BASIC conditions in the markets for livestock show no improvement. Hope, which, it is said, springs eternal in the human breast, continues to surround the market for cattle, favoring a higher level of prices, but the actual improvement is disappointing thus far this spring. The sheep and lamb trade is in a somewhat more favorable position, due to a slight increase in confidence in the stability of the high market for wool. It should be borne in mind that wool prices wield a great influence on the bids packers make on sheep and lambs. In the hog markets ample reason exists for expecting at least a continuation of current prices, with possible advances. Horse and mule trade is easier, this applying particularly to mules. The peak of this season's demand for mules has undoubtedly passed. In a few weeks the horse market will witness the peak of its spring demand. The trade in horses is already feeling the effect of a reduction in the volume of orders from the South.

Shipping Cattle to Belgium

Little is being said of export buying of cattle to go to Belgium. The Kansas City market has been filling liberal orders, sending out a train of 37 cars of cattle last week to go to Belgium. As stated previously, however, the European demand must reach much larger proportions to help prices of cattle materially. It is doubtful if the demand will grow. The Belgium shipments average about 1,350 pounds, including principally steers and some bulls. Cattle of this weight are not commanding the best market prices, lighter stock being favored by packers.

Graziers who are sending cattle to Kansas pastures are more uncertain as to the outcome of the market than in several years. They are buying in liberal volume because the outlook for grass has improved. The prevailing sentiment is that the prices in the early part of the grass cattle marketing season, notably June and July, may make the best showing. Efforts are being made to have cattle ready for the earlier markets. That the Northwest may offer only 60 to 75 per cent of a normal supply of grass cattle is predicted by some trade interests, who warned graziers a year ago that the drought then prevailing in that territory would enlarge market supplies. The grass season last year was depressed seriously by the enormous marketings of the Northwest, which was forced to liquidate. If there is no drought pressure in any important cattle district the coming grass season, supplies may not be so heavy as last year. But a big decrease is not expected, owing in part to the fact that thousands of Northwest cattle did not move last year to packers, but went to feedlots and pastures and are yet to be re-

turned to markets. Also, the total output of grass cattle from the Southwest promises to be generous even if Kansas pasture holdings are reduced.

It is impossible to gauge general trade conditions from the action of the cattle market at Kansas City last week. With the strike at Chicago, the market had orders for cattle to go to the East which Chicago would have filled otherwise. Beef steers and butcher cattle sold at prices steady to 25 cents higher last week in the face of an increase in receipts amounting to 5,000 head, but it is doubtful if such improvement would have been witnessed if a special demand had not developed. On the other hand, it was claimed that the larger receipts were due in part to the arrival of cattle which would not normally come to Kansas City. The demand from outside sources increased on a relatively larger scale than the movement. While a top of \$14.50 was paid, the highest in more than a month, this price compared with the bulk of sales at \$11.25 to \$13.25. When there is so wide a margin between the top and the bulk of sales, it means that the market is not in a healthy condition. The top was \$5 lower than a year ago. Veal calves reacted, losing 50 to 75 cents, and closing with a top of \$16. The bulk of sales of cows and heifers to packers were again between \$7.50 and \$10.50, while bulls sold at \$7 to \$10. Steadiness marked the stocker and feeder trade, with stockers at \$8 to \$10.50, bulls at \$7 to \$7.75 and feeders at \$10 to \$12. One sale of feeders was made at \$12.65. Stock cows and heifers brought \$7 to \$9.

Stock Hogs Bring \$16.50

Stock hogs are the market toppers in the sales of hogs at Kansas City. As much as \$16.50 was paid for stock hogs last week, the highest price of the year, with demand exceeding the supply. Finished hogs were unchanged to 25 cents higher last week, closing with a top of \$15.75 after a sale up to \$16.10 was registered. The top on hogs a year ago was \$20.15.

Improvement in hogs depends in a large measure on developments in European buying. If Europe enlarges her purchases of American pork, higher prices will be witnessed. If the foreign demand fails to increase, then the market will lack a powerful bullish influence.

Lambs Go to \$20.40

Lambs sold as high as \$20.40 in Kansas City last week, the best price in more than a month. The market was stimulated by buying for the Easter trade. Ewes were quoted up to \$14.85. Yearlings sold as high as \$18. The general market was 50 cents to \$1 higher. At the present level of prices it is safer to count on declines than to anticipate further advances.

Horse Has Round Worms

C. W. S., of Foss, Okla., writes that he has a 6-year old horse infested with intestinal worms. These worms are round, white worms, 4 to 6 inches long, pointed at both ends.

This is probably the commonest of the round worms living in the small intestines of the horse. Probably the safest and best home remedy is turpentine. Give 2 ounces as a drench in 1/2 pint of raw linseed oil or milk after the horse has been kept from feed for 12 or 14 hours. Repeat the dose every week and follow with a worm powder made from 8 ounces of common smoking tobacco, 6 ounces powdered worm seed and 4 ounces sulfate of iron. Mix these with 1/2 pound sugar and 1/2 pound salt and each morning for a week or 10 days before the horse has had anything else to eat, give him a heaping tablespoon of the mixture on 3 or 4 quarts of wet wheat bran.

Death of E. E. Axline

Edgar E. Axline, for years one of Missouri's leading farmers and breeders of improved livestock, died March 28 at his home in Chanute, Kan.

For twenty years during which Mr. Axline's home was at Oak Grove, Mo.,

I AM A FARMER

Raising Seed to Sell to Other Farmers

I raise the kind which meets the needs of practical farming and sell it on moderate expense at moderate prices.

My Sale of Seed Hogs, April 28

Is My Fifteenth Auction of This Kind

and in none of them has there been any artificial boosting of prices. My farmer and breeder friends know they are bidding against nothing but real money and that every animal sold is a good value at the price. If you like this kind of a sale get my catalog and come. You are doubly welcome.

In this sale, as has been my custom in the past, I sell what I raise—Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys—about 25 head of each. It is a good place to compare the two breeds. I keep the most practical type of each, growthy, easy keeping, prolific hogs of the best strains. You will want the catalog and can have it for the asking. It gives the breeding in full.

20 BOARS WILL BE SOLD; BALANCE GILTS; ALL 1919 FARROW.

Write at once for the catalog, mentioning this paper and addressing,

Fred G. Laptad, R. 3, Lawrence, Ks.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED RED POLL CATTLE

A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old. E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.

COBURN FARM RED POLLS

Red Poll Cattle—7 Bulls, 10 to 15 months old, also weaned bull calves and a few heifers, calves up to 2 years old. 80 head in herd. Mahlon Greenmiller, Pomeroy, Kansas, (Franklin Co.)

RED POLLED BULLS

Some extra fine registered bulls for sale. Write for prices and descriptions, or better come and see them. Herd bulls used in the herd were from the breeding of some of the best Red Polled herds in the country such as Luke Wiles, Chas. Gruff & Sons and Mahlon Greenmiller. GEORGE HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas

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.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Start Right With Silver Hams

Buy your breeding stock from herd that stands supreme in SHOW RING AND BREEDING PEN. For sale—Bred sows and gilts, also boars, one or a carload. Buy by mail. "Silver guarantee" back of every hog. Drop postal card today for price lists. Wickfield Farms, Box 55, Cantril, Iowa. F. F. Silver, Prop.

MESSINGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immunized hogs. Write WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRE

Fall pigs, either sex, at bargain prices. Popular breeding. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

August boars and gilts, immunized; weanling pigs (8 to 10 weeks old) after May 1st, registered at \$15 up. Pathfinder's Orion Col., Sensation and other big type strains. Satisfaction or your money back. E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS.

DUROC JERSEYS

Hey! A few choice fall pigs sired by Uneda Model Col. and out of well bred sows. Immunized, at farmers' prices. WILLIAM HAMBLIN, ALMA, KANSAS

SPRING AND FALL BOARS

Big stretchy fellows ready for immediate use. Sired by Reed's Gano, Potentate's Orion. Dams by Pathfinder, King the Col. and Crimson Wonder. Immunized. Priced to sell. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

Big Type Durocs

Spring boar by Pathfinder Jr.; same by King's Col. I Am, litter mate to G. M. Shepherd's recent sale top. Big growthy heavy-boned fall pigs, either sex; weight 150 pounds. HOMER DRAKE, Sterling, Kan.

Duroc Fall Boars

Ready for spring service. Also baby boars for May delivery. Reasonable prices. Circular free. Searle & Searle, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

FALL AND WEANLING BOAR PIGS

Orion Cherry King and Pathfinder breeding. Satisfaction or your money back. E. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan. (Jewell County)

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. E. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Quality Durocs

The sure money kind. 54 as good as the best with fashionable blood lines and individually right.

Sale in Forest Park Pavilion

Ottawa, Kansas, Sat., April 17

Three bred sows as follows:

1 by King of Coils,
1 by Col. Orion,
1 by Great Wonder I Am.
Bred to Great Wonder's Pathfinder.

33 Sept. fall gilts,
18 Sept. fall boars.

A grand offering. Come out and see.

Auctioneers: Grable, Crews, Burgess and Justice. Catalogs ready now. Address

Rule & Woodlief, Ottawa, Kan.

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

Pathfinders, Colonels, Orion Cherry Kings and other popular Big Type strains from big mature sows. Immunized. Priced to sell. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

WOOD'S DUROCS

Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wonder strain; registered; immunized, double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed. W. A. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS

IF YOU WANT HIGH CLASS BRED GILTS

bred to real boars we have them. Fall and spring gilts bred to Uneda High Orion, grand champion, and Victory Sensation 3rd, a boar they are all talking about. Write us about these gilts if you want good ones. ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KAN.

ORION DUROCS

Spring pigs and yearling boars. Best blood lines. Select quality. Immune to cholera. Satisfaction guaranteed. Priced right. W. J. BARNES & SONS, OSWEGO, KAN.

Replogle's Durocs

Spring boars; registered and immunized; Orion, II, illustrator 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.

Fulks' Large Type Durocs

Extra good spring boars sired by Uneda High Orion the grand champion. One of these took first at Wichita. Also fall boars by Neb. Col. Chief. All immunized, guaranteed. W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS

Mueller's Durocs

A fancy lot of spring gilts and tried sows bred for April farrow to Uneda King's Col. Graduate Pathfinder and Uneda High Orion, Jr. 15 top quality fall boars priced to sell. Geo. W. Mueller, Route 4, St. John, Kansas

Wooddell's Durocs

15 top quality 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.

MISCELLANEOUS

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.

FOR RENT OR LEASE

FOR RENT—One and one-half sections of extra good pasture land with good springs and running water. Also a pasture of 250 acres joining large pasture on east side. Small pasture has good well and windmill. Both pastures are enclosed with good three and four wire fences. For further information write to Mrs. Chas. Hearting, Brownell, Ness Co., Kansas.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

Raise Chester Whites
Like This
the original big producers



I HAVE started thousands of breeders on the road to success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from my great herd in every community where I am not already represented by these fine early developers—ready for market at 10 months old. Write for my plan—More Money from Hogs.
G. S. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 1, Portland, Michigan

Chester White Gilts

10 yr. gilts by Prince Tip Top and bred to Don Combination for April litters. Choice gilts and priced to sell them quick.
W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kansas
(Leavenworth county)

Prince Tip Top, Grand Champion of Kansas, Heads My Herd

Gilts bred for May and June pigs and a few more fall boars sired by Prince Tip Top. Gilts \$75; boars \$50, \$60 and \$75. HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

CHESTER WHITES Bred gilts all sold. Choice fall boars and gilts for sale. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

REGISTERED O. I. C. HOGS For sale. A. C. HOKE, Parsons, Kansas.

O. I. C. PIGS Pairs or trios, not akin. HARRY HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

POLAND CHINA BRED SOWS AND GILTS

also fall pigs. We won 49 premiums at the state and county fairs on our 1919 show herd. We show our breeding hogs and breed our show hogs. Satisfaction or money back.
PLAINVIEW HOG AND SEED FARM, Frank J. Bist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

Deming Ranch Polands

A choice lot of September male pigs for sale at reasonable prices; also a few choice coming yearling boars and a nice lot of March and April gilts bred for May farrow.
THE DEMING RANCH, OSWEGO, KAN.
H. O. Sheldon, Supt. of Swine Dept.

BIG TYPE POLANDS

We have nothing for sale at present except some good fall pigs, but will have a fine lot of spring pigs for sale soon.
FRANK L. DOWNIE, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

75 Extra Good, Big, Stretchy Polands

Fall pigs, some real herd boar prospects; very best of breeding; pairs or trios no kin; immune; priced to sell. Guaranteed to please you or your money back.
ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

Full values offered in a choice lot of fall pigs, either sex. They weighed up to 200 pounds on March 15th. Write us for description and price.
P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS.

REAL POLANDS AT FARMER'S PRICES

Choice gilts of Big Bob Wonder and Big Timm breeding bred to Hillcrest Orange Model by the \$10,000 Orange Model. Fall pigs, both sexes, by Sheridan's Bob Wonder by Big Bob Wonder. Real ones at right prices. Write us. J. B. SHERIDAN, Carneiro, Kan.

FALL PIGS FOR SALE

Have a few fall boars to sell. They are sired by a son of Big Bob Wonder and out of Big Timm sows. They are real good stretchy fellows and will make large hogs at maturity.
JAMES ARKELL, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Weanling pigs out of big 2-year-old sows and by Big Orphan Wonder. Write your wants.
F. M. SIMON, R. 2, COLWICH, KANSAS

BIG TYPE POLANDS

Good growthy weanling pigs at \$20.00 each, sired by the following boars: Seward Buster, Daylight Joe, and Orange Lad. Will sell trios not related. Pedigrees furnished, satisfaction guaranteed.
HENRY S. VOTH, R. 2, GOESSEL, KANSAS

FOR SALE—Big boned registered Poland China pigs, \$10 each. Hadley blood lines.
Ralph Parsons, Edmond, Oklahoma

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM.
A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

Old Original Spotted Polands

Sept. males \$25 each. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—A prize-winning Spotted Poland boar, two years old. Also August and September boars. Carl Faulkner, Viola, Kansas.

BOARS AND GILTS—Spotted Poland boars and gilts for sale. Not related. Priced low.
WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KANSAS

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

he ranked among the most successful and respected breeders of Poland China hogs in the West. The Civic needs of rural Jackson county drove him into active political work and for two terms he held the office of county judge in spite of opposing interests. Ill health followed these strenuous years and the Axlines moved first to Colorado and then to Southern Kansas seeking the benefits which such changes sometimes bring.

The remains were taken back to the old home at Oak Grove for burial.

Good Galloway Herd

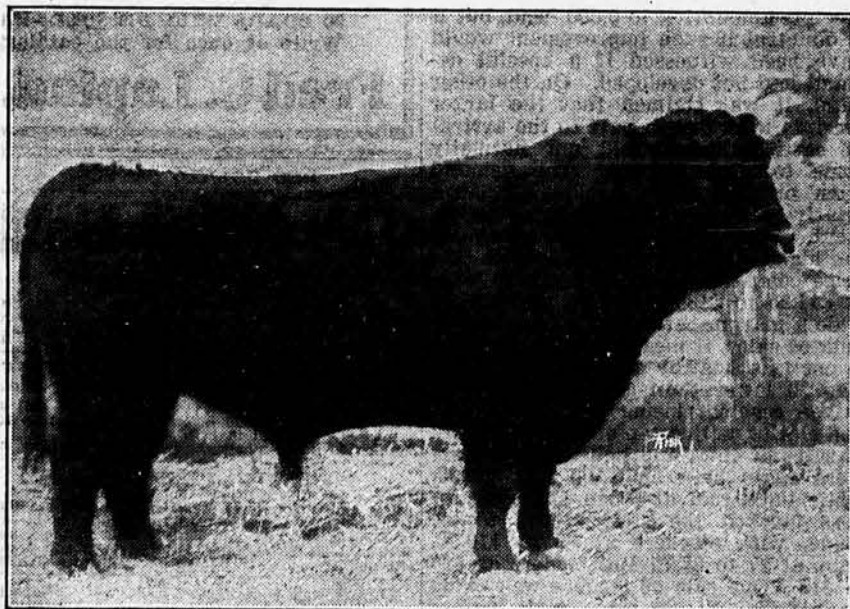
The Galloway herd of John P. Reilly & Sons of Pottawatomie county provided the two grand champions at the recent National Western Livestock

fore using, add 19 gallons of water. It can be sprayed on the cattle with a pump, or applied with a brush. Be sure that the animals are thoroly wet with the mixture.

Suggestions on Sheep

When buying sheep, or when selecting additional breeding rams, give first consideration to vitality, and strength of constitution. It doesn't make much difference whether a sheep is part Merino or Hampshire or Shropshire or what may be the blood, but get strength of constitution first, and then mutton conformation, and weight and density of fleece.

The black-face mutton breeds raise the highest-priced market lambs, but that result can be obtained by breed-



show at Denver, Colo. The grand champion bull was Bertha's Optimist by Imported Optimist. He is but 4 years old and went into the ring in but fair flesh, weighing 1625 pounds. A good bull thruout, he has the best sprung rib seen on any Galloway in the show ring in recent years. Druid's Lora was the champion cow. She is 15 years old and her 11th calf was with her at the Denver show.

Lice on Cows

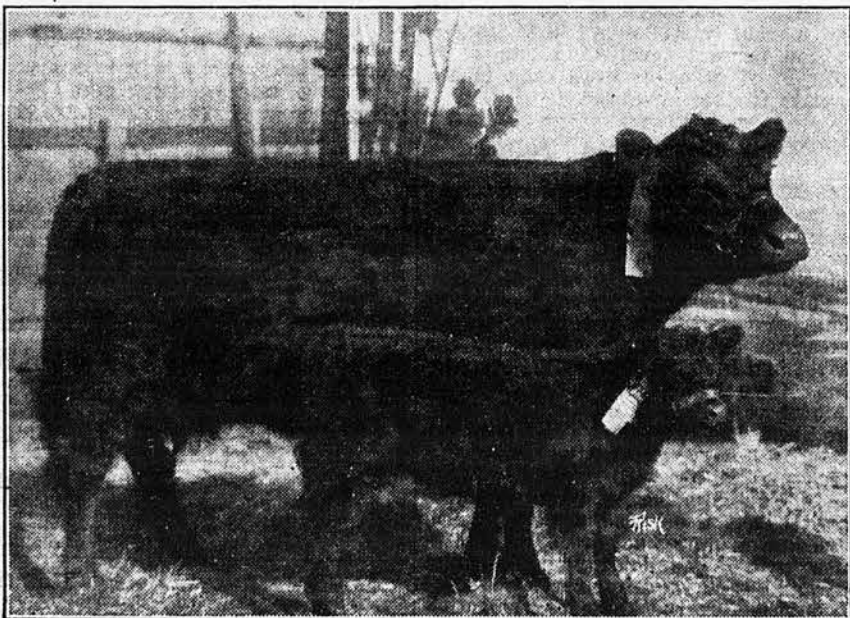
An Oklahoma reader writes that his Holstein milk cows are infested with lice and asks for a remedy. Cattle, as a rule, are not troubled with lice, except during winter season when they are in the barn at night and during storms. There are several kinds of lice found on cattle. The most common is the blue louse which sucks the blood. They are most numerous on the neck and shoulders. The red louse may be

ing ordinary mixed ewes of strong constitution to black-face rams of the mutton breeds. Get constitution, size and wool in the ewes, and get the quality points in the ram. Give the sheep as big a run over your farm as you can, and sheep will make you a neat profit twice a year.

There is no need of planning to grow a fancy herd of purebred sheep. Many of our greatest money-makers with sheep never owned any registered stuff except registered rams. The important fact for our individual and national prosperity is that every farm should have a flock of sheep. The thrift of our English farming cousins in their homeland is due in a large measure to their being good managers of sheep.

Leopard King Heads the Herd

Leopard King 6339, one of the great boars of the Spotted Poland China breed has been purchased for \$2,000



found on any part of the body but is most numerous on the neck and about the root of the tail. When the cattle go on grass and shed their winter coats lice usually cease to be troublesome. The coal-tar dips can be used to destroy lice, also kerosene emulsion, made by dissolving 1/2 pound of hard soap in 1 gallon of boiling soft water. As soon as the soap is dissolved add 2 gallons of kerosene, mixing thoroly until it forms a creamy emulsion. Be-

by William Hunt to go at the head of his Fairholme Farm Spotted Poland herd at Osawatomie. Leopard King is a true fifty-fifty in color and the top pig of a litter of 12 out of Hattie W and by Riddle's Silver Spots. This boar has several times been grand champion. He stands 36 inches high, 75 inches long, 73 inches around the heart and has 11 inch bone. He should do a great deal of good for the Spotted Poland China in Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

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 Gudgell & Simpson crosses. Mated with 60 two-year-old heifers sired by Sir Dare 417523 by Paragon 12th. We have what you want and the prices are in line.

Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan.
Wabaunsee County

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.

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. E. GOODMAN, WHITE CITY, KAN.

\$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

Discriminating Hereford Buyers
We Offer NOW

12 coming yearling bulls, Columbus, Anxiety strains. Bred 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.

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM
Herefords, Percherons, Durocs

For sale. Five bulls from 10 to 12 months old, by Dominie by Domino. A nice string bull calves and six bred cows. A nice young stallion. Address,

Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.
(Pottawatomie county)

HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS

Bulls—One Anxiety 4-year-old, 13 young some ready for service. Sires, Anxiety and Fred Real breeding. Dams—Repeater, Britisher, Dale. Five heifers, same breeding.
S. F. Langenwelter, Hutchinson, Kansas

Hereford Bulls

Seven registered yearlings for sale. Best Mischief and Beau Blanchard breeding.

OTTO OLSEN, HORTON, KANSAS.

Registered Hereford Bulls

I have a nice lot of young bulls for sale very reasonable. Address HENRY L. JANZEN, Lorraine, Kan.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Polled Herefords

Polled Harmon, who stood first in his class at the Nebraska state fair when showing against horned Herefords, heads our herd. If you are interested in a high class herd bull or a farm or ranch bull investigate our offering. We price our offer reasonable and guarantee all animals. We solicit correspondence and invite inspection and you may rest assured that here you will find modern Herefords with "everything but the horns." Reached at Aurora on Santa Fe or Clyde on Rock Island. Goernandt Bros., Aurora, Kansas.

Polled Hereford Bulls For Sale

9 registered Polled Hereford bulls from 12 to 36 months, including one 3-year-old bull. These bulls carry blood of Polled Plato and Beau Darling. Also two coming 2-year-old Homer bulls. These bulls are in good condition and priced reasonably. MARK G. BROWN, Wilmore, Comanche Co., Kansas.

POLLED HEREFORDS At a bargain for \$800 (drop calves this spring) all past 2 years old, dark red, heavy built, nicely marked.
J. H. GOERTZEN, R. 3, HILLSBORO, KAN.

A Kansas man has invented a special truck with which he can go out and load a wrecked flivver without assistance, even if it's down in a ditch.

April 10, 1920.

A Chance for Sheep

Sheep should be kept in dry lots. In a great many cases the lots, due to their filthy condition, are directly responsible for a lot of trouble in connection with sore feet. It need not take much time to provide drainage to carry the surplus water from the feed lot. Where gravel is available it certainly is a paying investment to cover the feed lot liberally with it. Straw can be used in an emergency, yet the worst trouble with straw is that in a rainy season it holds the moisture around the barn yard and if not frequently renewed is almost worse than nothing.

The practice of placing a straw track in the yard and allowing the sheep access to it cannot be too heartily condemned. This year it costs from 15 to 20 cents a pound in wool value to feed straw in this manner. Chaffy wools are being discriminated against, the wool trade having used only those wools that could be handled the fastest and with the least waste. This has resulted in an immense over supply of low grade, out of condition wools.

Clean Wools in Demand

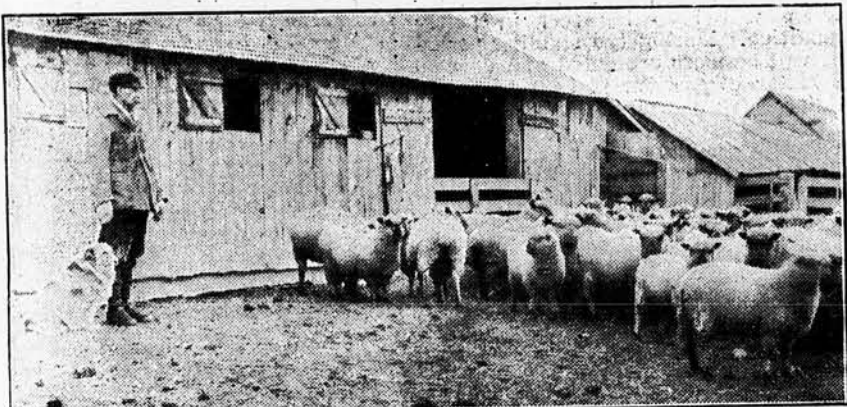
Clean wools are not in excessive supply, and wools badly kept must come in competition with the accumulation of bad wools that has piled up in the world's market for the last three years. Straw should be fed in racks where the sheep can only get its head in, and even the racks if not properly made will cause the head and neck wool to become full of matter. Ninety per cent of the racks I have seen in sheep barns are constructed in the crudest possible way, with no idea in view of

stock in the barn ever since its installation, has not cost one cent for repairs and is as good today as the day it was built. This plan for watering, however, is only adapted to basement barns where the cistern can be set above the feeding floor level.

If alfalfa hay is the base of the roughage, straw may be used in fairly liberal quantities with good results. We had noticed a tendency for sheep fed with alfalfa exclusively as a roughage to become rather light around the body. We believe this is due to the fact that alfalfa contains a higher percentage of protein than any other roughage and satisfies the appetite of the sheep before its stomach becomes full. Our experience has been that sheep will relish and eat quite a large amount of straw if it is in a good, bright condition and we have always imagined that the animals are better for having it. One thing certain, they have always seemed fuller, which made them appear better to the eye, and the fact that they would eat more straw when on alfalfa or silage than when fed clover or mixed hay would indicate that their appetite demanded something of a more bulky nature.

Tuberculosis at Point of Slaughter

After all the testing has been done, the final check-up on tuberculosis is made by the division of the Meat Inspection of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry at the various markets where livestock is slaughtered. The recent publicity of condemnation figures for the years 1917, 1918 and 1919 reveals the fact that tuberculin testing is adding thousands of dollars every year to the cattle profits of the country. In 1917 St. Paul headed the



This Brown County Flockmaster Has Found Sheep Keeping a Profitable Side Line to His Farming Operations. And They Improve the Land.

keeping chaff or feed out of the sheep's neck. It would seem that an increase in value of from \$1 to \$2 a fleece by keeping the wool in first-class condition would be well worth consideration, and with wool at present prices this is exactly what it means to the grower.

The water supply should have careful attention. Many a flock goes thru the winter on what surface water the animals can secure or snow they can get. A small engine hitched on the pump, a 5- or 10-barrel tank and possibly 100 feet of pipe will solve the problem of water to the satisfaction of every one concerned at an expense that would return 50 per cent on its investment every year, speaking conservatively. Ten years ago the writer installed a concrete cistern with a bottom 2 feet higher than the barn level, taking the water directly off the barn roof, at an expense of about \$50 besides his own labor, which took about two weeks. This cistern has provided sufficient water to take care of the

list for the number of condemned animals with a total of 1.07 per cent of cattle slaughtered condemned. East St. Louis had the lowest mark of any of the large markets in that year with only 13 per cent of the cattle slaughtered condemned. 1918 and 1919 both show a decrease from the figures of 1917. The per cent of stock condemned after final inspection at eight of the leading stock yards in 1919 follows:

Chicago, cattle .57, hogs .18; Omaha, cattle .18, hogs .11; Kansas City, cattle .08, hogs .10; East St. Louis, cattle .10, hogs .10; South St. Joseph, cattle .08, hogs .08; St. Paul, cattle .45, hogs .09; Sioux City, cattle .38, hogs .32; Milwaukee, cattle .75, hogs .18. The totals for the eight markets show that in 1917 .52 per cent of the cattle slaughtered were condemned as against .31 per cent in 1919; in the same way .245 per cent of the swine slaughtered in 1917 were condemned as compared with .15 per cent in 1919. With the valuation of \$100 a head for cattle and \$40 a head for hogs the reduced per cent of condemnation of both cattle and hogs in these eight markets in 1919 affected a total saving of \$2,253,460 as compared with 1917.

Developing the Herd Sires

In these times when the attention of farmers is turned toward building up their herds, and when the breeders' associations, agricultural colleges and breeders are co-operating to encourage the use of improved sires, it is only natural that the care and management of young bulls should be given more consideration.

Successful breeders place great stress on the care and development of their sires. Summer heat and insects are perhaps more detrimental to the development of young bulls than are the rigors of the winter season. A little

RAWLINS COUNTY HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SALE

A great lot of Herefords with the best of breeding, to be sold in the Association's sale pavilion,

Atwood, Kansas, April 21 and 22

First Day's Sale—April 21

152 lots—130 cows and heifers—22 bulls. 50 calves at foot.

Consignors

John Foeke, Wm. Stolte, Fred Holthus, R. W. Taylor,
Herman Holthus, Frank Turner, Holste Bros., J. M. Turner,
Leebrick Bros., H. J. Wicke, H. A. Rogers, Christ Wicke.

Second Day's Sale—April 22

76 lots—75 cows and heifers, one bull.

Consignors—Herman Foeke and G. E. Nelson.

30 cows with calves at foot. Also a fine lot of heifers. Come and stay for both days' sale. For catalogs address,

H. A. Rogers, Sale Mgr., Atwood, Kan.

Auctioneers: Cruise, Gettle and Baker.

When asking for catalog mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Advertisers like to know where you saw their advertisement.

Herefords For Sale

We have for sale six 3-year-old bulls of Anxiety 4th breeding; ten 2-year-olds by Lewis Fairfax 522709 and out of Anxiety 4th bred dams; 13 yearlings by Lewis Fairfax and 9 coming yearling bull calves of the same breeding. Also pricing 18 coming yearling heifers by Lewis Fairfax.

J. C. Darr & Son, Farm 15 mi. southwest Emporia Plymouth, Kansas

A Sale of Select Aberdeen-Angus

By Carroll County Angus Breeders' Association
Carrollton, Missouri, April 21, 1920

55 Head of Select Cattle
40 Cows and Heifers—15 Choice Bulls

Representing the families—Black Caps, Blackbirds, Trojan Ericas, K Prides, Pride of Aberdeen, Queen Mothers and other good families. These cattle are consigned from the oldest and best bred herds in Missouri. Please write for catalog to

**O. C. Fochs or
J. W. Rea, Sale Manager, Carrollton, Mo.**

Auctioneers—Col. F. M. Holsinger, Col. Pete Reid.

SHEEP AND GOATS

SHROPSHIRE EWES AND LAMBS
For sale—50 purebred Shropshire ewes with lambs by their side for sale.
W. W. Hamilton, Nickerson, Kansas

FOR SALE: Milk goats. Interested send stamp. J. R. DAVIS, ROUTE 5, COLUMBUS, KANSAS.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

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

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM
Offers 14 registered Angus bulls from 10 to 25 months old. They have size and bone. Write for prices.
H. L. KNISELY & SON, TALMAGE, 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

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS

9 months to 2 years old; 1 exceptionally heavy boned 3-year-old. These bulls sired by Blackbird Invincible, a McHenry bred bull and Black Educator sired by Black Woodlawn a grand champion and a sire of grand champions. Can ship on U.P., R.I., or Santa Fe.
W. H. Hollinger & Sons, Chapman, Kansas

Special Angus Offering

30 registered young cows bred to show bulls. 15 three-year-old heifers bred. 35 yearling heifers. Young bulls serviceable ages. A few two-year-olds.
SUTTON FARM, RUSSELL, KANSAS

**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.

Almeda Stock Farm

Offers a few good Blackbird and Pride of Aberdeen bulls and cows. 3 Herd Bulls.

ESTATE OF E. CLELAND & SONS,
HIATTVILLE, KANSAS.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

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

PERCHERON STALLION

I wish to exchange a coming 2-year-old Percheron stallion, black star, weighs 1500 pounds in moderate flesh. Good action, good style, from an imported sire and dam. Is related to my mares, reason for trade; nearer home the better. Would consider either black or grey coming 2-year-old. Give full description.

Arthur Colegrove, R. 5, Girard, Kansas

EWING BROS. PERCHERONS AND SHORTHORNS

Some extra good stallions and mares. Meknes 106640 (106084) in service. Village Knight 1398291 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.

Percherons at a Bargain

For Sale—1 registered mares; one coming four, one coming three, full sisters; well mated, black with star, broke to work, weighs 3,000 pounds, sound, a fine team \$500. Two coming three year old blacks, sound, weighs 1300 pounds, choice \$250. Also five choice young stallions, two coming 2 year olds, black, heavy bone, smooth, sound, weighs 1,300, each \$250. Three coming one year old stud colts all black, sound, weight 1,000 each, your choice \$175. All registered in P. S. of A. I am offering this stock at a bargain for quick sale. Come at once, first here first served.

A. J. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS.

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.

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, Charlton, Ia.

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.)

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, ROZEL, KANSAS

ALL OUR JACKS AND JENNETS

cataloged for our recent sale were sold but we still have a good line of ready to use jacks and bred jennets at private sale.

H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.

FOR SALE

Four mares in foal or foal at side; 1 filly colt; 2 stud colts; some Casino Bosquet 2d and Carlite blood.

A. C. TANGEMAN, NEWTON, KANSAS

FOR SALE—A coming 3-year-old registered Percheron stallion, weight 1800 pounds, priced right. Pleasant View Stock Farm, Halloran & Gambrill Ottawa, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

Bell M. 2121 Res. W. 5089

P.M. GROSS
Auctioneer
1033 BROADWAY
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W.B. Carpenter Real Estate Auctioneer

President of largest auction school in world. Special four weeks term opens soon. Auctioneers are making big money everywhere. Write today for 67-page annual. It's free. Address

818 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

JOHN D. SNYDER
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Experienced auctioneer. Pedigreed livestock and big sales of all kinds.

FRED L. PERDUE, DENVER, COLO. REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER
OFFICE: 320 DENHAM BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan. Specializing in purebred sales. Secure your date early. Address as above.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

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.

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 mos. old. For description and photos write

DR. E. G. L. HARBOUR, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queens' grandson of "Fairy Boy," pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet.

M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

FOR SALE

Choice registered Jersey bull, grandson of "Hood Farm Torono," sire of 68 R. M. cows. Also five Duroc Jersey sows, with their litters. "Orion Cherry King" and "King Col's" breeding. High class. Bred by farm, must sell.

S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALVES, sired by Oakland's Sultan 2nd, \$50.

PERCY LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS.

extra grain may, in some degree at least, mitigate the serious effects of exposure, but in midsummer the calf that is not properly protected may suffer tortures that will seriously stunt growth and destroy the habit of thrift—and it is well to understand that thrift is a habit. It is, indeed, difficult to provide conditions favorable for the cattle during the hot summer weather, but a real effort ought to be made to take care of the young sire at least.

The main thing in caring for the young sire is to make certain that he is kept in good growing condition at all times and not allowed to become stunted. If skimmilk is available it will give results which cannot be secured with any other feed. If available the young sires should have from 12 to 15 pounds of skimmilk a day until they are 9 or 10 months old. Small amounts of alfalfa, clover or mixed hay may be fed. In addition to the hay, a grain mixture of oats and corn, equal parts ground, will give good results. No definite quantity can be prescribed but enough should be given to keep the bull in good growing condition. In case he does not seem quite so sleek and sappy as desired, says the Michigan Farmer, add a little oilmeal to the grain mixture. To keep him in a thrifty condition he must have all the good hay he will eat unless he is running on good pasture. As a rule young bulls should have only small amounts of silage, especially if they are being developed for early service.

It is always preferable to provide a yard or pasture for the young bull. He may not make so rapid a growth as when kept in a stall or pen, but he will develop stamina and a more robust constitution, besides natural exercise will keep his feet in better condition. During the stabling period he will be more contented and develop a better disposition if kept in a box stall which permits him to see the other animals of the herd. Nothing will do more to aggravate an animal's disposition than to allow lice and vermin to keep the skin irritated. It only requires a few minutes' time to give him a good grooming, and is far more merciful than to compel him to suffer the tortures of a lousy and diseased skin.

The Right Way

One day E. H. Green's office boy rushed into the office and said, according to a story which Mr. Green tells himself: "Say, there's a great ball game on this afternoon. Kin I go?" After looking at the boy a minute the boss said: "Look here, Johnny, you take my chair and make believe you're I and I'll make believe I'm you and show you how you ought to have come in and said that."

The boy took the chair and Mr.

Green went out. Presently the office boy opened the door softly, advanced into the room turning toward the boy at the desk said: "There's a ball game this afternoon, sir. Do you think I could go off a few hours to see it?" "Sure," the bright youngster replied "and here's a quarter to get in with."

The consolidated school idea affords an opportunity for a more systematic and therefore more valuable rural education.

Public Sales of Livestock

Holsteins.

Apr. 22—Kansas Holstein Breeders' Combination Sale, Topeka, Kan., Ben Schneider, Mgr., Nortonville, Kan.
Apr. 28—Breeders' consignment sale, Ottawa, Kan., W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.
May 11-12-13—Leavenworth County Holstein Breeders' Assn., at Leavenworth, Kan., J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan., Sale Mgr.

Jersey Cattle

Apr. 26—Robt. W. Barr, Independence, Mo.
B. C. Settles, 6155 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo., Sales Mgr.
May 3—Oklahoma Breeders' Sale, Muskogee, Okla., B. C. Settles, 6155 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo., Sales Mgr.

Angus Cattle

Apr. 21—Carroll County Angus Breeders' Sale, Carrollton, Mo.
May 4—Kansas Angus Breeders' Assn., Topeka, Kan., Johnson Workman, Secretary & Sales Manager, Russell, Kan.
May 4—Kansas Aberdeen Angus Association, Topeka, Kansas.
Oct. 16—Boys' Calf Club, Effingham, Kan., Frank Andrews, Mgr., Muscotah, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

April 22—Barrett & Land, Overbrook, Kan.
Apr. 28—Sumner County Assn., W. A. Hoya Co. Agt., Mgr., Wellington, Kan.
Apr. 28—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Sale at Concordia, Kan.
May 5—A. B. Campbell, Guay, Okla.
May 14—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
May 15—Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan., and J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kan., Sale at Wichita.
May 26—Kansas State Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale, Manhattan, Kan., C. W. McCampbell, Sale Mgr.
May 29—W. Preston Donald, Clio, Iowa.
June 4—C. S. Nevius & Son, Chiles, Kan.
June 5—A. L. Johnston, Lock Box 86, Lane, Kan., at Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 16—Boys' Calf Club, Effingham, Kan., Robt. Russell, Muscotah, Kan., Mgr.

Hereford Cattle

April 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. 28—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Apr. 17—Rule & Woodlief, Ottawa, Kan.
Apr. 28—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Apr. 29—Sisco & Doerschlag, Topeka, Kan., at Fair Grounds.
Oct. 17—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 17—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.

Chester White Hogs

July 27—Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.

Sale Reports

Hineman's Great Jack Sale.

27 Jacks averaged \$100.50
29 Jennets averaged 148.50
56 Head averaged 50.50
One of the greatest jack and jennet sales ever held in United States was held at Digh-

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

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John W. Johnson, Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
J. T. Hunter, S. W. Kan. and W. Okla., 427 Pattie Ave., Wichita, Kan.
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Harry R. Lease, Eastern Mo., and So. Ill., Centralia, Mo.
H. P. Steele, Northern Iowa, P. O. Box 1494, Des Moines, Ia.

Dispersal Sale of Heavy Producing Jerseys

26 Head of Registered and 26 Head of High Grades Owned by ROBERT W. BARR

Independence, Mo., Monday, April 26

One of the best producing herds in Jackson County with butter fat records running from 377 lbs. to 437 lbs. fat per year. Herd holds Loving Cup offered by E. E. Knoche, for best producing herd in Jackson Co. in 1917. Cows bred to FINANCE'S FERN LAD 159954, grandson of Golden Fern of Linden 86011, and Raleigh's Hopeful Finance 339692, Register of Merit daughter of Queen's Raleigh 88232.

Sale will be held at CEDARCREST FARM, 4 miles east of Independence on Lexington Road. Take street cars at Kansas City at 10th and McGee, and conveyances will meet you at northeast corner of Court House Square, Independence. For catalogues write,

B. C. Settles, Sales Mgr., 6155 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Col. Frank Zaun, Auctioneer.

March 18 by H. T. Hineman & Co., Kan. The attendance at the sale was large. The 56 head were sold. Another offering of the 56 head could readily have been disposed of at practically the same price. While it has been prophesied all spring that pigs and jennets were never in greater demand, it took a sale of this kind to thoroughly demonstrate the fact that farmers are going to breed mules and are willing to pay a high price for the jack stock which will produce the big kind. In addition to the jack stock, a few good registered Percherons were sold at very satisfactory prices.—Advertisement.

Henry Field's Remarkable Sale.
Perhaps the most remarkable hog sale, perhaps the season just closed, was that of Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia. At this sale registered Spotted Poland China sows were sold at an average of \$289.13. Twelve spotted Poland China sows sold at an average of \$83.33 and 13 spotted bred sows, which had to be sold without papers, brought \$105 to \$180 each. A comparatively short time ago Mr. Field started in the business of breeding Spotted Poland Chinas, seeing this breed as the one enjoying, apparently, the most rapidly growing demand among farmers generally. Mr. Field was engaged in building up several big herds on his farms he owned, in the vicinity of Shenandoah. In the selling of these hogs he employed the facilities and mail order methods of selling developed thru years of experience in the seed business. The publicity secured thru the advertising in farm papers and interesting literature sent out to many seed farms along with seed catalogs, price lists, etc., developed a demand to which he could have sold, at private sale, the Spotted Poland Chinas he owned. It was Mr. Field's desire, however, to make his public sales and demonstrate some of his own as to how such sales should be made. That his ideas are sound, and that his ability in this line is of the highest, more than proven by the two remarkable sales of bred sows already held in 1920. They probably were the most profitable hog sales held in the entire United States this year. At the sale just reported, the prices were as remarkably uniform as they were high. Not one of the 92 registered Spotted Poland China sows sold below \$200 and the highest price paid was \$830. It is our belief that never in the history of the hog business of the world, has an equal average been made on as many hogs in a single auction sale. The top price was as low.

Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kan., is advertising a Jersey bull and some good Duroc sows with litters in this issue. Mr. Smith

has sold his farm and must sell this stock at once.—Advertisement.

Kansas Poland Tops Texas Sale.

As an example of the high quality of hogs which J. B. Sheridan, Carneiro, Kan., sells at farmer's prices Mr. Sheridan writes that a sow he sold for \$125 last fall recently topped a sale at Hubbard, Tex., at \$700. Mr. Sheridan is now advertising some extra good gilts of Big Bob Wonder and Big Timm breeding and are bred to an outstanding son of the \$10,000 Orange Model. He also is offering fall pigs of both sexes sired by Sheridan's Bob Wonder and out of the same kind of sows as the one that topped the Texas sale.—Advertisement.

Polled and Horned Hereford Bulls.

Mark G. Brown, Willmore, Comanche Co., Kan., is advertising Hereford bulls in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. These bulls which are in good condition and priced reasonably include nine Polled bulls from one to three years old which carry the blood of Polled Plato and Beau Darling. One of the three year old bulls is worthy to head a good herd. There are also two coming two year old horned bulls. If in need of a good bull, get in touch with Mr. Brown and I am sure he will be able to fill your needs.—Advertisement.

Everything but the Horns.

Goernandt Brothers, Aurora, Kan., are advertising their Polled Herefords in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Their herd is headed by the great Polled Harmon which stood first in class at the Nebraska State Fair when showing against horned Herefords. The individuals in their herd measure up to every requirement and standard of the Hereford breed and have the added point of being hornless. They are offering at this time a very high class herd bull and several good farm or ranch bulls at very reasonable prices. They guarantee all animals sold and will be glad to write you fully or to show you their herd if you visit them. You can reach them at Aurora on the Santa Fe or at Clyde on the Rock Island.—Advertisement.

Get Laptad's Catalog.

Why? Because Laptad's hog sale, April 28, is always the place to buy seed hogs worth the money. His business is farming and raising seed for farmers. Seed hogs are his specialty and he raises a real farmer's kind, in both Durocs and Poland Chinas. Here again is something noteworthy. Mr. Laptad does not try to tell his farmer customers (who buy seed corn, etc., of him also) which breed is best but lets them choose themselves from a two-breed sale in which only real farm hog values are sold. Yes, you want the catalog. Mention this paper when you write for it, addressing Fred G. Laptad, R. 3, Lawrence, Kan.—Advertisement.

They Put Out Duroc Values.

Kempth Bros. and Wm. Hilbert, Corning, Kan., Nemaha county, are neighbor breeders of Duroc Jerseys. Last winter they held a joint bred sow sale. Under date of March 14 Mr. Hilbert wrote me that he had 60 pigs, all doing nicely and six sows to farrow. His great sow, Nellie Sensation, had just farrowed a litter of 15 by Joe King Orion. Moser's great boar. Under date of March 25 Kempth Bros. wrote me they already had over 100 spring pigs including a litter of 13 out of Big Lizzie, the great producing sow they bought of Fern Moser. This litter is by Joe King Orion and they have another litter by this great boar and out of a Great Wonder I Am dam. Referring to bred sow sale held by them and Mr. Hilbert, they are pleased with the fine lot of letters they are getting from those who bought in this sale. Both firms expect to sell again this fall and winter.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn Clubs Take Notice.

Barrett & Land's second annual sale of Shorthorns at their farm one mile east of Overbrook, Kan., Osage county, Thursday, April 22, consists of 50 head of cows and heifers drawn from their herd of 200 head. There are 25 cows, half of them with calves at foot and 20 nice heifers, sold open, ranging in ages from 10 to 16 months. The offering is one of real worth and sold in good condition. There is plenty of Scotch breeding all thru the offering and it is an all round choice lot of nice Shorthorns that will add strength to any Kansas herd. The catalogs are ready to mail. Overbrook is about 20 miles southeast of Topeka on the Missouri Pacific. A morning train leaves Topeka at 8 o'clock and returns in the evening after the sale. Carbondale is a small station on the Santa Fe 8 miles west of Overbrook. Good auto roads to Overbrook which is on the old Santa Fe trail. Write for the catalog and mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you do so.—Advertisement.

Get This Duroc Catalog.

Did you write Rule and Woodlief, Ottawa, Kan., for their Duroc Jersey boar and gilt sale catalog? Their advertisement appears again this week in the Duroc Jersey section. They are selling 54 head, three real sows bred to their herd boar, Great Wonder's Pathfinder and 33 September last gilts and 18 boars of the same age. As individuals you can't beat them. They are simply right and bred as fashionably as you can desire. If you will need a boar this fall you can play "Johnny Wise" and save two or three hundred dollars on your herd boar by attending this sale and picking up a real boar at a bargain. If you want to make some good easy money attend this sale and buy a few of these choice young gilts and take good care of them and make several hundred per cent on your investment. It is the surest thing in the world. You still have time to get the catalog if you write today. Address Rule & Woodlief, Ottawa, Kan.—Advertisement.

Big Sale at Holstein Capital.

Kansas Holstein-Friesians in auction at Topeka, Kan., Thursday, April 22, and consigned by several of the best known breeders in the state is the next big Holstein attraction for Topeka. The consignors are A. B. Wilcox & Son, Topeka; Smith & Hughes, Topeka; Louis Koenig, Solomon; Ben Schneider, Nortonville; E. R. Violet, Fall River; J. S. White, Topeka, and the Saint Marys college. The sale will be managed by Ben Schneider who has had a great deal of experience in the handling of public sales and is one of the best known Holstein breeders in the West and one of the principal consignors. The reduction in these prominent herds is made necessary because of the scarcity of competent help. It is not a speculator's sale but one of real merit made by worthy Kansas breeders who are the only consignors. Every animal will be sold with a 75 day retest privilege and

Kansas Holstein-Friesians At Auction, April 22

Drafts from some of the strongest herds in the state. A guaranteed sale with retest privileges that mean something.

Sale in pavilion at fair grounds
Topeka, Kan., Thurs, Apr. 22

Well known Kansas breeders consigning:

A. B. Wilcox & Son, Topeka Ben Schneider, Nortonville.
Louis Koenig, Solomon. E. R. Violet, Fall River.
Smith & Hughes, Topeka. J. S. White & Son, Topeka.
St. Marys College Farm, St. Marys.

40 cows in milk and to freshen between now and early summer. Cows of a kind and quality not often found in an auction sale.

15 yearling heifers sold open. 10 two year old heifers bred. Just a few good young bulls. A large per cent of the cattle in this sale are now under government health supervision. Most of the cows are in A. R. O. class with from 14 pound two year old up to 24 pound matured cows.

An offering of Kansas Holsteins by Kansas breeders. Catalogs are ready and will be sent upon request only. Send your name at once to

Ben Schneider, Sale Manager, Nortonville, Kansas

Auctioneers, Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; Frank Regan, Valley Falls, Kan.

J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Capper Farm Press.

The Ottawa Holstein-Friesian Sale

Fair Grounds Sale Barn Ottawa, Kansas, Monday, April 26

80 Head

of pure bred Holstein Cattle

The principal consignment to this sale is the entire herd of Geo. B. Dunbar of Liberty, Mo., who is compelled to disperse his cattle on account of his health. In this herd some of the choicest breeding is to be found.

Clyde Shade of Ottawa will sell 12 head.

A. Seaborn of Manhattan, 20 head.

A. N. Jones of Manhattan 7 head, included in his consignment is that magnificent cow, Carlisle Duchess Beauty, 3/4 sister to the cow sold in the Wichita Association Sale for more than a thousand dollars.

There will be 35 cows either fresh or springers, and a number of yearlings and two year old heifers.

One of the chief attractions will be the offering of heifer calves. 25 head of them. Sired by 30 pound bulls and many of them from A. R. O. cows.

8 bulls ready for service. Excellent individuals. One whose dam made better than 30 lbs. butter in 7 days, others with creditable records.

This will be a splendid opportunity for the young breeder to buy foundation animals. It will be a splendid chance for the calf club members to buy heifers.

Sale begins at 10 o'clock. Write today for catalog.

W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

emaha Valley Stock Farm
Registered Holstein-Friesians. One of the first government accredited herds in Kansas and one of the best in the list. Young bulls for sale by Pontiac and de Kol Segis 129642. His dam, as a 3 year old made nearly 29 lbs. in 7 days and 114.63 lbs. in 30 days and 2587.9 lbs. milk in one month. His grand- dam is King Segis and King of the Pontiacs. Address: D. Burger, Proprietor, Seneca, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CALVES

Extra choice, high-grade, beautifully marked calves, either sex. Write us for prices.
W. C. KENYON & SONS,
Holstein Stock Farms, Box 33, Elgin, Ill.

Western Holstein Farm

Breeders of the correct thing in Holstein cattle. Young bulls of superior breeding for sale. Write for circular.
HALL BROS., PROPS.,
Box 2, South Denver Station, Denver, Colo.

Registered Holstein Bull

One yearling bull, grandson of King of Pontiac and from a fine milking De Kol Segis cow. Large, smooth and nicely marked. Priced to sell quickly.
W. H. BIRD, ROUTE 2, LYONS, KANSAS

Young Cows and Heifers

Calves, milk as high as 65 pounds per day. Pure bred, tested. If you want good ones, come and see them. Closing out all grades in our herd.
W. HAMM, HUMBOLDT, KANSAS.

Registered Holstein Bulls

Two years old from 20.66 pound cow; one dam made 27 pounds. Also calf 7 months old from this herd bull.
CLARK CLARK, GARFIELD, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES

From 4 to 6 weeks old. \$30 each; extra paid by us. Write for particulars.
Breeding Oak Farm, R. 1, Whitewater, Wis.

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN HERD BULL

1 year old, weight 2090. Will sell cheap or trade for young heifers or calves.
W. EDDY, HAVENSVILLE, KANSAS.

For Sale

Two registered Holstein bulls. cheap.
DRAWER 6, SAND SPRINGS, OKLAHOMA.

WAUKESHA COUNTY

High grade Holstein and Guernsey calves, bred, Fernwood Place, Waukesha, Wis.

Registered Holstein Bull

2 years old, mostly white; six months old; sire's seven months average, 1040 pounds butter. Price \$135.
S. ANDREWS, GREELEY, KANSAS.

A Few Holstein Bull Calves

For sale. Good individuals, nice color and the best of breeding. Russell & White, R. 6, Independence, Kan.

FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES

Heifers and bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write
Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

21-32da pure, 7 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25 each, shipped for shipment anywhere. Bonds accepted.
Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin

THREE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

Well bred; well marked; one yearling.
Daniel Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Sumner County Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale

Sale in the City Gymnasium
Wellington, Kansas, April 28, 1920

50—HEAD—50

14 bulls of breeding age. 36 head of good useful cows bringing calves and open and bred heifers.

A number of the offering are sired by or bred to Cumberland Diamond, Master Martial, Hamlet 604974, Orange Goods.

CONSIGNORS: H. O. Peck & Son, Wellington; Wm. Meuser, Anson; E. L. Stunkel, Peck; E. J. Buffington, Oxford; A. M. Reece, Oxford; Otto Wenrich, Oxford; I. E. Rusk, Wellington; W. K. Rusk, Wellington; Britton & Hangen, South Haven; G. D. Vaughn, Wellington; C. A. Lauterback, Peck; Roy Talkington, Corbin; Thos. Murphy & Sons, Corbin.

Write today for catalog, addressing,

W. A. Boys, Mgr., Wellington, Kan.

Auctioneers: Boyd Newcom, C. H. Burgess. Fieldman, J. T. Hunter.

Barrett & Land Shorthorns

Second annual sale. A draft from 200 head. Sale at farm one mile east of town on Old Santa Fe Trail.

Overbrook, Kan., Thurs., April 22

50 head of Scotch topped cows and heifers. 25 cows, half of them with calves at foot and some of them bred back and the rest to calve soon. Five two year old heifers bred. 20 heifers from 10 to 16 months old sold open. Most of the 20 heifers by Hector by Prince Valentine 4th. Most of the calves at foot by Sultan Seal by Beaver Creek Sultan. Cows and heifers recently bred are bred to Silver Dale by Master of the Dales. Catalogs are now ready to mail. Address,

Barrett & Land, Overbrook, Kan.

Auctioneers—C. M. Crews, Topeka; Homer Rule, Ottawa; Col. Burgess, Col. Hyatt.

Missouri Pacific leaves Topeka eight o'clock A. M. Eight miles east and two south of Carbondale.

Genuine Herd Bulls by Master of the Dales and out of Collynie Bred Cows

Master of the Dales bulls are proving themselves splendid breeding bulls and we can show you a few real bulls of first class herd heading character.

They are a practical, husky and well grown lot that will appeal to breeders wanting bulls of real merit.

H.M. Hill, LaFontaine, Kan.

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 offer him for sale. He is four years old, deep red, weight 2,175; sold fully guaranteed. Also five young bulls, females, cows with calf at foot and bred back. Heifers bred and open. Scotch and Scotch topped.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

A GRANDSON OF AVONDALE

by Maxwellton 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.

Shorthorn Herd Bulls

A few extra good bulls by Village Marshal, Beaver Creek Sultan, Gregg's Villager; from dams of the most fashionable families. Come and see this herd if in need of a real bull.

TOMSON BROTHERS
Carbondale, Kan., or Dover, Kan.
R. R. Sta. Wakarusa R. R. Sta. Willard
Main line Santa Fe Main line Rock Island

C. W. TAYLOR

Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle

Young bulls for sale. A few Scotch, the rest Scotch-topped breeding.

Abilene, Dickinson Co., 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.

Pure Scotch Shorthorn Bull
2 years old and an extra good one, for sale.
O. J. Tracy, Route 3, Harper, Kansas.

you are dealing with breeders who are staying in the business and who are building up the Holstein business in Kansas. All of the consignors are members of the big Kansas association. If you ever expect to own a Holstein and want the money making kind write to Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan., for the catalog. Catalogs will be sent only upon request.—Advertisement.

A Hereford Community Sale.

Rawlins county is the home of 15 or 20 herds of Hereford cattle and of the kind that goes far to popularize Herefords. The Rawlins County Hereford Breeders' association is a "live wire" organization of Hereford breeders that are pushing the Hereford industry in that section of the state. Recently this association has completed an association sale pavilion at a cost of \$18,000 which is the largest and most up to date sale pavilion in the West if not in the state. On April 21 and 22 the association is selling its first Herefords at auction in this new pavilion. H. A. Rogers of Atwood is managing the sale and extends a general invitation to everyone interested in good Herefords to attend and you are invited to send him your name at once for the catalog. The first day 152 lots will be sold, 130 females and 22 bulls. There are 50 calves that go with their mothers for the one price. The first day is the association sale and the second day Herman Focke and G. E. Nelson, both members of the association will sell 76 cows and heifers. It will be a big two days for Rawlins county Hereford folks and every effort will be made to entertain her visitors so they will come again. Write at once to H. A. Rogers, Atwood, Kan., for the catalog and tell him in your letter where you saw the advertisement of the sale.—Advertisement.

Hereford Bulls for Many Farms.

The Kansas Hereford Breeders' association has done much to popularize Herefords with Kansas farmers. Their big annual fall and spring sales are always good places for farmers to secure bulls at fair prices. Cows with calves at foot and bred back are popular attractions in these association sales for beginners. In the big spring association sale at Alma, Kan., April 16 and 17 there will be 150 bulls. There will be bulls for everybody. You can pick out the bull you want from this big offering of 150 head and buy him for a fair price. There will also be 60 females consisting of cows with calves and bred back and bred and open heifers. But it is surely the bull opportunity. You will miss it if you let this opportunity go by if you need a bull. As was said before, the object of these sales is to put more Herefords on Kansas farms and it is not expected that 150 bulls will sell in this sale for anything but ordinary prices. Kansas Hereford breeders want Kansas farmers to stock their farms with Herefords. It is a business proposition for the breeders and likewise for the Kansas farmer. As a money making proposition the cheapest thing selling today is Hereford cattle and more of them should be going on Kansas farms. The association's big free catalog is ready to mail. Address C. B. Henderson, Alma, Kan., mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

One of the Big Things in Kansas.

The Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association has a membership of over 100 active breeders of shorthorn cattle in Northwest Kansas. Will Myers, Beloit, Kan., is president of the association and Forest Booker of the same place is secretary-treasurer. E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan., is sale manager. April 28 is the date of the association's annual spring sale and 23 members of the association have consigned. The sale will be held in Concordia and good arrangements have been made for taking care of the cattle and a better place to sell in. The Barons hotel will be headquarters and a banquet will be served the night before the sale. At 9:30 the morning of the sale the business meeting will be held and it is desired that every member be present. In this annual spring sale 80 cattle will be sold consisting of 65 females and 15 bulls. It will be an offering that will compare favorably with any offering made in the West this season. The cattle will be in good breeding condition just as they came from the herd from which they are consigned. All are Shorthorns raised here in Kansas in these western herds and none are speculator's cattle consigned with a little quick profits in mind. They are many of them the kind that the consignor would rather keep but are being consigned to help make the offering one of real merit. You are invited to write for the catalog at once and attend this sale. Address, for the catalog, E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

An all-registered stock farm is the ambition of Earl E. Scott, Belvidere, Kan., who recently laid the foundation for a herd of Herefords by the purchase of nine registered Herefords. Mr. Scott already has registered Shropshire sheep, registered Chester White hogs and has added to his equipment of work horses, a team of registered Percheron mares, which will bring colts this season.—Advertisement.

Sold Out of Bred Sows and Gilts.

John A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kan., are changing their Duroc card in this issue. They are sold out of the good bred sows and gilts which they have been featuring but have a fine bunch of big, stretchy fall and spring boars. They are sired by Reed's Gano and Potentate's Orion and are out of sows by Pathfinder, King the Col., and Crimmon Wonder. These are strictly big type fellows and include several worthy to head good herds.—Advertisement.

Red Polled Bulls for Sale.

Geo. Haas, Lyons, Kan., has some extra good Red Polled bulls for sale. Anyone wanting bulls should get in touch with Mr. Haas for prices and descriptions. These bulls are of some breeding as the herds of Chas. Gruff & Sons, Luke Wiles and Mahlon Groenmiller. Red Polled breeders will know that this means the best of quality. Mr. Haas starts an advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Better write him today. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Jacks and Jennets at Private Sale.

Every jack and jennet cataloged for the recent sale of H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan., was sold as advertised. The fact that the 27 jacks cataloged averaged \$1006 is in itself evidence of the high quality of the jacks produced at the home of Kansas Chief, the world's grand champion jack. The Hinemans still have a select lot of ready

to use jacks and bred jennets for private sale. If you want a real jack or a jennet so bred that she will produce a real jack write Mr. Hineman today. He is in a position to give you more real jack stock for your money than you will find offered by the average breeder.—Advertisement.

S. F. Langenwalter's Herefords.

S. F. Langenwalter, Hutchinson, Kan., has for sale some good Herefords. They are good Anxiety bred 4-year-old bull and young bulls, 12 of which are sired by the herd sire mentioned, and one bull sired by Fred Real #11217. The dams of these bulls are Repeater, Britisher and Dale breeders. Most of these young bulls are ready for service. There are also five heifers, sired by these young bulls. Mr. Langenwalter's silage has run short and he is selling these Hereford heifers for no fault theirs—just because he is short of feed at this time of year. The bulls are of course offered for sale because they are simply surplus that Mr. Langenwalter does not need. The offering is in pasture condition and satisfaction is guaranteed.—Advertisement.

Sumner County Shorthorn Sale.

The Shorthorn breeders of Sumner county, Kansas, will hold their annual Shorthorn sale at Wellington, Kan., Wednesday, April 28, at which time they will sell bulls of breeding age and 36 good useful cows bringing calves and open and bred heifers. The main herd sires represented in this offering are: Cumberland Diamond, Master Martial, Hamlet 604974, and Orange Goods. Consignors are: H. O. Peck, Wellington; Wm. Meuser, Anson; Ed. Stunkel, Peck; E. J. Buffington, Oxford; A. M. Reece, Oxford; Otto Wenrich, Oxford; I. E. Rusk, Wellington; W. K. Rusk, Wellington; Britton & Hangen, South Haven; G. D. Vaughn, Wellington; C. A. Lauterback, Peck; Roy Talkington, Corbin; and Thos. Murphy & Sons, Corbin. This is a good useful offering. See the advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and write today for a catalog. Address W. A. Boys, Mgr., Wellington, Kan. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Salter-Robison Shorthorns.

Thru Pullman service will make it possible for those in attendance at the sale of H. Clive Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., May 14, to come thru to Wichita for the sale of Park E. Salter and J. C. Robinson, May 15.

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.
C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS

One roan yearling, one dark red eight months old. Both by a splendid grandson of Roan Hero. Write for full descriptions and prices.
A. I. MEIER, ABILENE, KANSAS

POLLED SHORTHORN BULL

For Sale—Polled Shorthorn bull, Modern Sultan #X751547. Two registered bulls one year old. Priced reasonable. **C. M. ALBRIGHT, Overbrook, Kansas**

POLLED SHORTHORNS

3 reg. bull calves. John Berneking, Isabel, Kan.

BULLS Reds, including our herd bull, Lind Marshal X15274.
S. R. Blackwelder & Sons, Isabel, Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Bulls Bulls Bulls

8 two-year-old bulls, by Secret's Sultan and Master Butterfly 5th. 12 yearling bulls. Reds and roans.
Can ship over Mo. P., U. P., Rock Island.

W. F. BLEAM & SONS, Bloomington, Kan.

Scotch and Scotch Topped

bulls. Serviceable ages. Reds, roans and whites. Some real herd bull material. Visitors met at U. P. of 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

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

FOR SALE

10 Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn bulls 8 to 12 months old at reasonable prices.
H. G. BROOKOVER, EUREKA, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

9 extra good red, yearling Shorthorn bulls 15 months and reds, 2 to 6 years; calves at side. 40 Shropshire ewes; lambs at side. 50 one and two year Shropshire rams. **S. & H. E. HAZEN, DENMARK, IA.**

The 1920 Shorthorn Opportunity

LOOKABAUGH Watonga, Oklahoma, May 14

My Production Sale

Carrying the blood of Maxwellton Commander, Fair Acres Sultan, Snowbird's Sultan, Roan Lord and Imp. Caledonia.

Not long since F. A. Gillespie attracted world wide attention by the precision and consistency with which he gathered together one of the grandest lots of matrons ever assembled in any land, and then used in conjunction therewith three of the greatest sires he could find, Maxwellton Commander, Roan Lord and Imp. Caledonia. And, before he had time to realize on his money and energy spent he offered this herd in dispersion.

It was my good fortune to procure fifty-seven head of these top cows and thirty-four of their offspring from these great bulls. I am now adding this offspring to the last year's product of my own herd of breeding cows that produced the majority of my last May offering, in which their product averaged \$3,350.

These will be the get of Fair Acres Sultan, Snowbird's Sultan, Fair Acres Sultan Jr., 2d Fair Acres Sultan, Pleasant Dale 4th and Pleasant Dale's Choice.

To get a correct idea of the make-up of the cattle I will sell on this occasion, add the offspring of these two groups of matrons together; then deduct all the bull calves, except eight of the tops, outside some few show youngsters; then take from the female offspring just two show heifers I am retaining, adding in their stead two daughters of Fair Acres Sultan in calf to Maxwellton Commander; then append such cows as Imp. Mildred, Fairy Queen 24th that produced Pleasant Fairy Queen, the second prize junior calf at the American Royal of 1918, Pleasant Bud, a daughter of Lavender Lord with a heifer at foot by a son of Ruberta's Goods, Miss Butterfly by Searchlight Jr., with a bull calf by Imp. Bapton Corporal, Clementina Beauty, with a bull calf by Fair Acres Sultan Jr., two daughters of Missie's Last, one with a calf at foot by Maxwellton Commander, the other in calf to him, and finally Proud Lord, a son of Lord Avondale, that has been used freely in the herd by reason of his extreme likeness to Fair Acres Sultan Jr., and the result is the presentation of a combination of two mighty forces, supplemented with individuals that will add strength to the character of the offering.

MAXWALTON COMMANDER

The great majority of the females of breeding age either have calves at foot by or are in calf to this sire, on whom rests more than on any other the future progress in the herd.

The herd is now on the accredited plan. All animals in this offering will have three successive tests and a chart appear under each pedigree in the sale catalogue. All will be sold with a 60-day retest privilege, backed with a money-back, freight-paid guarantee.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, WATONGA, OKLAHOMA

SALTER-ROBISON Wichita, Kan., May 15

Park Salter's Offering

My contribution to this sale is made up of what I consider by far the best lot of cattle I have ever offered at auction. Their worth as foundation cattle is such that I could better afford to retain them in my herd, but in view of the fact that my sale of last May established a high standard I feel the necessity of offering a still better lot this year. I may even go to the extreme of listing the grand champion Lady Supreme. Another that should be well received is the two-year-old show daughter of Snowbird's Sultan with a white heifer at foot by the \$17,250 Fair Acres Sultan Jr. She is unquestionably one among the greatest cows offered in years. There will be several daughters of Imp. Bapton Corporal, one by the \$5,050 Choice Goods, one by Pritchard's Dale Clarion and out of a Double Dale dam, one by Fair Acres Sultan in calf to Imp. British Emblem, and if I finally feel I can spare Missie's Last, he will be a chief attraction. Among the young bulls is an outstanding senior calf by Imp. British Emblem.

—PARK E. SALTER, WICHITA, KAN.

Jim Robison's Offering

From my importation of fifty-two head of Scotch Shorthorns just arrived from quarantine I will select fifteen head and add to their number ten from my herd. One of their number will be a Fragrance heifer bred by William Duthie, something seldom offered in this country, and she is a half sister to the bull that Lady Cathcart selected from the Duthie herd, with a roan bull calf at foot by a Duthie bred sire. These cattle were selected by me personally with a view to their utility in American herds and should command serious attention from breeders generally as one of the most prominent lots of imported cattle, both in quality and numbers, ever offered in one sale in the western states. They came out of good and well known herds and the females are in the main either by Duthie bred sires or in calf to bulls from that celebrated herd.

—J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAN.

For catalog write, mentioning this paper
PARK E. SALTER, Fourth National Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Special Pullman Service Available from Watonga to Wichita

This sale will include some of the best cattle sold in the Southwest this season. Mr. Salter's sales have always been noted for quality as well as quantity and this year's offering, is by far the best lot ever sold. Any of these are cattle which would not be sold were it not Mr. Salter's desire to have a sale fully up to the standard set in his year ago. Mr. Salter is even considering the grand champion female, Lady Supreme. One of the features of the spring Shorthorn offering will be a two-year-old daughter of Fair Acres Sultan with a white heifer at foot by the \$17,250 Fair Acres Sultan Jr. The females will include daughters of Imp. Bapton Corporal, Choice Goods, Richard's Dale Clarion and Fair Acres Sultan. The bulls include an outstanding senior calf by Imp. British Emblem and Mr. Salter is considering including, as the chief attraction, Missie's Last. J. C. Robison, Towanda, will offer fifteen head selected from his recent importation of 52 Scotch Shorthorns, and 10 head selected from his published herd. It goes without saying that the cattle from his own herd are of the highest quality, while the imported animals are personally selected by Mr. Robison and come out of good, well-known herds. The females are either by Duthie bred sires or in calf to bulls from the Duthie herd. Every Shorthorn breeder will profit by attending this sale, catalogs for which may be obtained by writing Park E. Salter, Fourth National Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kan., mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

Good Pig Crop Report.

Robert Steele has a good lot of spring pigs. He has had his usual good success with 150 with a few more sows to farrow. The young Durocs are sired by Steele's Orion and Creator. Mr. Steele purchased several good sows in the winter sales but did not have the best of luck with them. Mr. Steele raised a lot of fall pigs which are looking fine and among which are some from Big Bone Giant and Great Orion sires. A number of the gilts and boars are developing to just the kind breeders are looking for as they are the high up, long rangy and Mr. Steele expects to keep one of these good young pigs and grow him out to a herd boar and I think it will prove a good selection. Robert Steele's fall sale will be October 18. His bred sow sale date February 18.—Advertisement.

Still Getting Bred Sow Orders.

First Poland China and Seed Farms are busy at this time filling orders for Poland and seeds. Mr. Rist is just getting well filled on his new stock and seed farm adjoining Humboldt. The Rist Polands made a large average per sow in their spring litters, and most all pigs saved. Mr. Rist is very careful in selecting sows from large litters and has built up a herd of this kind. The spring pigs are by Corn Husker, Rist's long Model, Coupe's Commander, he by Operator and Fairview Bob. Mr. Rist said was the best lot of pigs he had raised. Mr. Rist still is getting many orders for bred sows. He has built up a great trade in shipping real individuals when filling orders. He sells over 200 head of Poland per year thru his card advertising, which is a great recommendation for any breeder.—Advertisement.

Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Association Sale

Drafts from 23 herds, all members of this big association. Every animal inspected by the sale manager.

80 lots—Excellent Scotch Tops with some pure Scotch—80 lots

Sale in pavilion opposite Barrons hotel.

Concordia, Kan., Wednesday, April 28

65 Females
the kind
you should
buy



15 bulls
12 to 18
months old
and real
herd
header
material

25 cows with calves at foot, 30 two and three year old heifers bred

Members of the Association who are consigning:

E. E. Booker & Son, Beloit
Elmer Gooder, Kensington
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B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill
M. L. Gould & Son, Jamestown
S. Pelittier, Concordia
H. Berger & Son, Cawker City

R. B. Donham, Talmo
S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center
J. M. Nelson, Marysville
C. G. Cochran & Sons, Hays
Arthur Johnson, Delphos
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Theo. Olson & Sons, Leonardville
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Isaac Husher, Ames
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Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; G. B. Vanlandingham, Concordia; Will Myers, Beloit, Kan.; Dan Perkins, Concordia, J. W. Johnson, fieldman, Copper Farm Press.

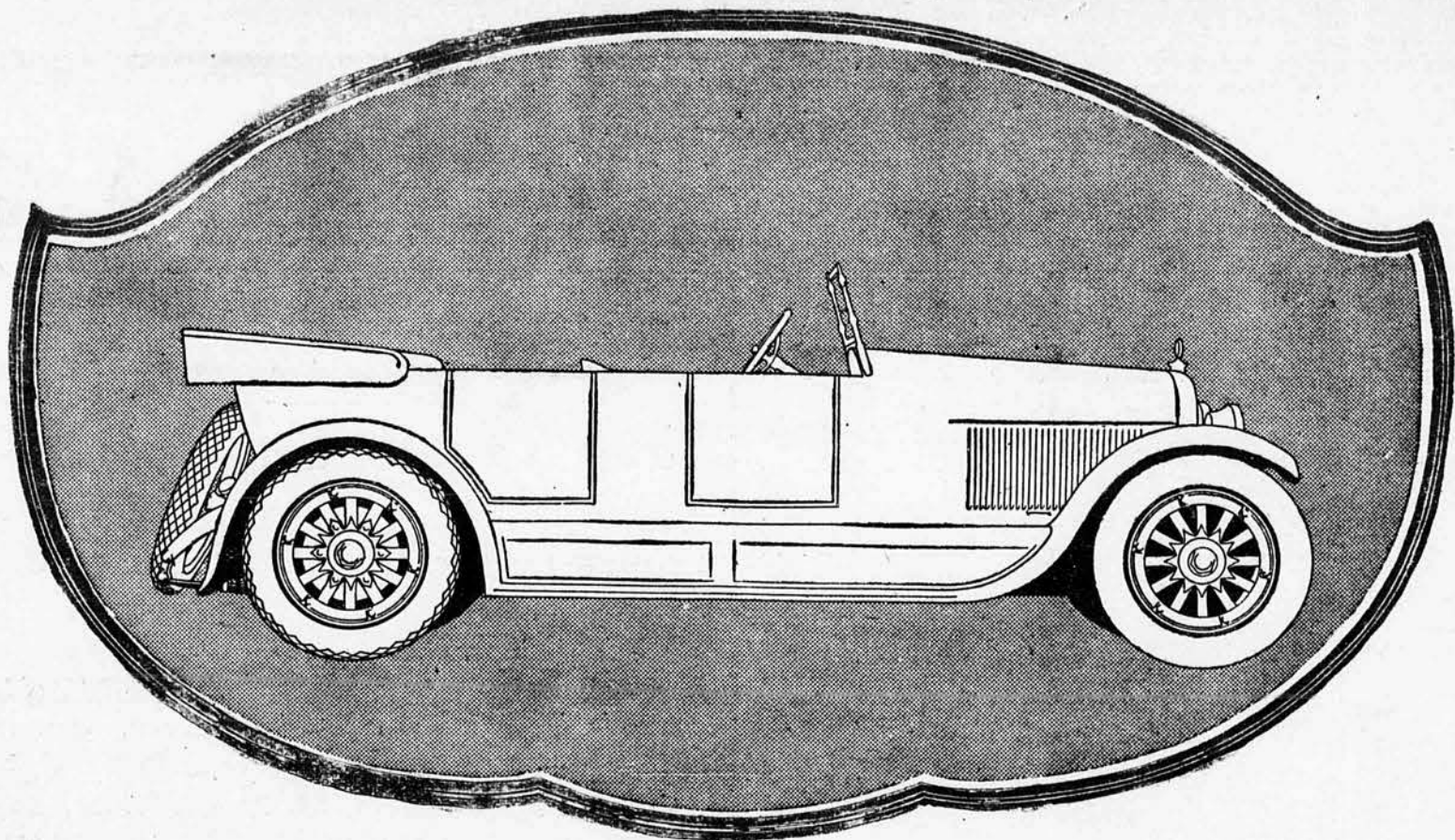
Banquet evening before sale for visiting breeders and their friends. All are invited. Annual association meeting at 9:30 morning of the sale. Headquarters at Barrons hotel.

A Good Pig Crop Here.

John Simon has no complaint to make of his crop of young Durocs, around 125 at this time, and looking fine. They are by Simon's Top Orion, High Orion, Jr., Lawn Dale Disturber, Orion Sensation, Great Won-

ders Orion, Col. Vester and a small litter of fourteen by Great Pathfinder. Mr. Simon has his new hog plant well equipped and is giving his Durocs and his Duroc business perfect attention. He raised a large number of fall pigs, among them a promising lot of young gilts and boars which he has well

grown. Mr. Simon will sell on September 17 and February 17, and the herd at this time looks to outclass any of the past sales, which were a great credit to Mr. Simon and also the Duroc breed. The Simon herd will, as usual, be represented at the Nebraska State Fair this year.—Advertisement.



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EASE of handling is comparative. The ocean liner is easy to handle in the open ocean with leagues of water in which to maneuver. But the Silhouette Five is like the swift white launch darting in and out among the harbor shipping.

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