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For Larger Yields of Crops

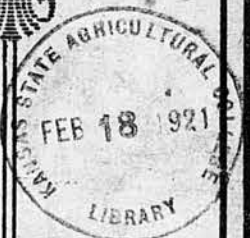
CROP yields can be increased greatly in Kansas if more attention is given to the soil fertility problems.

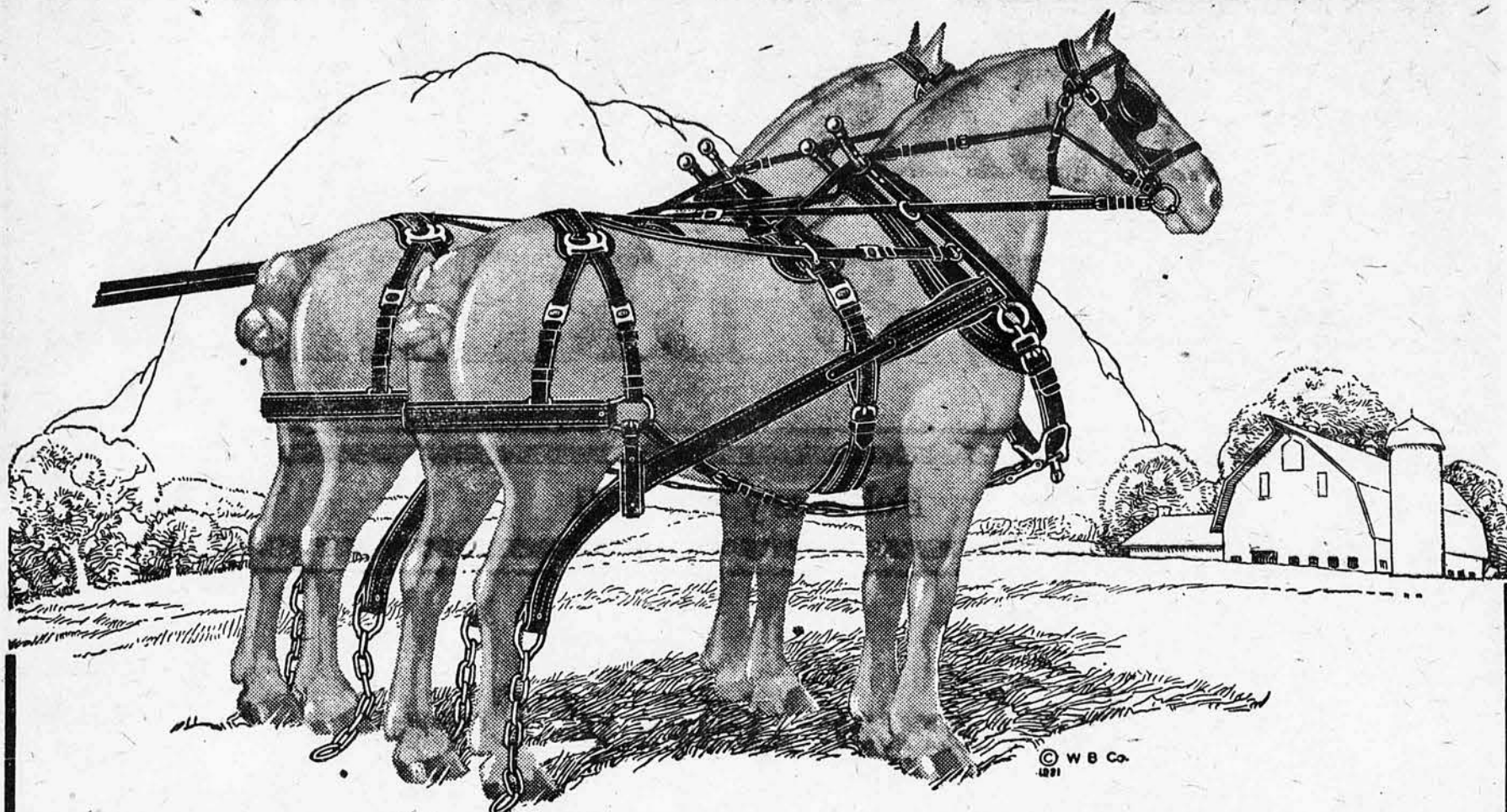
Good rotations, which provide a big place for the legumes—alfalfa, clover and cowpeas—are needed especially. Fortunately for the men who wish to increase their acreage of these crops, the prices of the leguminous seeds are low this year. Perhaps some progress can be made toward doubling the acreage of alfalfa, about which we have talked so much and done so little.

There certainly will be a determined effort made this year by a large proportion of Kansas farmers to reduce the grain acreage. This will be one of the results of the unhappy marketing conditions encountered with the crops of 1920. This is a logical sort of a move, too, for the huge acreage of grain which was quite properly sown during the war is naturally larger than is desirable under normal conditions.

Just the way the crops are combined into the rotation will of course always be an individual problem; the most important thing is to provide a big place for the legumes—the plants which take the nitrogen out of the air and store it in the soil for the following grain crops. It might be remarked in passing that nitrogen is the most expensive element of plant food when one must buy it in the form of commercial fertilizer.

A much greater effort in conserving the manure, straw and stalks on many farms would be desirable. It is a crime to burn vegetable matter, such as straw or stalks, which should be plowed under to provide plant food and humus for the following crops. And naturally it also is desirable if one can feed all of the crops, except perhaps wheat, on the farm where it is produced. The developing of a highly efficient system of livestock farming in Kansas is connected closely both with maintaining the soil fertility and also the farm profits and is highly desirable.





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Better material and workmanship cannot be put into a work harness than that which is used in THE BOYT HARNESS. Only the highest quality, extra selected back leather is used. To add strength and prevent injury to the leather, hardware of rust proof bronze, the longest life metal known, is used on THE BOYT HARNESS.

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THE BOYT HARNESS will stand from twelve to twenty years of hardest service—more if properly cared for. Divide its original cost by the years it lasts and it is the lowest priced harness on the market. It will deliver satisfactory service at a lower cost per year than any other harness made.

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230 Court Ave. Des Moines, Iowa



And the Yields are Good

John Ostrand Has Been Very Successful, After Many Years of Labor, in Developing Shawnee White Corn for the Soils of Eastern Kansas

By Ray Yarnell

Full Corn Cribs Again

BY JOHN OSTRAND

It does me good to see the corn cribs full again. They have been empty for quite a while. Of course, prices are extremely low and it doesn't pay to sell corn now. But I believe conditions will be better by next spring. The farmers who can hold their corn should not worry. Prices, it seems to me, are bound to get better. To my mind farmers who can hold their corn are in pretty good condition. The fellow who has to sell is the one who will suffer. It strikes me that now is the time to feed corn to livestock profitably. Feed is cheap and there is a good chance to make money. I am optimistic enough to be convinced that things will open up in the spring and that a readjustment will be in effect all along the line. If that occurs, everyone will be prosperous and business will go forward.

the smaller compartment for detailed study. At the crib the seed corn was placed in a separate section where it could be given special attention. During the winter Ostrand went over it a second time, making a more careful selection and laying aside the ears which approximated most nearly the type he desired. From this second selection he took the seed for his field.

Today Ostrand has his new variety of white corn well developed. He has revolutionized the appearance of the foundation corn until little resemblance is left. The characteristics he sought are possessed by Shawnee White. In a huge bin Ostrand spent 10 minutes trying to find an ear of corn which would approximate in type the original Mushrush corn and failed, altho he did find several ears which were somewhat similar. Of course there are reversions to type every year but in the main the characteristics of Shawnee White are fixed. This corn yields well, is hardy and withstands drouth. For Ostrand it has yielded as high as 100 bushels an acre.

Success in developing this variety of corn could not have been obtained if Ostrand had not given it the best of care and attention. He has been particular in preparing the seedbed,

in cultivation, and in working out a system of rotation which would give him the best results.

In preparing the seedbed Ostrand usually double lists the ground. He says this system has been very satisfactory. In addition to harrowing he usually cultivates three or four times, this amount of care being necessary to keep down the weeds. The system of rotation followed by Ostrand calls for clover as often as possible. He is a clover fan because this legume builds up his soil quickly and has proved most successful in rotation with corn.

When corn ground is disked up, Mr. Ostrand says, it makes an almost ideal seedbed for clover and timothy. As a usual thing clover stands two years before it is plowed under, and the ground planted to corn. The ground is then rich enough to produce good crops of corn for two or three years.

Mr. Ostrand says corn should follow clover because the ground often is too rich for small grain. Occasionally he mixes in a small grain crop in his system of rotation, depending to some extent on how his land divides up among crops. Small grain, however, does not have a definite place in the corn rotation.

Corn does better on clover than on alfalfa ground, especially in a dry season, according to the experience of Mr. Ostrand.

Clover and timothy are sown together at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds to the acre. Ostrand says Alsike clover will last more than two years if desired and he prefers it somewhat to Red clover.

The acreage he devotes to corn, always relatively small, never more than 75 acres and usually from 40 to 60, probably is accounted for by the fact that Ostrand is a corn expert. His theory is that it pays best to grow a small acreage of corn and tend it well. Ordinarily it is impossible to give a large field the same care that can be given to a smaller field, and the results of this lack of care always are apparent.

A Profit From Seed

Of course Ostrand has found the seed corn business profitable. To it he has devoted a great deal of time. The seed corn has always netted him as much as the main crop. He obtains twice as much for seed as for ordinary corn. The crop usually yields from 25 to 33 per cent marketable seed—the result of two selections.

Every farmer, says Mr. Ostrand, can greatly improve his corn by careful field selection. But in order to make proper selections the farmer must be informed regarding the type of corn which is most desirable. It is a fact, Mr. Ostrand says, that the average farmer who has not studied the question will nearly always select the biggest ear. This is unfortunate because these big ears seldom reproduce according to type.

The information which will enable any farmer to successfully select his seed corn, if he is willing to go to the trouble involved, may be obtained from the Kansas State Agricultural college, and Mr. Ostrand says the college experts are very glad to supply it. A little study will give the farmer the knowledge he needs to make a beginning and experience gradually will make him proficient.

On the Ostrand farm is a large modern country home. It has furnace heat, running water and electric light and is very conveniently arranged and furnished. The kitchen is especially well designed. Corn, mostly seed corn, paid for this house. It also has helped pay for the big granary and the barns and outbuildings. Ostrand has 100 acres in the home farm and owns 150 acres a short distance away. He has a purebred Shorthorn herd.

WHEN MUSHRUSH came to Kansas from Eastern Illinois in 1880 it was squat, wide of girth, sort of chubby in appearance and very smooth. Illinois farmers brought it with them when they moved to Kansas because they liked Mushrush. It had done very well for them in their former home.

Mushrush is a white corn. In Kansas it has changed its name and its appearance, and really its identity. Today this corn is known as Shawnee White. It is grown all over the Eastern third of Kansas.

The change of name, identity and characteristics of this corn was not an accident. If John Ostrand of Elmont had not spent many days in his fields and cribs sorting over his corn, picking out certain types of ears, re-grading them and then using the best for seed, the change might never have occurred.

So Ostrand is really responsible for what has happened to Mushrush in Kansas. Out of it by careful selection and breeding he has developed a new variety, one better adapted to climatic and soil conditions of Kansas, a harder plant and one more nearly approaching Reid's Yellow Dent in type and character.

The process which resulted in this development has been slow but constant. Changing the characteristics of a variety of corn cannot be accomplished in one or two years. Ostrand has been at it for 15 years and is still on the job. He never expects to get to the place where he can make no further improvements in the variety by selection.

Ostrand has been interested in corn since he was a boy. He always observed it and studied the characteristics of various varieties. After a while he became, thru this observation and study, an expert in matters relating to corn.

Fifteen years ago Ostrand decided to attempt to develop a variety of white corn of characteristics similar to those of Reid's Yellow Dent. He was familiar with Mushrush corn and decided this would be a good foundation stock. He began growing this corn. Thru field selection he chose ears possessing some of the characteristics he desired. The best of these ears were planted the next year and again the seed was selected carefully. Certain characteristics in this crop became more pronounced, indicating progress.

Breeding for an Ideal

Mushrush corn had a very smooth kernel and one that was short and wide. Ostrand sought a narrower, more wedge-shaped kernel. He desired a dent corn that was fairly rough, but he did not desire one so rough that it had hooks. The corn he sought was radically different from what he started with and he realized that it would be several years before he obtained a corn he could market as seed. In fact it was five years before he began to sell Shawnee White seed corn. By that time his process of selection had resulted in the improvement of Mushrush corn. The kernel had narrowed down, developed a noticeable dent, and was becoming wedge-shaped.

There was plenty of room for improvement still and Ostrand kept on with his field and crib selection. Year after year he went into his field and chose for seed only those ears which met with his expert approval. He knew corn as a livestock breeder knows cattle and he gave as much attention to the ear of corn he chose for seed as a successful breeder gives to his cows and bulls.

Ostrand's wagon box was divided into two compartments, one smaller than the other. Every ear of corn shucked was carefully scrutinized. If it met the requirements fixed for his seed corn, Ostrand threw it into



The Home on the Farm of John Ostrand, Built from the Earnings of Years of Patient Work in the Developing of Shawnee White Corn.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

ONE of my friends, Mark Zimmerman of White Cloud, who takes great interest in biblical prophecies, calls my attention to the statement of Daniel that "the abomination of desolation would be set up" and at the end of 2,300 days the sanctuary would be clean. Mark is of the opinion that the "abomination of desolation" began with the beginning of the world war in 1914, and in that event the 2,300 days would be up in August, 1923. I will say for Mark that he does not make this as a positive prediction. The fact is that he has missed fire somewhat on some of his prophetic predictions heretofore, and is not so certain about some things as he used to be. There is this much to be said for this guess at what the prophet Daniel meant. It will not take a great while to find out whether it is a good guess or not.

The Proposed Blue Law

A SUBSCRIBER at Cheney, Kan., calls my attention to the exaggerated propaganda against the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Jones of Washington, commonly called the "Blue law." Without doubt there has been a good deal of foolish talk about this measure which really had little foundation in fact.

The best way to judge the proposed law is to read it as proposed in the following language:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful in the District of Columbia for any person to labor or to employ any person to labor or to pursue any trade or worldly business on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, except in works of necessity or charity, and except also newspaper publishers and their employees, and except also public-service corporations and their employees in the necessary supplying of service to the people of the District, and also except those persons who are accustomed to observe regularly some other day of the week on which they refrain from doing what is herein prohibited on Sunday, and who, when working on Sunday do so in such a manner as not to interrupt or disturb those observing the first day of the week, called Sunday. In works of necessity or charity is included whatever is needed for the good order and health of the community. It shall be unlawful for any person, partnership, firm, corporation, or municipality, or any of their agents, directors, or officers, to require or permit any employee to work on the said day, excepting in household service, unless within the next succeeding six days during a period of 24 consecutive hours he or it shall neither require nor permit such employee to work in his or its employ.

In the first place it will be seen that the bill only applies to the District of Columbia and does not affect any other part of the country. In the second place the exceptions seem to let in about every kind of Sunday employment; in short the bill seems when you read it, to be a very mild and rather innocuous bit of legislation to occasion so much comment as has resulted. I will freely concede that it is a good thing, entirely aside from any religious consideration for people to have one day in the week to rest. I have no objection whatever to any one observing Sunday as a sacred day to be devoted largely to religious observances, but I do object to any law which attempts to compel anyone to so observe the day. I cannot see, however, that this bill even in the District of Columbia, would interfere with any one's religious liberty. I may also confess that until this subscriber called my attention to the language of the bill I had not read it myself.

Concerning Jesse Johnson

I AM just in receipt of the following letter that probably will be of interest to many of our readers:

A paragraph appearing recently in the daily press in connection with propaganda against the National Nonpartisan League stated that my brother, Jesse R. Johnson who for several years was employed as a livestock advertising solicitor for the Capper Publications, quit his job to work for the Nonpartisan League for \$5,000 a year. The inference of course is that he is the kind of a man that would sell himself and his best efforts for money regardless of the kind of employment. Now the facts are he does not receive any such salary. Any one of several farm papers would employ him gladly at double the salary he is now receiving as an organizer for the National Nonpartisan League.

I am sure the paragrapher who wrote that believed he had received his information from a reliable source. The thousands of Kansas farm-

ers who know him personally never will believe Jesse R. Johnson is in this movement merely for money. My brother believes that the American farmers, when fully organized under the banner of the National Nonpartisan League, will be in a position to help with the affairs of Government, and obtain for themselves relief from many of the wrongs with which they are now confronted. Whether he is right or wrong I do not profess to know but I am sure of this that his heart and soul are in this movement and that there is not money enough in the world to induce him to turn traitor to the cause in which he so earnestly believes.

I am neither defending nor condemning the Nonpartisan League. For more than 20 years my work has brought me in close touch with Kansas farmers. I know them to be intelligent, fair minded men and women. They will give a respectful hearing to the Nonpartisan League organizers and if its program is unsound they will have nothing to do with it. If on the other hand it is sound they will join the Nonpartisan League and all outside interference will not deter them from doing so. All of the talk we have recently heard about the Kansas farmer being ripe for radicalism because of his recent losses is bunk. Those who are talking this rot do not know the Kansas farmer. Pioneer Kansas farmers and their sons who have withstood grasshoppers and droughts without number and prospered will scarcely turn radical now because they have been robbed of the largest crop they ever raised in the history of Kansas, but they are demanding and will continue to demand as they never did before legislation that will safeguard their interests as producers. My brother and I are sons of a pioneer Kansas farmer. He taught us to respect our country and our flag and that the man that played fair usually believed he was right. I often have heard him quote this adage "He that will not reason is a bigot, he that dares not reason is a slave and he that cannot reason is a fool."

J. W. JOHNSON.

Topeka, Kan.

Very naturally, a brother with the right sort of affectionate regard would stand by his brother, and in this case the defense is entirely justified. I have known Jesse Johnson for a good many years. He is an idealist, something of a dreamer, but also a man of brains and with the courage of his convictions.

He believes with all his heart in the Nonpartisan League. Without stopping to argue whether the League is right or wrong, the fact remains that Jesse Johnson is an intense and honest believer in it. The very earnestness of his conviction tends to make him somewhat intolerant of the opinions of those who disagree with him. This is always true of every person of very pronounced opinions and convictions. When a man has reached a definite conclusion; when he is satisfied that there is no sort of doubt about the correctness of his belief, he has little patience with the man who differs with him. He is likely to attribute the other man's opinion either to dense ignorance, some selfish ulterior interest or else just naturally assumes that the other man is a hopeless fool.

Jesse Johnson has written me several letters criticising and abusing me because I advised the Kansas farmers to exercise a watchful waiting policy in regard to the Nonpartisan League and see how it works out in the state where it originated, before investing their money in it.

He accuses me of being against the farmers' interests and of using an underhanded policy to defeat the Nonpartisan League. That, however, does not in the least alter my opinion about the honesty or sincerity of purpose of Jesse Johnson. If I were as positive as he is that the League is the beneficent organization he believes it to be, I also would be impatient with persons who could not see it as I did. I would in all probability be so intolerant as to ascribe their action to sinister and selfish motives or else to inexcusable ignorance.

I often have said that, in my opinion, ignorance, bigotry and intolerance are responsible for a great deal of wrong in the world. I believe that, and yet there is something to be said for intolerance. The man who does not thoroughly believe in what he is undertaking to do, cannot do his best. So long as there is doubt in his mind he cannot bring his full mental or physical powers into his work. And when he has reached that profound conviction it irritates him to have some one question what seems to him to be so perfectly plain.

The man or woman who, during the war, was thoroughly and enthusiastically for our Government and the allies, had no patience or toleration for the person who questioned the righteousness of our action as a Nation. If some one began to try to argue the question and say, "Well, maybe

there is some right on the side of Germany," this enthusiastic patriot would have been in favor of having the doubter arrested as a German sympathizer and summarily punished. If he had not had this deep conviction he never could have thrown himself into the business of helping the Government with all his mind and body. Every real reformer and real missionary for any cause is intolerant. He has to be or else he never could make the sacrifices he must make.

Swift & Company's Answer

IN CONNECTION with one of my editorials that appeared in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze last December I have received the following letter from Swift & Co., which is reproduced here for the benefit of our readers:

Your issue of December 11 contains an editorial entitled "Too Much Power," in which a part of the Federal Trade Commission's report is quoted wherein they refer to what they consider the "dominant position" of the five great packing concerns.

The Trade Commission's stand on this question has been manifestly unfair in that they have refused to consider the volume of business done by these five concerns as representing five distinct units competing with one another in the open markets thruout the country. They have refused to admit that the rivalry for business between these concerns is on the same economic plane prevailing in other great industries. The Trade Commission has seemingly acted on the theory that when concerns in a given industry are not indulging in cut-throat competition, it is prima facie evidence of collusion.

In line with this theory, the Trade Commission has consistently taken the stand that bigness in business suggests privileges and unfair tactics. They have cast aside consideration for the fact that no business in this competitive age can attain bigness unless it serves the community to an unusual degree and that a large business, because of its prominence, is made to feel the responsibility to the general public in the utmost degree.

Altho your editorial professes little faith in Governmental control of the packing industry, it does express the opinion that the ultimate remedy for the disadvantages of the producers will be found in the creation of co-operative farm corporations which will not only produce the meat on the hoof, but will manufacture it into the finished product, and that this would give the farmers control of the markets.

This statement would seem to imply that control of the markets is not to be condemned if such control were possessed by the farmers. Furthermore, it either leaves out of consideration the consumer or it implies that the service now supplied by the packers can be more economically rendered by the producers.

The efficiency and economy in present-day slaughtering and meat packing methods are not sufficiently understood by the general public. It is not necessary to accept the assertions of any packer on this point, the United States Census of Manufacture presents the facts in proof. These figures show a comparison of the Slaughtering and Meat Packing Industry with total Food Products and with all Industries:

	Per Cent of Sales	Representing Amount added to Cost Materials
Slaughtering and Meat Packing.....	87.3	12.7
Total Food Products.....	79.5	20.5
All Industries.....	59.3	40.7

The amount added to cost of materials includes not only cost of handling and distribution, but also the manufacturers' profit.

From these figures it is evident that the spread between the cost of raw materials and the selling price of the resulting products is so small in the packing business as to offer a very restricted field for reduction either in cost of service or in profits. The narrowness of the spread is usually overlooked by those who are expecting much from co-operative effort in meat production. This fact also shows that the producer obtains a larger part of the packing house sales dollar than the producer obtains from other sources.

In the face of these facts, to contend that the only way for producers to obtain all that the market will afford for their livestock is to extend their activities to the packing and distribution of meat products would mean that the producers believed that they could induce the trade and indirectly the consumers to pay better prices under present methods.

No one realizes better than Swift & Company that the packing industry cannot continue to prosper unless production of livestock is a profitable business. We pay for livestock all that is possible to pay considering what we can obtain out of the products.

SWIFT & COMPANY.

I am not prepared to dispute the figures submitted. I am willing, at least for the purposes of this argument, to assume that they are correct, but granting that I am still of the opinion that the ultimate solution of the problem is the one I have suggested: The formation of co-

operative farm corporations which would manufacture the raw products into the finished product where it is raised.

It is entirely probable that this co-operative corporation could not do this at any less cost than the packing houses, but there would be a great saving in cost of transportation. At present the consumer is loaded with the cost of freight both on the raw and the finished product together with the cost of handling the raw and finished product by a number of middlemen. This makes the tremendous spread between the price received by the producer and the price paid by the ultimate consumer. It is no doubt true that too much of this spread has been charged up to the packers, but the fact remains that the cost of distribution is entirely too great. If the manufacturing was done where the raw material was produced the cost of shipping the raw material would be eliminated and should be added to the price to the producer or else taken from the price paid by the consumer.

Law for Estrays

ONE of our subscribers, A. H. Burg, of Lakin, Kan., writes: "I would like for you to print the stray law of Kansas, so that the Kansas people may realize what an unjust law this is and how ridiculous it is." Mr. Burg then gives his idea of what kind of an stray law we ought to have. "I would suggest," he says, "that when stray stock is found on premises either owned or rented, that the sheriff shall be notified and he or his deputies shall take charge of the stock and keep the same until the owner can be found or the stock sold. The money derived from the sale of the stray stock shall be deposited in the general county fund and after deducting the expenses of keeping and selling the stock the remainder shall be turned over to the owner if found. The person taking up the stock should be allowed nothing unless he has suffered damage."

"I live on my irrigated farm of 457½ acres," continues Mr. Burg. "Stock comes to our farms which we farmers cannot afford to winter for the value of the stock, much less keep for a whole year. There is now a pony here on my farm that has no value and I am unable to locate the owner."

I must say that I sympathize with the view of Mr. Burg so far as the stray law is concerned. It is quite possible that a good many readers do not know what the provisions of the law are and in accordance with Mr. Burg's request I give the substance. Section 1 provides that no person shall take up any unbroken animal as a stray between April 1 and November 1 unless the same be found within his lawful premises.

The person who takes up the stray animal must be a citizen and householder and must enter into bond with sufficient sureties to the state of Kansas for the use to the owner, in double the value of the animal or animals taken up, the value to be ascertained by a justice of the peace.

The next section is to say the least confusing and apparently contradicts the first section for it says that if a stray animal comes on the premises of any person and the owner of the premises fails to take up the animal or animals for more than 10 days after being notified of the fact, any other citizen of the county may proceed to take up such stray and proceed with it as if taken up on his own premises.

The next section provides that the person taking up the stray must immediately post three notices of the same in at least three public places in the township of his residence and send one notice to the county clerk. These notices must contain an "apt description of each stray, giving color, age, marks and brands." The county clerk must keep the notice on a bill board in his office for 30 days. If the stray is not claimed within 10 days the person who takes up the animal is required to go before a justice of the peace in his township and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises and that he did not drive or cause it to be driven there, or that it was taken up on the premises of some other person naming him and that he gave such person 10 days' notice and that he has advertised the stray 10 days and that the marks and brands have not been altered since to his knowledge, and giving a true and correct description of the animal, age, color, sex, marks and brands and cash value of such stray at the time it was taken up.

Here the stray rests for a year at the expense of the person taking up the animal. At the end of the year the justice of the peace is required to summon three disinterested householders in the township who must appraise such stray. Then the appraisers proceed to describe and appraise the stray, stating the age, size, color, sex, marks and brands and value of the same, which appraisement and description they shall reduce to writing and append their several affidavits to it. They shall also take into consideration the cost of keeping the stray for a year and any benefit the person taking up

the animal may have derived from the use of the animal and shall report their allowance for the same. The report is then placed on file by the justice of the peace.

The county clerk immediately after receiving the notice from the justice of the peace shall record the same in book kept for that purpose and when the appraised value of the stray or strays exceeds \$10, within 10 days shall send description to the Kansas Farmer together with 50 cents to pay for the publication of the description for three successive weeks.

The owner of the stray stock in case of swine may within two months and in case of other stray stock within one year after the time of taking up the same, prove ownership before some justice of the peace in the county, having first notified the person taking up the animal in writing of the time and place where such proof will be offered and if the justice of the peace is satisfied, upon the payment of all costs and expenses of keeping, he shall order the stray returned to its owner.

The next section provides that in the case of stray swine when the owner fails within two months to comply with the various provisions necessary to get back his hog, or in the case of other stock if he fails to do this within a year from the time of taking up the stray, and if the said person taking up the stray has complied with all the various provisions of the law, then a complete title shall vest in the person taking up the animal.

Now you perhaps think that this ends it and that when a man is vested with a complete title the animal is his. If you think so, however, you have another guess coming, for the next section says: "In all cases where the title to any stray shall vest in the person taking up the stray by the lapse of time, then such person shall pay into the county treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care, one-half of the remainder of the appraised value of such stray to the use of the school fund, and in default of such payment the county shall hold a lien on such stray to secure the payment of said moiety to the county."

While the law seems to give the take-up permission to use the stray animal in one section, in another it provides that if he keeps it out of the county more than five days before acquiring title to it he shall forfeit to the county not exceeding \$50.

While the law provides for the advertisement and sale of animals appraised at more than \$10 or the taking over the title to the same by the person taking up the animal there seems to be no provision made for disposing of strays valued at less than \$10. The following fees are provided for: the person taking up the animal is allowed in addition to the cost of keeping the stray 50 cents for every horse, mule, or ass; for every head of meat cattle, 25 cents; for all other kinds of cattle, 15 cents.

No fees are allowed for taking up stray hogs or sheep. The county clerk is allowed a fee of 35 cents for every animal described in the notices he sends to the Kansas Farmer. The justice of the peace is allowed 35 cents for making out and recording every certificate of appraisement and 40 cents for every certified copy of proceedings pertaining to such stray or strays, but his total fees must not exceed \$1.50.

The law is so complex and involves so much red tape that I wonder whether it is ever really obeyed.

It is also vague in that it does not anywhere state what shall be done with strays taken up between the first days of November and April. It does not say what shall be done in case of stray appraised at less than \$10. It refers explicitly to "unbroken animals" but makes no provision for stray animals which are "broken." It is a bunglesome, prolix and uncertain law and should be repealed or amended so as to make it clear and sensible.

The Russian Thistle

IN ANOTHER part of his letter Mr. Burg also calls attention to the Russian thistle law which says: "Every person and every corporation shall destroy on all lands he or it may own or occupy, all weeds of the kind known as the Russian thistle or Canada thistle, at such time as the board of county commissioners may direct and notice shall be published in one or more county papers for a time not less than three weeks before the time fixed upon for the destruction of said noxious weeds."

The law is a dead letter and has been for years. As a matter of fact it would be utterly impossible to comply with it and since it has been found that the Russian thistle has high food value the farmers of Western Kansas do not seem to desire to have the law enforced. It might as well be stricken from the statute book.

Speaking further of rather useless laws we have on our statute books a law which provides that on a petition signed by 15 persons in a

township all the able bodied male citizens in the township between 16 years and 65 years old shall be called out to fight grasshoppers. It is another law which is a dead letter and which might as well be repealed.

Knowing the ease with which signatures to a petition are obtained I often have wondered why some practical joker has not compelled the township officers in a number of townships to call out all the able bodied citizens to fight grasshoppers, for I may say in passing that it is not necessary to show that there are grasshoppers or that they are doing any damage in order to invoke the power of the law.

Knock the Speculator

THE following letter, which has just been received, I am sure will be of interest to many of our readers:

As I see it many if not all of the economic problems grow out of speculation in our source of food supply, that is the farm lands. Here is a man who has been lucky and has plenty of money and on the other hand there is a young man just married, perhaps, and without a cent. And here is Mr. Farmer who has grown old and can't run his farm any longer, and who desires to sell. To whom is he going to sell? The man with the money of course. The rich man sees an opportunity to invest his money and reap good interest on the investment, from the young man who is compelled to rent. Then he boosts the price of the land, sells to another man making a profit of 25 to 50 per cent on his investment. In the meantime the poor man is lured by the bright lights of the city there to rear his children in poverty.

The number of empty houses in the country is appalling. If you wish to stop suffering enact legislation to help the farmer to own his own land and only what he can tend.

Harveyville, Kan. IVAN J. BUTLER.

In other words, as I understand him, Mr. Butler is in favor of a graduated land tax, which I may say is not possible under our present constitution.

Foreign Nations Must Pay Debts

THE fact that the British Government has designated Sir MacKenzie Dalzell Chalmers as Special Commissioner to meet with officials of our Government and discuss the question of the deferred interest payments on the loans which we made to that country during the war, and the further fact that more than ordinary haste is being evidenced in consulting the officials of this country prior to March 1 would seem to indicate that John Bull believes his chances of "driving a bargain" will be better with the present than with the incoming Administration. The interest alone on these obligations is about 470 million dollars a year.

In order to head off any such action, Senator La Follette has introduced a resolution requesting that no action be taken which will bind the Government of the United States to any agreement concerning the indebtedness and interest payments until the matter shall have been submitted to Congress for approval. This is entirely proper. Before the Administration concludes any arrangement regarding the terms for refunding the war debts due the United States, it would be well to give the proposals publicity and obtain the opinion of the people concerning them. The money lent to foreign countries belonged to the citizens of this country and they have a right to have something to say as to how it shall be paid back.

The United States went into the war with a debt of less than 1 billion dollars and came out of the war owing a debt of more than 24 billion dollars. About 10 billion dollars of this debt represents money lent to allied governments. Not one dollar of principal or interest on these loans has been paid. The United States, however, has not defaulted in interest payments upon its Liberty bonds, and it is therefore in the position of assuming the burden of its debtors. It has been able to do this by imposing heavy taxes upon its citizens.

If the United States had expended all of the money raised by bonds, our citizens would ungrudgingly pay their taxes and recoup a portion of them by collecting interest on their Liberty bonds. But two-fifths of the debt ought to be lifted off the people and placed where it belongs, upon the shoulders of the borrowers. There is no fair play in requiring Americans to pay taxes upon 10 billion dollars to make up for default of interest payments by foreign borrowers. This is equivalent to compelling the American taxpayers to contribute to the support of Great Britain, France, Italy and the other allied countries. Americans are quite willing to be patient in collecting the loan, but they cannot be expected to waive all interest and assume the burden themselves.

Washington, D. C.

MEMBERS of the Osage County Farm Bureau in the Quenemo community met recently and outlined a program to be followed during the coming year. The projects adopted were the following: Wheat, livestock and poultry. Herbert Wilson was elected as leader of the wheat project; Grant Fine for the livestock, and Mrs. Low Thompson for the poultry. B. E. Schultze was elected community leader.

Marysville Poultrymen Organize

A poultry association was organized at Marysville, January 27, according to O. T. Bonnett, Marshall county agent. The association does not have a name yet but a prize of \$5 will be offered for the person submitting the best name for the association. R. M. Robertson was elected president, Roland Von Reisen, vice president and E. O. Webber secretary-treasurer. Membership in the association is open to every poultryman in the county who is interested in more and better poultry.

The object of the association is to awaken a larger interest in the production of high quality poultry. It is planned to hold a mid-winter show at Marysville and stimulate greater interest in showing at the county fair. General meetings will be held from time to time for the purpose of having poultry specialists address the members on subjects of vital interest to poultrymen.

Extension Specialist Aids Farmers

"Rotation and Its Effect on Crop Production," "Fertilizers for Alfalfa," "Value of Fall or Winter Plowing," "Erosion or Soil Washing," "Value of Farm Manure," and "Composition of Kansas Soils," are subjects being used by Ernest B. Wells, extension specialist in soils. Mr. Wells delivers these talks at meetings held over the state and assists the farmers in determining the crops which will grow on their soils to the best advantage.

Kansas Fulghum Oats

Six hundred bushels of Kansas Fulghum oats were distributed this month among farmers of the state by the Kansas State Agricultural college. The oats will be planted for the purpose of obtaining seed increases. Kansas Fulghum, which is a new high yielding variety, developed by the agronomy department, was sent out in lots of from 5 to 19 bushels to more than 100 members of the Kansas Crop Improvement association in various parts of the state. In most cases the new variety will be planted on the same farm where the local variety of oats is also planted, and in that way will serve as a further test of their respective yielding qualities.

Weeks Addresses Anderson Farmers

A cafeteria dinner was one of the chief features of the annual meeting of the Anderson County Farm Bureau. More than 200 persons were served. Charles R. Weeks, secretary of Kansas State Farm Bureau, Dean H. Umberger, of the Extension Division of Kansas State Agricultural college, and Miss Frances L. Brown, home demonstration agent leader, were the speakers at the meeting. Mr. Weeks talked about the work of the State Farm Bureau

State Farm Bureau Items

Contributed by County Agents

and its relationship to the County Farm Bureau, and told of the need of the State and American Farm Bureau Federations in working out marketing problems, and looking after legislative needs of the farmers. Dean Umberger talked of the work of the County Farm Bureau and the need for co-operation among the farmers. Miss Brown spoke on the work of the home demonstration agent. F. S. Turner, county agent, was employed for another year. The officers of the past year were re-elected. They are: J. C. Berry, president; G. N. Spindler, vice president, and H. C. Doering, secretary-treasurer. A. L. West was elected delegate to the State Farm Bureau meeting, and H. D. Fergus delegate to the state board of agriculture meeting.

Free Trips as Club Prizes

A large number of boys and girls, enrolled in club work in Kansas, were given a free trip to Manhattan, Farm and Home Week. Many of those who were winners at the fairs were given free trips as prizes. The winners of prizes at the Topeka Free Fair were Newman Garden club, Jefferson county; Elmont Corn club, Shawnee county; District No. 95 Garment Making club, Rice county; Spring Ridge Pig club, Miami county; Plum Grove Poultry club, Jefferson county. The winners at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson were Lansing Bread club, Leavenworth county; Elmont Corn club, Shawnee county; Montrose Garden club, Jewell county; Fairview Garment Making club, Brown county; Elmdale Pig club, Chase county; Dunavant Poultry club, Jefferson county. The winners at the Wichita Wheat show were Elmont Corn club, Shawnee county; Ellis County Sorghum club, Ellis county; Montrose Garden club, Jewell county.

Woman Agent for Harvey County

Harvey county is planning on having a home demonstration agent in the near future. At the annual meeting of Harvey County Farm Bureau, held recently at Newton, it was decided to get women members for the Farm Bureau with the idea of obtaining an agent. Officers elected at the meeting are: J. A. Schowalter, Newton, president; Will Stewart, Newton, vice president; Sam Langenwalter, Halstead, secretary; John C. Nicholson, Newton, treasurer. P. W. Enns, former president of Harvey County Farm Bureau, was re-nominated for that place, but refused to permit his name to be considered. Mr. Enns is treasurer of Kansas State Farm Bureau and stated that his duties in connection with this office, as well as other duties, prevented him from acting as an officer of the bureau during the coming year.

High Winds Damage Wheat

A few Ford county wheat raisers are reporting losses of wheat as a result of high winds and soil drifting, according to Harry C. Baird, county agent. The repeated freezing and thawing of

the ground has loosened the top layer of earth and it now blows quite readily. Mr. Baird estimates that 10 per cent of the wheat in some localities has been lost in this way.

Pawnee to Have Shorthorn Sale

A Shorthorn sale will be held by the Pawnee County Shorthorn association in the near future. The sale was planned at a meeting held recently at the office of R. P. Schnacke, county agent. The tentative date set was April 6. This is the second breeders' sale to be held in this county. The first was held last May.

Plans a Seed Exchange

A seed exchange has been established by James A. Milham, Allen county agent. Mr. Milham is listing the seeds different farmers have for sale. The list includes all the farmers in the county who care to have their field seeds included. Mr. Milham is also getting seed lists from other counties in that section of the state for the use of farmers who have to buy seed.

Culling Out Boarder Hens

Earl Webb of Ashland believes in poultry culling. A week ago he had F. M. Pickrell, Clark county agent, come to his farm and cull his flock of 270 hens. Mr. Pickrell culled out 60 as non-layers. He put these hens in a separate pen and kept them for three days. He got one egg a day from the 60 hens during the time he kept them. For some reason, he says, the other 210 hens have been laying more eggs than the entire flock did before the culling.

Kansas Solons Still at Work

BY RAY YARNELL

The Burdick livestock bill which places the stockyards and commission men under the jurisdiction of the court of industrial relations has been passed by the state senate and its chances in the house are said to be good. This measure classes the stockyards as a public utility thereby bringing them under the control of the court so far as tariffs are concerned.

The senate also has killed the bill providing for state owned and operated brick and cement plants. This was urged by Attorney General R. J. Hopkins. The Geddes parole bill, taking away from courts much of their parole power, was also passed by the senate.

Both houses have acted favorably on the measure divorcing the industrial court and the public utilities commission, and creating a new utilities commission. The house amended the measure and the senate must either concur or send the bill to conference. The house also passed a bill adding the welfare and labor departments to the industrial court.

Several important bills have been introduced. One creates a state department of public safety under which a force of state police could be main-

tained. Another permits the state to condemn tracts of land having historical interest and a third would create a state fund for teachers' pensions. This would be a form of state insurance. Another measure would place the minimum age for children to work at 14 years.

The senate agricultural committee favorably reported the bill to provide terminal warehouses and the issuance of warehouse receipts to farmers who would store their grain.

Among other bills of interest introduced were:

S. B. 349. Coleman, of Johnson—Authorizing the state to purchase by right of eminent domain, any tract of land having special historic interest.

S. B. 350. Chase, of Linn—Requiring railroads to run at least one train each way every day and to keep station building open at all times necessary to accommodate passengers waiting on trains.

S. B. 357. Van De Mark—Requiring a record of voters to be taken at the next primary election and the political party with which they declared themselves to be affiliated. This record shall be kept and at the following primary, only such party tickets as they called for at the previous election shall be given them unless they give a written statement prior to the time that their party convictions were changed.

S. B. 324. Ways and Means committee—Appropriating \$72,353.92 for the state board of education in carrying out the Smith-Hughes federal vocational education aid.

S. B. 341. Culp, of Mitchell—Establishing a state school book commission composed of nine members, the state superintendent of public instruction and the heads of various educational institutions to compose part of the membership.

S. B. 343. Taylor, of Reno—Establishing a game refuge farm in desirable locations.

Capper and Nonpartisan League

Senator Capper has received a number of telegrams and letters from Kansans stating that Nonpartisan League organizers are obtaining memberships among the farmers of Central Kansas on the strength of representation made by them that the Kansas Senator indorses the Nonpartisan League movement. It is said their organizers are quoting from Senator Capper's speeches condemning the profiteers and market gamblers and are representing to the farmers that the Nonpartisan League is a part of Capper's program to eradicate these evils.

Senator Capper says: "I never have at any time in my speeches or in my newspapers, directly or indirectly expressed approval of the Nonpartisan League. No doubt many well meaning men are in this movement in good faith. Their fight on profiteers and grain gamblers would have my sympathy if that was all there was to their movement, but I cannot indorse the socialistic state ownership program which the Nonpartisan League has been advocating in North Dakota and which I understand it now proposes to introduce in Kansas."

"My suggestion to farmer friends who have written about it is to go slow when they are asked to give up their money to organizers who travel over the country selling expensive memberships in an organization whose promoters hold out alluring promises of relief to the farmers. I am firm in the belief that the farmers of this country have real grievances, and I hope to see them get a square deal, but from what I have learned of the Nonpartisan League program, I cannot believe that it is sound. In my judgment, the farmer would be certain to lose by it in the long run."

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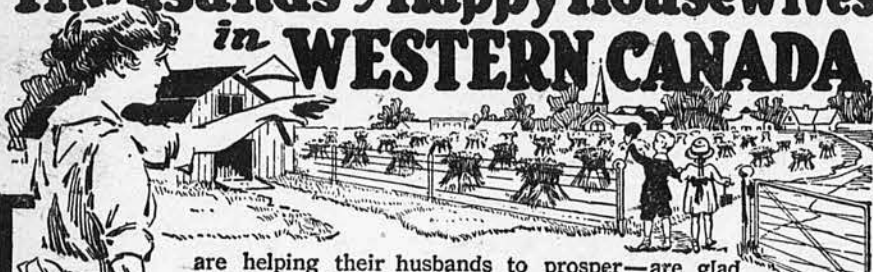
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Our Washington Comment

By Senator Capper

AS THE new taxation program of Congress begins to assume definite form it is clear that an attempt will be made by "big business" and war-made millionaires to land an increasing share of the tax burdens on the shoulders of the ultimate consumer. Congress is to be asked to repeal the excess profits tax and cut down surtaxes, thus relieving capital of part of its present contribution to the support of the Government, and "big business" suggests that the loss in this direction be made up by a sales tax, which will be paid by the consumer on everything he buys.

I do not favor a sales tax for a number of reasons, one of them being the fact that it offers an unusual opportunity to pass the taxes on to the consumer and relieve the seller. In considering a consumption tax it should always be borne in mind that such a tax is discriminatory, because the people who are least able to pay are forced to pay the same tax as the richest on all purchases touched by such taxation. True enough, the rich spend more than the poor, but they spend far from the same proportion of their incomes as compared to the middle classes.

But the biggest objection I see to a sales tax that will produce sufficient revenue is that it must be levied on necessities, thereby making it impossible for the poor to avoid it by economy. The consumer will be compelled to pay any sales tax that may be levied, many times over, for such taxes are always used as a pretext for raising prices far above the tax it pays.

In other words, the sales tax will offer an excuse for profiteering just at a time when the consumer sees some hope of escaping the clutches of these commercial pirates.

Taxes to meet the Governmental expenses must and will be raised, to be sure. But care must be taken to see that wealth accepts its proper share of the responsibility in this connection. As indicating how the rich escape the tax burden Mr. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, in a recommendation to the Finance Committee of the Senate said that by investing in tax-free securities and by other devices persons with great incomes are able to avoid taxation, and in support of this theory he shows that the taxable income of taxpayers having incomes of more than \$300,000 a year fell from \$992,972,985 in 1916 to \$392,247,329 in 1918.

Emergency Tariff Lost

The bill to put an emergency tariff upon the importation of farm products from other countries is meeting with constantly increasing opposition and, much as I regret it, I fear there is little prospect of its passage by the Senate during this session. Opponents of the bill are seeking to kill it by loading it down with items which really do not require emergency action. And Democratic members who from principle are opposed to any tariff legislation are conducting a well defined filibuster against the bill to prevent action on it before the end of the session. If it passes, President Wilson will probably veto it.

The failure of the emergency measure to get thru will be a keen disappointment to the farmers and stockmen of the country. They are selling their products, where they can sell at all, at considerably less than actual cost of production; the closing of foreign markets has left a surplus of most things on their hands; this surplus is being added to by importations and with the prospect of a tariff later these importations will be speeded up. The large increase in freight rates puts an additional handicap on the farmer and stockman.

The debate in the Senate and House, and hearings before various Congressional Committees, have pretty well established the gravity of the situation as it particularly affects the farmers, the sheep and wool men and the Western cattle growers. Canadian wheat to the amount of 45 million bushels already has been shipped into the United States from two ports alone, and there are 200 million bushels of wheat in Canada, the exportation of which to this country would mean ruin for Western American wheat

raisers whose produce has already gone down to below the crop cost.

Farmers generally do not desire an unfair advantage, but they had hoped that there would be prompt action in putting on an emergency tariff which would check the dumping of foreign farm products, thus adding to a surplus which already is discouragingly large. I am in entire sympathy with the farmer's view of this question and have supported the emergency tariff in every possible way.

To Restrict Immigration

Immigration is receiving much attention from Congress. Already the House has passed a bill prohibiting immigration for a period of two years. Whether the Senate will favor so drastic a measure remains to be seen. Practically everybody favors an immigration law that will bar out the undesirables of Europe, but to many people the absolute prohibition of all immigration for even so short a period as two years appears to be going too far. It cannot be denied that a far less desirable element of immigration than a few years ago is now coming to our shores. Instead of the sturdy, independent people of the Northern countries of Europe, the great bulk of immigration comes now from Southern Europe. Not many of them are agricultural laborers or people coming here to rent or buy land and help build up our country. For the most part they only add to the congestion of our already overcrowded cities. It is estimated that nearly a million immigrants came to our shores this year. Of 430,000 that had entered up to last July, 173,000 had no occupation. They are a part of the 2 million unemployed in the country today. It is this fact, doubtless, that impelled the House to such hasty action, but it is possible that in its zeal to shut out the undesirables the House may have gone too far. We need more farm labor, and as a rule the men who come from Europe to work on our farms or buy lands make useful American citizens.

Prohibition Succeeds

Claims of the liquor interests that the National Prohibitory law is not being effectively enforced; that its attempted enforcement is placing an undue burden on the taxpayers of the country and that more liquor is actually being "bootlegged" now than was sold openly before the passage of the 18th Amendment, are punctured by a statement just issued by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League. He says prohibition during the past year has saved the Nation more than 1 billion dollars and bases his opinion on figures showing the withdrawal of whisky from warehouses in 1920. These withdrawals amounted to 5,581,553 gallons, a decrease of 85,060,432 gallons compared with 1917, and the withdrawal of alcohol was brought down to 22½ million gallons during the year, a decrease of 48,441,736 gallons. "Granting that many million gallons of alcohol and whisky withdrawn for non-beverage use have been diverted to that use, and granting that many million gallons of beer have been made and consumed illegally," said Mr. Wheeler, "a conservative estimate shows that the citizens of the United States have saved over 1 billion dollars in money previously spent for beverage intoxicants."

And the report of the Federal Prohibition Commissioner that the lid will be clamped on tighter than ever during 1921 holds little encouragement for the booze venders.

Arthur Capper

Farmers' Bulletin 941, Water Systems for Farm Homes, contains directions for installing water systems of different kinds, and a discussion of their value in fighting fire. A copy may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Kansas State Farm Bureau

Producers Now Have Organizations That Get Results

BY FRANK G. ODELL

IT IS mighty encouraging to see farmers' business handled in a business-like way such as other big business enterprises follow. The minute one steps into the general offices of the Kansas State Farm Bureau at Manhattan the impression is fixed of business—up to the minute. The organization is handling a larger volume of business which is worth while for farmers with a smaller and more efficient force than the average business institution, if the writer knows anything about business efficiency.

There is an adding machine, an addressograph which prints 3,000 addresses an hour on envelopes or papers instead of keeping 10 girls at the job for a week and several other labor and time-saving devices which economize the money of the membership and get action. And, somehow, one feels that what farmers need right now is to "get action!"

Organized in 49 Counties

It is really an accomplishment to build an organization like this since last June to where it covers 49 Kansas counties like a blanket with a membership of more than 34,000 real farmers who mean business. That they do mean business is proved by the fact that every one of them has written his check for from \$7.50 to \$10 for his yearly membership in his County Farm Bureau. It is no extravagance to predict that the 1922 annual meeting will show 100,000 or more members in Kansas.

This organization has been doing more than collect and spend the farmer's money. It has had its fighting equipment since the beginning. It took charge of the harvest labor situation early last summer in co-operation with the state and Federal agencies. As a result, we had no labor shortage or labor congestion and the wheat crop was handled in record time. It has helped to organize the wool-growers, the Kaw Valley potato growers and is helping now to get the fruit growers together on the basis of decent prices for good fruit. It helped the Missouri Farm Bureau to get the milk producers of the Kansas City district organized and insure a sanitary milk supply for the consumers. It is "hitting the ball for safe hits" in baseball lingo. More power to it!

There were a lot of speeches, of course. Who ever saw a farmers' convention without a lot of speech-making? But this was different. One missed the old faces—the sleek, well-fed, pulchritudinous gentlemen who have been "helping the farmer" for a generation by spilling hours full of voluntary advice on how to run his business, their traveling expenses and salaries meanwhile being paid by the interests which have been liberally helping themselves to the biggest part of the profits from the farmer's labor. This bunch was not in evidence at the Farm Bureau meeting. For which deliverance let us thank God and the officers of an organization which is proving that farmers know more about their own business than other folks.

There was another thing which impressed the writer of this story: he has attended farmers' meetings for a great many years. The usual thing has been to spend a lot of time and calorified oxygen in finding fault with how other farm organizations have been doing things and boosting our own particular game. This feature, too, was conspicuous by its utter absence. The nearest thing to it was when C. H. Gustafson, president of the Nebraska Farmers' Union and chairman of the American Farm Bureau "Committee of Seventeen on marketing grain," answered a question from the floor. He was asked: "Do you think that all farm organizations can get together in unity of effort?" "Gus" shot the answer back like a bullet. "Yes! They can when they kill off a few self-seeking leaders who think more of their jobs than they do of the farmers' interest." I don't understand the intricacies of Kansas farm organizations well enough to know what Gus meant. Maybe he did not have any Kansas organization in mind, but his answer brought a volley of applause.

Gustafson's practical, matter of fact talk on business co-operation was received with eager interest. The fact that his marketing organization at Omaha returned \$109,000 in dividends to its farmer customers in 1919 is a record of accomplishment which has made Kansas co-operators sit up and take notice. It was made clear, both in his address and that of President Howard of the American Farm Bureau that it is the particular business of the farm bureau to promote and assist in co-operative marketing of grain, livestock and other farm products. The Farm Bureau will probably not engage officially in such business enterprises. Its function, as at present defined, is to act in an advisory capacity, gather facts, supply plans of organization and help farmers to get together in local units to do business for themselves.

President Howard's address attracted a record audience. He told in rapid review the history of the Farm Bureau movement which is now organized in 46 states with a contributing membership of 1½ million farmers. New York, Ohio, Illinois and Iowa have more than 100,000 members apiece. Minnesota has increased its membership in 30 days from 15,000 to more than 55,000. North Dakota, the home and fighting ground of the Non-partisan League, has been increasing its Farm Bureau membership this winter at a record rate. From coast to

coast the movement is growing among farmers like Kansas corn on a hot June night. It is not revolutionary. It is constructive. If it means anything, it means that the farmers of the country have determined to know more about their own peculiar business problems and begin to do business, sanely and conservatively, for themselves.

Howard discussed Federal taxation. He stated that the Farm Bureau Federation stands squarely in support of the income and excess profits tax and that it opposes all schemes of taxation which have for their object the passing on of tax burdens to the producer and consumer and letting accumulated wealth off scot-free. He graphically defined the Cummins-Esch Railroad act as a measure which has given the railroads a guarantee of 5½ per cent plus ½ per cent for maintenance on a valuation of 6 billions more than the entire par value of all their combined stocks and bonds. He estimates that this one measure will take 150 million dollars a year in excessive freight rates from American farmers.

He showed that the Bureau experts have discovered the importation of Cuban molasses duty-free for the manufacture of industrial alcohol to a volume equivalent to the displacement of the market for 125,000 bushels of corn daily. A measure is now being framed to correct this disability placed on corn-belt farmers.

Howard stated plainly that the American Farm Bureau is not the sponsor of a high protective tariff. But it does insist that if manufacturing industry is to be protected by tariff barriers that farmers shall receive equally fair protection. There is no

(Continued on Page 29.)

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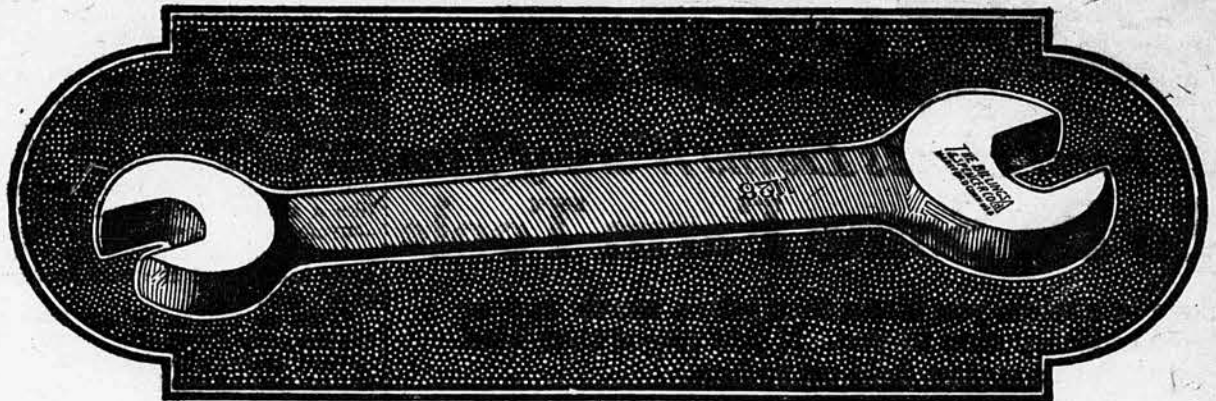
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THE VOICE OF THE PACK

A Story of the Western Forests

BY EDISON MARSHALL

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THREATENED with serious lung trouble, Dan Failing goes to Southern Oregon to recuperate in the region where his grandfather formerly lived. He arranged to spend the summer on the mountain ranch of Silas Lennox, an old friend of his grandfather's. Soon after his arrival he meets Snowbird, the rancher's daughter. Later Dan and Lennox have an interesting time in target practice in the forest surrounding the mountain ranch. The shots thru the quiet woods startled the wild creatures here and there. Among these was Graycoat, the coyote. Already maddened by an attack of hydrophobia and alarmed by the shots, Graycoat rushed wildly toward the hunters. Lennox was unarmed and as Dan's marksmanship was an unknown quantity the situation soon became serious. Dan took aim with his rifle, but it seemed to Lennox as if he never would press the trigger. "Shoot!" he screamed. Graycoat was advancing rapidly and was now not more than 50 feet away. Still there was no movement made by Dan. "Shoot!" screamed Lennox again.

Dan probably did not hear the shout, but at that instant his finger pressed the trigger and the next moment Graycoat fell dead not 20 feet from where Dan stood. When Lennox rejoined him, Dan explained that he had not dared to shoot sooner because he had only one cartridge left in his gun. The next two months brought many interesting experiences to Dan. He fished for lake trout in the lakes of the plateau; he shot waterfowl in the tule marshes; he hunted all manner of living things with his camera. But most of all he simply studied, as his frontiersman ancestors had done before him. Late one evening a peculiar sound came thru the wilderness from some faraway ridge. "It's the wolf pack," said Lennox, and in an instant Dan's imagination was afire.

NO. If it was midwinter and the pack was starving, we'd have to listen better. It always looked to me as if the wild creatures had a law against killing men, just as humans have. They've learned it doesn't pay—something the wolves and bears of Europe and Asia haven't found out. The naturalists say that the reason is rather simple—that the European peasant, his soul scared out of him by the government he lived under, has always fled from wild beasts. They were tillers of the soil, and they carried hoes instead of guns. They never put the fear of God into the animals and as a result there are quite a number of true stories about tigers and wolves that aren't pleasant to listen to. But our own frontiersmen were not men to stand any nonsense from wolves or cougars. They had guns, and they knew how to use them. And they were preceded by as brave and as warlike a race as ever lived on the earth—armed with bows and arrows. Any animal that hunted men was immediately killed, and the rest found out it didn't pay.

"Just as human beings have found out the same thing—that it doesn't pay to hunt their fellow men. The laws of life as well as the laws of nations are against it."

But the words sounded weak and dim under the weight of the throbbing darkness: and Dan couldn't get away from the idea that the codes of life by which most men lived were forgotten quickly in the shadows of the pines. Even as he spoke, man was hunting man on the distant ridge where Whisperfoot had howled.

Bert Cranston, head of the arson ring that operated on the Umpqua Divide, was not only beyond the pale in regard to the laws of the valleys, but he could have learned valuable lessons from the beasts in regard to keeping the laws of the hills. The forest creatures do not hunt their own species, nor do they normally hunt men. The moon looked down to find Bert Cranston waiting on a certain trail that wound down to the settlements, his rifle loaded and ready for another kind of game than deer or wolf. He was waiting for Landy Hildreth; and the greeting he had for him was to destroy all chances of the prosecuting attorney in the valley below learning certain names that he particularly wanted to know.

There is always a quality of unreality about a moonlit scene. Just what causes it isn't easy to explain, unless the soft blend of light and shadow entirely destroys the perspective. Old ruins will sometimes seem like great, misty ghosts of long-dead cities; trees will turn to silver; phantoms will gather in family groups under the cliffs; plain hills and valleys will become, in an instant, the misty vales of Fairyland. The scene on that distant ridge of the Divide partook of this quality to an astounding degree; and it would have made a picture no mortal memory could have possibly forgotten.

There was no breath of wind. The great pines, tall and dark past belief, stood absolutely motionless, like strange pillars of ebony. The whole ridge was spotted with patches of moonlight, and the trail, dimming as the eyes fol-

lowed it, wound away into the utter darkness. Bert Cranston knelt in a brush covert, his rifle loaded and ready in his lean, dark hands.

No wolf that ran the ridges, no cougar that waited on the deer trails knew a wilder passion, a more terrible blood-lust than he. It showed in his eyes, narrow and never resting from their watch of the trail; it was in his posture; and it revealed itself unmistakably in the curl of his lips. Something like hot steam was in his brain, blurring his sight and heating his blood.

The pine needles hung wholly motionless above his head; but yet the dead leaves on which he knelt crinkled and rustled under him. Only the keenest ear could have heard the sound; and possibly in his madness, Cranston himself was not aware of it. And one would have wondered a long time as to what caused it. It was simply that he was shivering all over with hate and fury.

A twig cracked, far on the ridge above him. He leaned forward, peering, and the moonlight showed his face in unsparing detail. It revealed the deep lines, the terrible, drawn lips, the ugly hair long over the dark ears. His strong hands tightened upon the breech of the rifle. His wiry figure grew tense.

Of course it wouldn't do to let his prey come too close. Landy Hildreth was a good shot too, young as Cranston, and of equal strength; and no sporting chance could be taken in this hunting. Cranston had no intention of giving his enemy even the slightest chance to defend himself. If Hildreth got down into the valley, his testimony would make short work of the arson ring. He had the goods; he had been a member of the disreputable crowd himself.

The man's steps were quite distinct by now. Cranston heard him fighting his way thru the brush thickets, and once a flock of grouse, frightened from their perches by the approaching figure, flew down the trail in front. Cranston pressed back the hammer of his rifle. The click sounded loud in the silence. He had grown tense and still, and the leaves no longer rustled.

His eyes were intent on a little clearing, possibly one hundred yards up the trail. The trail itself went straight thru it. And in an instant more, Hildreth pushed thru the buckbrush and stood revealed in the moonlight.

Self-Control is Necessary

If there is one quality that means success in the mountains it is constant, unceasing self-control. Cranston thought that he had it. He had known the hard schools of the hills; and he thought no circumstance could break the rigid discipline in which his mind and nerves held his muscles. But perhaps he had waited too long for Hildreth to come; and the strain had told on him. He had sworn to take no false steps; that every motion he made should be cool and sure. He didn't want to attract Hildreth's attention by any sudden movement. All must be cautious and stealthy. But despite all these good resolutions, Cranston's gun simply leaped to his shoulder in one convulsive motion at the first glimpse of his enemy as he emerged into the moonlight.

The end of the barrel struck a branch of the shrubbery as it went up. It was only a soft sound; but in the utter silence it traveled far. But a noise in the brush might not have been enough in itself to alarm Hildreth. A deer springing up in the trail, or even a lesser creature, might make as pronounced a sound. It was true that even unaccompanied by any other suspicious circumstances, the man would have become instantly alert and watchful; but it was extremely doubtful that his muscular reaction would have been the same. But the gun barrel caught the moonlight as it leaped, and Hildreth saw its glint in the darkness.

It was only a flash. But yet there is no other object in the material world that glints exactly like a gun barrel in the light. It has a look all its own. It is even more distinctive in the sunlight, and now and again men have owed their lives to a momentary glitter across a half-mile of forest. Of course the ordinary, peaceful, God-fearing man, walking down a trail at night, likely would not have given the gleam more than an instant's thought, a momentary breathlessness in which the throat closes and the muscles set; and it is more than probable that the sleeping senses would not have interpreted it at all. But Hildreth was looking for trouble. He had dreaded this long walk to the settlements more than any experience of his life. He didn't know why the letter he had written, asking for an armed escort down to the courts, had not brought results. But it was wholly possible that Cranston would have answered this question for him. This same letter had fallen into a certain soiled, deadly pair of hands which was the last place in the world that Hildreth would have chosen, and it had been all the evidence that was needed, at the meeting of the ring the night before, to adjudge Hildreth a merciless and immediate end. Hildreth would have preferred to wait in the hills and possibly to write another letter, but a chill that kept growing at his finger tips forbade it. And all these things combined to stretch his nerves almost to the breaking point as he stole along the moonlit trail under the pines.

A moment before the rush and whirl of the grouse flock had dried the roof of his mouth with terror. The tall trees appalled him, the shadows fell upon his spirit. And when he heard this final sound, when he saw the glint that might so easily have been a gun-barrel, his nerves and muscles reacted at once. Not even a fraction of a second intervened. His gun flashed up, just as a small-game shooter hurls his weapon when a mallard glints above the decoys, and a little, angry cylinder of flame darted, as a snake's head darts, from the muzzle.

Hildreth didn't take aim. There wasn't time. The report roared in the darkness; the bullet sang harmlessly and thudded into the earth; and both of them were the last things in the world that Cranston had expected. And they were not a moment too soon. Even at that instant, his finger was closing down upon the trigger, Hildreth standing clear and revealed thru the sights. The nervous response that few men in the world would be self-disciplined enough to prevent occurred at the same instant that he pressed the trigger. His own fire answered, so near to the other that both of them sounded as one report.

Most hunters usually can tell, even if they cannot see their game fall, whether they have hit or missed. This was one of the few times in his life that Cranston could not have told. He knew that as his finger pressed he had held as accurate a "head" as at any time in his life. He did not know still another circumstance—that in the moonlight he had overestimated the distance to the clearing, and instead of one hundreds yards it was scarcely fifty. He had held rather high. And he looked up, unknowing whether he had succeeded or whether he was face to face with the prospect of a duel to the death in the darkness.

And all he saw was Hildreth, rocking back and forth in the moonlight—a strange picture that he was never entirely to forget. It was a motion that no man could pretend. And he knew he had not missed.

He waited till he saw the form of his enemy rock down, face half-buried in the pine needles. It never even occurred to him to approach to see if he had made a clean kill. He had held

on the breast and he had a world of confidence in his great, shocking, big-game rifle. Besides, the rifle fire might attract some hunter in the hills; and there would be time in the morning to return to the body and make certain little investigations that he had in mind. And running back down the trail, he missed the sight of Hildreth dragging his wounded body, like an injured hare, into the shelter of the thickets.

Night Hunting

Whisperfoot, that great coward, came out of his brush-covert when the moon rose. It was not his usual rising time. Ordinarily he found his best hunting in the eerie light of the twilight hour; but for certain reasons, his knowledge of which would be extremely difficult to explain, he let this time go by in slumber. The general verdict of mankind has decreed that animals cannot reason. Therefore it is somewhat awkward to explain how Whisperfoot knew that he needn't be in a hurry, that the moon would soon be up, and the deer would be feeding in their light. But know all these things he did, act upon them he also did, and it all came to the same in the end. Whether he could reason didn't affect the fact that a certain chipmunk, standing at the threshold of his house to glimpse the moonlit forest, saw him come slipping like a cloud of brown smoke from his lair a

full hour after the little creature had every right to think that he had gone to his hunting—and straightway tumbled back into his house with a near attack of heart failure.

But the truth was that the chipmunk was presuming upon his own desirability as food. His fear really wasn't justified. It would not be altogether true to say that Whisperfoot never ate chipmunks. Sometimes in winter, and sometimes in the dawns after an unsuccessful hunt, he ate things a great deal smaller and many times more disagreeable than chipmunks. But the great cat is always proud when he first leaves his lair. He won't look at anything smaller than a horned buck. He is a great deal like a human hunter who will pass up a lone teal on the way out and slay a pair of his own live-duck decoys on the way back.

Whisperfoot had slept almost since dawn. It is a significant quality in the felines that they simply cannot keep in condition without hours and hours of sleep. It is true that they are highly nervous creatures, sensualists of the worst, and living intensely from twilight to dawn; and they burn up more nervous energy in a night than Urson, the porcupine, does in a year. In this matter of sleeping, they are in a direct contrast to the wolves, who seemingly never sleep at all, unless it is with one eye open, and in still greater contrast to the king of all



The Shaving Lesson a farmer taught me

On the farm, vacationing.

Came Sunday morn and shaving time.

"How about a little hot water?" I asked mine host.

"What for?" he came back.

I looked at his week's stubble!

"Don't you have to use it?" I stammered.

"Not since this has been on the market," he answered, throwing me a tube of shaving cream.

"Try it—just a bit on your brush. Whisk up a lather on your face and start your sickle going."

In a couple of seconds my face was lathered.

In a couple of minutes my face was shaved!

Man to man, I'm telling you it was a shave such as I never dreamed possible.

I never knew the beard could be made so easy to cut. I never knew a razor could be so kind and gentle to a man's face.

... That morning on the farm that I met Palmolive Shaving Cream for the first time, changed my whole conception of shaving.

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Take it from me, you'll be as surprised as I was when you try Palmolive. And try it you can, without cost to you. A 10-day free trial tube is yours for the asking.

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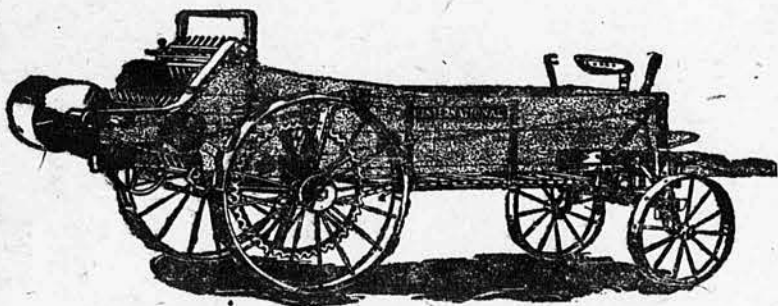
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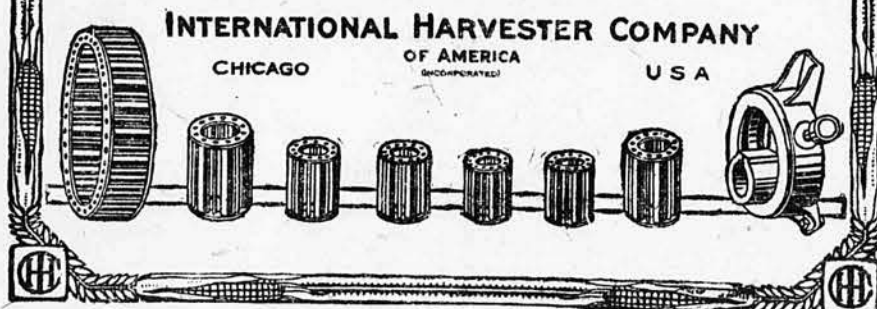


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Equipped with roller bearings at seven points, it runs with almost the smoothness of a sewing machine.

Two rapidly revolving steel beaters tearing tough chunks of manure into bits; a heavy load carried on the main axle, to be moved steadily back to the beaters—these things ordinarily would tend to create heavy draft. But roller bearings in the new International Spreader smooth out the hard work and convert what otherwise would be "heavy draft" into a horse-saving, spreader-saving "Easy-Pull".

Your nearby International dealer will be glad to tell you more about this spreader.



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this spring for corn, oats and other crops, and top dressing for wheat. Also MEAT MEAL TANKAGE for hogs and chickens. Write for price list.

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beasts, the elephant, who is said to slumber less than that great electrical wizard whom all men know and praise.

A Graceful Cat

The great cat came out yawning, as graceful a thing as treads upon the earth. He was almost nine feet long from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, and he weighed as much as many a full-grown man. And he fairly rippled when he walked, seemingly without effort, almost without resting his cushions on the ground. He stood and yawned insolently, for all the forest world to see. He rather hoped that the chipmunk, staring with beady eyes from his doorway, did see him. He would just as soon that Wolf's little son, the bear cub, should see him too. But he wasn't so particular about Wolf himself, or the wolf pack whose song had just awakened him. And above all things, he wanted to keep out of the sight of men.

For when all things are said and done, there were few bigger cowards in the whole wilderness world than Whisperfoot. A good many people think that Graycoat the coyote could take lessons from him in this respect. But others, knowing how a hunter is brought in occasionally with almost all human resemblance gone from him because a cougar charged in his death agony, think this is unfair to the larger animal. And it is true, that a full-grown cougar will sometimes attack horned cattle, something that no American animal cares to do unless he wants a good fight on his paws and of which the very thought would throw Graycoat into a spasm; and there have been even stranger stories, if one could quite believe them. A certain measure of respect must be extended to any animal that will hunt the great bull elk, for to miss the stroke and get caught beneath the churning, lashing, slashing, razor-edged front hoofs is simply death, painful and without delay. But the difficulty lies in the fact that these things are not done in the ordinary, rational blood of hunting. What an animal does in its death agony, or to protect its young, what great game it follows in the starving times of winter, can be put to neither its debit nor its credit. A coyote will charge when mad. A raccoon will put up a wicked fight when cornered. A hen will peck at the hand that robs her nest. When hunting was fairly good, Whisperfoot avoided the elk and steer almost as punctiliously as he avoided men, which is saying very much indeed; and any kind of terrier usually could drive him straight up a tree.

But he did like to pretend to be very great and terrible among the smaller forest creatures. And he was Fear itself to the deer. A human hunter who would kill two deer a week for fifty-two weeks would be called a much uglier name than poacher; but yet this had been Whisperfoot's record, on and off, ever since his second year. Many a great buck wore the scar of the full stroke—after which Whisperfoot had lost his hold. Many a fawn had crouched panting with terror in the thickets at just a fawn light on the gnarled limb of a pine. Many a doe would grow great-eyed and terrified at just his strange, pungent smell on the wind.

He yawned again, and his fangs looked white and abnormally large in the moonlight. His great, green eyes were still clouded and languorous from sleep. Then he began to steal up the ridge toward his hunting grounds. Dry as the thickets were, still he seemed to traverse them with almost absolute silence. It was a curious thing that he walked straight in the face of the soft wind that came down from the snow fields, and yet there wasn't a weathercock to be seen anywhere. And neither had the chipmunk seen him wet a paw and hold it up, after the approved fashion of holding up a finger. He had a better way of knowing—a chill at the end of his whiskers.

In fact, the other forest creatures did not see him at all. He took very great precautions that they shouldn't. Whisperfoot was not a long-distance runner, and his whole success depended on a surprise attack, either by stalking or from ambush. In this he is different from his fellow cowards, the wolves. Whisperfoot catches his meat fresh, before terror has time to steal out of the heart and poison it; and thus, he tells his cubs, he is a higher creature than the wolves. He kept to the deepest shadow, sometimes

the long, strange, profile of a pine, sometimes just the thickets of buckbrush.

And by now, he no longer cared to yawn. He was wide awake. The sleep had gone out of his eyes and left them swimming in a curious, blue-green fire. And the hunting madness was getting to him: that wild, exultant fever that comes fresh to all the hunting creatures as soon as the night comes down.

The little, breathless night sounds in the brush around him seemed to madden him. They made a song to him, a strange, wild melody that even such frontiersmen as Dan and Lennox could not experience. A thousand smells brushed down to him on the wind, more potent than any wine or lust. He began to tremble all over with rapture and excitement. But unlike Cranston's trembling, no wilderness ear was keen enough to hear the leaves rustling beneath him.

Hunting Excitement

His excitement did not affect his hunting skill at all. In fact, he couldn't succeed without it. A human hunter, with the same excitement and fever, would have been rendered impotent long since. His aim would be shattered, he would make false steps to frighten the game, and not even Urson, the porcupine, would really have cause to fear him. The reason is rather simple. Man has lived a civilized existence for so long that many of the traits that make him a successful hunter have to be laboriously re-learned. As soon as he becomes excited, he forgets his training. The hunting cunning of a cougar, however, is inborn, and like a great pianist, he usually can do better when he is warmed up to his work.

Men would cross many seas for a few minutes of such wild, nerve-tingling rapture as Whisperfoot knew as he crept into his hunting grounds. Ever he went more cautiously, his fawn body lowering. And just as he reached the ridge top he heard his first game.

It was just a rustle in the thickets at one side. Whisperfoot stopped dead still, then slowly lowered his body. The only motion left was the sinuous whipping of his tail. But he couldn't identify his game yet. He peered with fiery eyes into the darkness. He was almost in leaping range already.

But at once he knew that the creature that grunted and stirred in the brush was not a deer. A deer would have detected his presence long since, as the animal was at one side of him, instead of in front, and would have caught his scent. Then, the wind blowing straighter, he recognized the creature. It was just old Urson, the porcupine.

For very good reasons, Whisperfoot never attacked Urson except in moments of utmost need. It was extremely doubtful that he spared him for the same reason that he was spared by the wisest of the mountaineers—that he was game to be taken when starving and when no other could be procured. It was rather that he was very awkward to kill and considerably worse to eat.

A Herd of Deer

It is better to dine on nightshade, says a forest law, than to eat a porcupine; for the former innocent-looking little berry is almost as fast a death as a rifle bullet, and the flesh of the latter animal will torture with a hundred red-hot fires in the vitals before its eater is driven to its eternal lair. But it isn't that the porcupine's flesh is poison. It is just that an incautious bite on its armored body will fill the throat and mouth with spines, needle points that work ever deeper until they result in death. And so it is quite a tribute to Whisperfoot's intelligence that he had killed and devoured no less than a dozen porcupines and still lived to tell the tale.

He simply knew how to handle them. He knew an upward scoop with the end of his claws that would tip the creature over; and then he would pounce on the unprotected abdomen. But it was considerable trouble, and he had to be careful of the spines all the time he was eating—a particular annoyance to one who habitually and savagely bolts his food. So he made a careful detour about Urson and continued on his way. He heard the latter squealing and rattling his quills behind him.

Shortly after nine o'clock, Whisper-

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foot encountered his first herd of deer. But they caught his scent and scattered before he could get up to them. He met Woof, grunting thru the underbrush, and again he punctiliously, but with wretched spirit, left the trail. A fight with Woof, the bear, was one of the most unpleasant experiences that could be imagined. He had a pair of strong arms of which one embrace of a cougar's body meant death in one long shriek of pain. Of course they didn't fight often. They had entirely opposite interests. The bear was a berry-eater and a honey-grubber, and the cougar cared too much for his own life and beauty to tackle Woof in a hunting way.

A fawn leaped from the thicket in front of him, startled by his sound in the thicket. The truth was, Whisperfoot had made a wholly unjustified misstep on a dry twig, just at the crucial moment. Perhaps it was the fault of Woof, whose presence had driven Whisperfoot from the trail, and perhaps because old age and stiffness was coming upon him. But neither of these facts appeased his anger. He could scarcely suppress a snarl of fury and disappointment.

He continued along the ridge, still stealing, still alert, but his anger increasing with every moment. The fact that he had to leave the trail again to permit still another animal to pass, and a particularly insignificant one too, didn't make him feel any better. This animal had a number of curious stripes along his back, and usually did nothing more desperate than steal eggs and eat bird fledglings. Whisperfoot could have crushed him with one bite, but this was one thing that the great cat, as long as he lived, would never try to do. He got out of the way politely when Stripe-back was still a quarter of a mile away; which was quite a compliment to the little animal's ability to introduce himself. Stripe-back was familiarly known as a skunk.

Shortly after ten, the mountain lion had a remarkably fine chance at a buck. The direction of the wind, the trees, the thickets and the light were all in his favor. It was old Blacktail, wallowing in the salt lick; and Whisperfoot's heart bounded when he detected him. No human hunter could have laid his plans with greater care. He had to cut up the side of the ridge, mindful of the wind. Then there was a long dense thicket in which he might approach within fifty feet of the lick, still with the wind in his face. Just beside the lick was another deep thicket, from which he could make his leap.

Blacktail was wholly unsuspecting. No creature in the Oregon woods was more beautiful than he. He had a noble spread of antlers, limbs that were wings, and a body that was grace itself. He was a timid creature, but he did not even dream of the tawny Danger that this instant was creeping thru the thickets upon him.

Whisperfoot drew near, with infinite caution. He made a perfect stalk clear to the end of the buckbrush. Thirty feet more—thirty feet of particularly difficult stalking—and he would be in leaping range. If he could only cross this last distance in silence, the game was his.

His body lowered. The tail lashed back and forth, and now it had begun to have a slight vertical motion that frontiersmen have learned to watch for. He placed every paw with consummate grace, and few sets of human nerves have sufficient control over leg muscles to move with such astounding, exacting patience. He scarcely seemed to move at all.

The distance slowly shortened. He was almost to the last thicket, from which he might spring. His wild blood was leaping in his veins.

But when scarcely ten feet remained to stalk, a sudden sound pricked thru the darkness. It came from afar, but it was no less terrible. It was really two sounds, so close together that they sounded as one. Neither Blacktail nor Whisperfoot had any delusions about them. They recognized them at once, in strange ways under the skin that no man may describe, as the far-off reports of a rifle. Just today Blacktail had seen his doe fall bleeding when this same sound, only louder, spoke from a covert from which Bert Cranston had poached her—and he left the lick in one bound.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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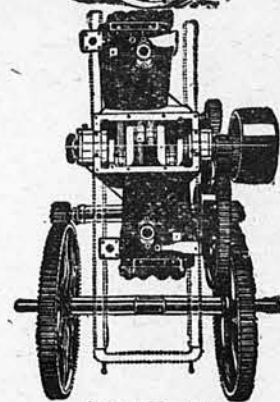
Why not get more out of farming? Think of what you could do with an Avery Tractor! Averages are the tractors with the "Draft-Horse" Motor and "Direct-Drive" Transmission—a motor that pulls like a draft-horse on hard loads and a transmission that delivers the most power at the drawbar and belt.

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Write and ask for the Avery Catalog showing the complete Avery Line of Avery Tractors, Motor Trucks and tractor-operated machinery.

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Avery Chassis showing "Draft-Horse" Motor and "Direct-Drive" Transmission built into seven sizes: 8-16, 12-20, 12-25, 14-28, 18-36, 25-50, 45-65 H. P. Avery Tractors

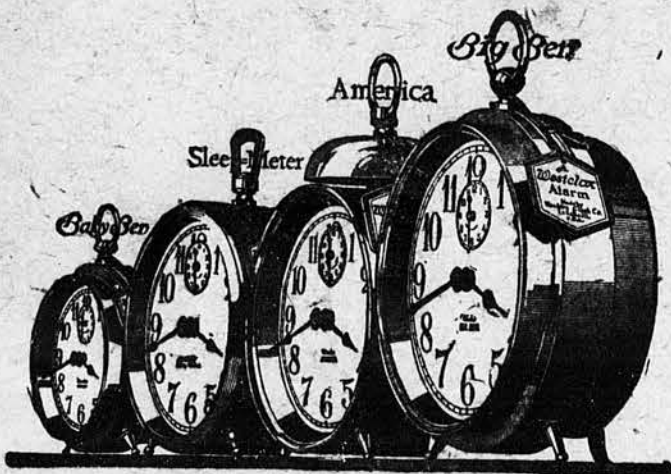
We also build two small Avery Tractors, six-cylinder and 5-10 H. P., in another design.

Write for the New 1921 Avery Catalog



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Big Ben thinks a lot of his family

HE helped little brother, Baby Ben, get a start. He introduced Sleep-Meter; and he spoke a good word for the America alarm, the oldest Westclox made.

So, today, wherever Big Ben is known, other Westclox are sure to get a welcome. On many farms you'll find Big Ben bossing the timekeeping job and other Westclox helping along in different rooms of the house.

Several clocks, here and

there, save many steps. You've discovered that yourself when you were busy about the house.

Back of Westclox popularity is an interesting reason. Every Westclox alarm is made right to make good. That same good construction principle that made Big Ben famous is used in all of them. Big Ben's family name, Westclox, can't go on the dial until the clock is right inside.

WESTERN CLOCK CO., LA SALLE, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

Makers of Westclox: Big Ben, Baby Ben, Pocket Ben, Glo-Ben, America, Sleep-Meter, Jack o' Lantern. Factory: Peru, Illinois. In Canada: Western Clock Co., Ltd., Peterborough, Ont.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

WE FINISHED our job of cutting 80 rods of hedge of good size this week. The brush was piled the day after we finished the work and it was burned at once. Brush piling and burning should be done as soon as possible after the hedge is cut. If this is not done, a high wind may come and scatter the brush all over the farm. In cutting the hedge we piled the wood in the middle and the brush on each side.

Osage Orange for Fence Posts

The 80 rods of hedge will make several hundred good posts besides many smaller stakes which can be used in a barb wire fence. For common wire fences we will cut the posts 6½ feet long, but for woven wire fence they should be made 7 feet long. A good hedge post 7 feet long and large enough to carry a woven fence now sells here for 20 cents; other sizes range down as low as 8 cents. These prices are about double what they were a few years ago, but I do not ever expect to see them any cheaper. The hedge which we have just finished cutting had been about 23 years in growing; we cut it to the ground the second year we were on this farm and we have been here 25 years.

Grange Insurance Report is Interesting

The 31st annual report of the Grange Insurance Company presents a number of interesting features, one of them being the great number of losses caused by lightning on unrodded buildings and the absence of any loss whatever on buildings which were rodded. This company paid lightning losses on 68 buildings in 1920, all of which were unrodded, and not a loss was paid on rodded buildings. For this reason this company now makes a 5-year rate on barns and granaries of \$1 on the \$100 where the building is rodded; where not rodded the rate is \$1.50. The report has the following to say regarding this matter: "From our experience, year after year, always paying out thousands of dollars for losses and damage to buildings that are not rodded and none at all on buildings that are rodded with standard lightning rods, we again urge our patrons to protect their buildings from loss and damage by having good standard lightning rods erected on them."

an official title "The Patrons' Fire and Tornado association" with offices at Olathe. It is strictly a Grange institution and only members in good standing in the Grange can carry insurance in the company. Their rates are fixed by an experience of 31 years and are high enough to pay all losses and provide a small surplus every year for the time when uncommon losses might occur. This year 27 per cent of the premiums paid were put in the surplus fund, which now amounts to \$144,000, as compared with \$55,000 seven years ago. The following rates are charged by this company: Dwelling and household goods, \$1 for every \$100 of valuation; barns, granaries and silos, rodded, \$1 for every \$100; dwellings and household goods, \$1.50 for every \$100; barns, granaries and silos, not rodded, \$1.50 for every \$100. The foregoing rate covers all losses from fire and lightning for a five-year period. If tornado insurance is desired, a rate of 50 cents for every \$100 is charged for a five-year term. These rates are about half those charged by old line companies. The total insurance in force in this company at the close of 1920 was almost 42 million dollars, a gain of more than 4½ million dollars in the last year.

Kafir Bins Need Ventilation

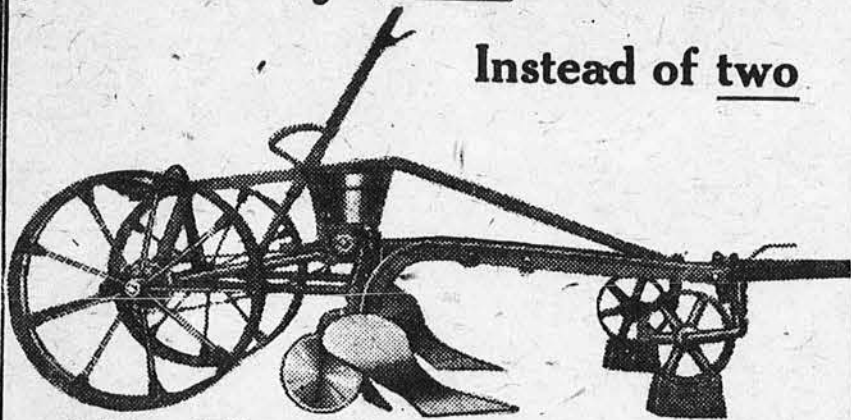
A little kafir has gone to market from this locality of late for a price of but 40 cents a bushel. Even this low price would look large to the farmers of the Southwest, where, by reason of the long haul and very high freight rates, not more than 20 cents a hundred pounds can be obtained. Under such conditions we certainly should make every effort to store the crop against the shortage which is certain to come. I know that kafir is very difficult to keep in good condition, but if the bin is provided with box ventilators dry kafir could be kept over almost every summer if weevil was not present. These ventilators are made by nailing four boards 6 inches wide together. These are made as long or as wide as the bin and are put in approximately every 2-foot layer of grain and about 4 feet apart. It is some trouble to make them, but it is worse to have to sell kafir for 20 cents a hundred. Even at the price paid here, 40 cents a bushel, a dozen eggs at 42 cents, the price paid today, will buy 1 bushel of kafir and leave a little over. Think of it! One dozen eggs paying for more than 1 bushel of kafir. The chickens should certainly be well fed this year.

A Good Record

This insurance company, which is always referred to by farmers as "the Grange Insurance Company," has as

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Instead of two



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Chase-Tinsman offers a new machine, designed for the Midwest farmer.

You will find the new Chase-Tinsman Two-Row Lister is economical of labor, horse-power and shed space.

It plants the seed at a uniform depth and displaces the lister and the drill planter.

In the interests of economy and efficiency, it will pay you to investigate this machine before planning spring work.

CHASE-TINSMAN PLOW CO.

732 West P Street,

Lincoln, Nebraska

Why Implements are High

FARMERS who have been expecting some immediate relief in the prices of implements, will be disappointed. The fault is not with the implement makers nor the dealers. The reason is that the materials of which the implements now coming to market were made increased in price during 1920. The following table gives the contract price of materials delivered, also labor, of a large manufacturer of implements with the percentage of increases.

Material	1915 Cost	1919 Cost	1920 Cost	Per cent Increase		
				1919 over 1915	1920 over 1915	1920 over 1919
Bessemer steel bars.....	\$1.38 cwt.	\$2.70 cwt.	\$2.84 cwt.	95.7	105.8	5.1
Common iron bars.....	1.35 cwt.	2.70 cwt.	3.89 cwt.	100	188.1	44
Old rail steel.....	1.15 cwt.	2.55 cwt.	3.65 cwt.	121.7	217.3	43.1
Cold rolled steel.....	1.65 cwt.	3.75 cwt.	4.74 cwt.	127.2	187.2	26.4
Sheet steel, No. 9, 10 ga....	1.67 cwt.	3.90 cwt.	4.04 cwt.	133.5	144	3.5
Soft center plow steel (reg. mold shares).....	4.65 cwt.	9.85 cwt.	11.49 cwt.	111.8	147	16.6
Disk harrows base.....	2.90 cwt.	7.35 cwt.	8.99 cwt.	153.4	210	22.3
Coulters blades, 15x5-32.....	40.00 c.p.s.	85.00 c.p.s.	103.00 c.p.s.	112.5	157.5	21.1
Pig iron.....	14.10 G.T.	29.40 G.T.	44.95 G.T.	109.5	218.7	52.8
Malleable.....	3.30 cwt.	8.25 cwt.	12.00 cwt.	150	263.6	45.4
Yellow pine pole stock.....	40.00 m.ft.	75.00 m.ft.	110.00 m.ft.	150	324.2	69.6
Cotton duck, 47-in. No. 7.....	32.00 yd.	84.00 yd.	114.75 yd.	182.5	285.5	36.6
Cotton duck, 47-in. No. 8.....	32.00 yd.	84.00 yd.	114.75 yd.	182.5	285.5	36.6

On top of these increases in material is a labor increase for 1920 over 1919, of nearly 12 per cent. Also an increase in freight rates since 1919 of 101 per cent.

To meet this cost increase further advances in implement prices of from 10 to 15 per cent were necessary, say the implement makers, but were not made because of the rapid decline in crop values. In taking this loss implement manufacturers are facing little if any profit on this year's operations and in some cases are pocketing a substantial loss.

Tom McNeal's Answers

Who Would Inherit

C and D married and had no children. The property is all in the wife's name. If she dies without will can her husband hold all the property, or could her brothers and sisters hold a share? M. T. Iola, Kan.

The husband would inherit all the property.

Unclaimed Real Estate

When real estate is left by a father to his son, the whereabouts of the son being unknown, and no knowledge as to his whereabouts have been obtained for more than ten years, does the property revert to the state, or to the other heirs? R. S. Wichita, Kan.

Unless there was some provision in the will for a different disposition of the estate, it would go to the nearest heirs of the son.

Children's Rights

A who is a resident of Missouri, dies, leaving a second wife and three children by first deceased wife. They are of age. What share of the property do they get by law? These children have never been notified of any settlement. How could they obtain their just rights? J. L. D. Independence, Mo.

If there was no will, the wife under the Missouri law would be entitled to a dower of one-third. The children should apply to the probate court of the county in which the estate is located.

United States Land Loan Bank

The secretary-treasurer of the Government Land Loan Association tells us that the Wichita bank is not doing business on account of a suit pending against them. Will you please tell us about this and when may we expect this suit to be settled? H. P. Fredonia, Kan.

There is a suit pending in the Supreme Court of the United States to test the validity of the Federal Land Loan Bank act and I think it is true that the Federal Land Loan banks suspended loans during the pendency of this suit. I cannot say when the suit will be settled, but presume it will be very soon.

Taxing of Unused Land

I would like to have your opinion for taxing unused or unoccupied land held for speculative purposes. I think where one comes in possession of such property, he should either be compelled to sell it at the price at which it was offered before he came into possession, or should have to pay taxes on it valued at the same price. H. G. M. Salina, Kan.

Land held for speculation should be taxed, in my judgment, at a rate which would compel the owner of it either to sell the land to some one who will cultivate it or cultivate it himself. In other words, the taxing powers should be used to discriminate against the speculator.

Division Fence

A is a home-owner; B an absentee land-owner with the farms of the two joining. A few years ago each built half of a division fence. About a year ago C, a tenant of B's, thru carelessness burned a part of B's fence. A has failed in getting either B or the tenant to replace it. What can he do? Can he compel B, the owner of the fence, to replace it? Can B remove what is left of his part of the line fence? R. K. T. Lenora, Kan.

A can compel B to build his half of the fence. The course for him to pursue is to call the township fence viewers and have an allotment of the fence made by them. Then if B refuses to put up his part of the fence, A can build it and collect the cost of the same from B.

Getting a Marriage License

Has a man the right under the laws of Kansas to send his brother to get his marriage license, if he is physically incapacitated from going to the probate court himself? Liberal, Kan. C. M. H.

Apparently our law does not contemplate the issuing of marriage licenses to any one except the applicant. The language of the statute is as follows:

"That the probate judges of the several counties in this state, when applied to for that purpose by any person legally entitled to a marriage license, shall issue a marriage license in substance as follows:"—and then follows the form of the marriage license.

However, if the party desiring the license could make out his application in writing and send it by his brother and the probate court was satisfied that the application was written by the person desiring the license and made in good faith, I do not believe that it would be any violation of the law for the court to issue such license, because it would really be the application of the person himself.

"Pays 500% on Money Invested"

Clarence Wright, a farmer and stockman of Perry, Missouri, makes the statement that his John Deere Spreaders pay him 500% on money invested. Mr. Wright was only one among a large number of farmers who were asked by a prominent farm publisher, this question, "Do you think the manure spreader is a profitable investment?"

Every farmer who answered this question, and who owned or used a spreader stated that the manure spreader is a highly profitable investment. You ask your neighbors who own spreaders, and they too will tell you it's the best machinery investment you can make.

A Spreader Pays in More Than One Way

These men who have turned from the old fork method of distributing manure to the machine method, find that a spreader pays big in a number of different ways.



Manure Goes Twice as Far

These spreader users make manure go twice as far—the same quantity fertilizes more land more effectively because the manure is evenly distributed—its value is doubled.

With the mechanical spreader, they instantly control the amount of manure put on the land—the spread can be heavy or light to meet the needs of the soil and the crop.



Saves Extra Labor

Two men spreading with forks can not get out as much manure as one man can load and spread with a John Deere Spreader. Spreader users save and utilize every load of manure that is made because it takes less than half the time to load and spread it.



Manure Spreader Makes Top-Dressing Profitable

Only by using a good spreader can you do a thorough job of top dressing pasture and hay land, corn, etc. Top-dressing has proved a mighty profitable way to increase production.

What a Few Other Farmers Said:

A. A. Baker, Winnetoon, Neb., says: "The manure spreader is the best investment a farmer can make."

Harry L. Gregg, Hamilton, Mo., says: "By using the manure spreader the amount of labor is reduced 50%, and therefore, we are inclined to save more manure. Since using spreaders we make and haul 50% more than by the old method."

Sheldon Shaklee, of Woodhull, Ill., Route No. 2 says: "The spreader gets the biggest returns in the shortest time."

Robert Test, Stoutland, Mo., says: "The spreader is a great labor saver and land builder."

Doubles Fertilizing Value of Manure

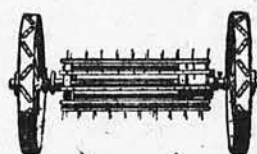
Manure—the greatest of all fertilizers—is of value only to the extent that it is judiciously used. You can double its fertilizing value with a John Deere Spreader. This is the big reason why this machine makes a profitable investment at twice its cost.

Don't Delay Buying a Good Spreader

Get your order placed at once for a good spreader. Get the full advantages the spreader gives you on every load of manure you have to haul—the saving of labor, the distribution, the control of the quantity of manure to meet the soil's needs.

Look Over the John Deere Spreader

Go to your John Deere dealer and look over the John Deere Spreader. Notice its extreme simplicity—no clutches, no chains, no adjustments and only one beater.



See the Beater on the Axle

Notice that the beater and the main working parts of the John Deere Spreader are mounted directly on the axle. This permits extreme simplicity, and working parts that can not get out of line to cause binding, heavy draft and breakage.

**JOHN DEERE,
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The illustration shows the beater drive gears with one side of gear case removed. This simple gear arrangement, much like a triple-geared horsepower, insures effective transmission of power. The gears operate in a bath of oil—they will last for many years.



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On no other spreader can you get this valuable combination. The John Deere is so easy to load that the manure is in the box before the hard part of lifting manure comes. The high drive wheels insure extra traction and light draft.



The Straw Spreading Attachment

You can get a perfect straw spreading attachment at any time for the John Deere Spreader. With the John Deere Spreader with straw spreading attachment you can utilize to the fullest extent two valuable fertilizers—barnyard manure and straw.

It's the extra bushels per acre that count—there's where your big profits lie—and here is where the John Deere Spreader fits in. Get the extra profits that its use makes possible.

Three Books You Will Want—FREE

"Soil Fertilizers" is crammed full of valuable information on barnyard manure, how to preserve it, when, and how to spread it to get the most of it. Written by Dr. W. E. Taylor, an agricultural authority.

"Better Farm Implements", illustrates and describes the full line of John Deere labor-saving implements—a valuable reference book for your library.

John Deere Spreader booklet illustrates and describes fully the construction and operating advantages of the John Deere Spreader. To get these books free, drop a postcard to John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Package S-311.

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Have you noticed how many of your neighbors are now reading Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze?

Our Kansas Farm Homes

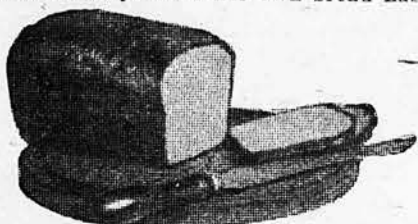
Mrs. Ida Migliario
-EDITOR-

Bread by Parcel Post

BY CLEMENTINE PADDLEFORD

"Hurry up, hurry up, bakerman,
Bake me a loaf as fast as you can."

The modern country housewife is giving the old nursery rhyme this new and up-to-date translation. The question as to whether the farmer's wife should always bake her own bread has



been argued pro and con. Ten years ago there would have been no occasion for such a question. She baked her own bread because there was nothing else for her to do. But conditions have changed which give reason for the arguments of today.

Baker's bread now is superior to that of five years ago. It is made from the highest grade of materials, under sanitary conditions, and by the most scientific methods.

The objection to using baker's bread in the farm home used to be the difficulty in obtaining it. This difficulty has been overcome by the housewives of the rural district in one of our Kansas communities. The women determine the amount of bread their families require, place their order with their grocer and he sends it to them on certain days in the week by parcel post.

Why Dread Letter Writing?

BY MRS. MARTHA M. CURTIS

When you are sitting in a comfortable chair dreading to write the letters you owe, why not think what a "letterless" world would be? Wouldn't it be lonesome when away from home not to hear from mother or any of the friends? After having such thoughts, surely, it will be easier to write the few lines.

This business of letter writing is largely a matter of habit. When a person decides to make the duty a pleasure, half the victory is won.

Of course, there is the post card. It's made especially for those hurried individuals who believe they do not have time to sit down with a pen in their hands. It can bring a message, but not a personal one. At least it gives the impression that many persons, providing they had sufficient curiosity, could have read the words while they were on the journey.

The post card does have a purpose. Its inventor did not intend it to take the place of a letter, but merely to provide a method of sending a short, impersonal note.

The correspondence card, enclosed in an envelope, has more individuality. Ordinarily it is somewhat smaller than a post card so that only a small letter can be written on it.

Nothing is more appropriate to use in sending the thank you after Christmas or at any other time when a friend has been especially kind than these cards. And for any occasion when there isn't time for a longer letter, the correspondence card may be used.

Stationery in many shapes, sizes and colors can be purchased today. There is this much about it, however, simplicity should be considered in making a purchase. Plain white paper is always in excellent taste, altho the lightly tinted ones may be used if one prefers. The paper can be decorated with an initial, a monogram or a narrow border of gold, silver or other colors. The envelope may be long and narrow, square or the usual rectangle, somewhat longer than wide.

The stationery shown in shops for men is plain and somewhat larger than that used by women. Many men pre-

fer to use tablet paper in single sheets and this is certainly more acceptable in the business world. Children's writing paper is small; in fact, quite tiny. Frequently it is decorated with pictures of animals, children or the leading Mother Goose characters.

Good form dictates that the address of the writer and the date of writing be placed in the upper right hand corner of the first page. This matter of the date shouldn't be overlooked. Women are accused of omitting this necessary detail or of writing the day of the week. In many instances the exact date of writing is needed in the interpretation of the letter.

There is no purpose for writing a letter if it is not legible. Particularly is this true in business. A neat, carefully written letter, even if the handwriting is not perfect, makes a good impression on a business man or woman.

Letters written with pen and ink are usually neater than those written with a lead pencil, and many times more legible. Unless the lead is hard, it may smear and if it is hard, it may give a faint writing which is difficult to read.

The fountain pen has a place in the farm home. It is much easier to write with than the pen which has to be dipped in the ink every few seconds. And in families where there are children, the fountain pen avoids many bottles of ink from being spilled. When

A Vegetable "Roast"

The other day I treated my family to "Boston Roast." I mashed 1 pound can of kidney beans—the other kind will do as well—and added ½ pound of grated commercial cheese and sufficient bread crumbs to make the mixture stiff enough to be formed into a roll. I baked the roast in a moderate oven, basting it occasionally with butter and water. It was served with tomato sauce and I also had that day creamed little white onions. The family was as well pleased as if a real roast of meat had been served in place of the vegetable and cheese combination. Mrs. Kathleen Armour.

there is a fountain pen, the ink bottle can be kept in a secluded drawer or on a shelf where little hands cannot reach it.

Some persons who are not accustomed to writing with pen and ink and the small children will find the metal pencils which contain lead convenient.

No sharpening is necessary. When the lead wears down, more can be secured by screwing the top of the pencil.

The writing desk is a worth while investment. It not only aids the children in acquiring the ability to write letters, but also helps mother and father to keep in touch with their friends. More than that, it has a business value. It provides a place to keep account of the business of the farm and the household. A typewriter is a business asset in the farm house when there is considerable correspondence.

If there is not a desk, a table with a drawer can be substituted. In the drawer the paper, envelopes, ink, pencils, blotters, erasers and other tools can be kept.

Remember this one thing in letter writing—the letter and what you say in it may live many years. It doesn't pay to make statements for which you may be sorry. The spoken word, accompanied with facial expression, sounds very different from the written word which stands for itself and your thoughts.

If you would not be forgotten as soon as you are dead, either write things worth reading or read things.

Cocoa Makes the Family Smile

BY MRS. NELL B. NICHOLS

Wise is the housekeeper who keeps a can of cocoa on the cupboard shelf. Its flavor, universally liked, offers opportunity for making many palatable dishes. Its food value is worthy of consideration.

Ask any ex-soldier if he craved the chocolate taste while he was overseas. Watch the expression of his face when he tells of the days when he longed for a cup of steaming cocoa. Or notice baby's glee when you flavor his glass of milk with a little cocoa. There can be no better proof of the important place this food has in the diet.

Cocoa, however, is more than a flavor. After it is eaten and the flavor forgotten, the good work of the food goes on. It contains materials which nourish the body—substances which build muscle and supply energy for work.

Another creditable recommendation is its sanitary condition. Being put up in air tight and waterproof containers at the factory, there is no possibility of it becoming contaminated by handling on its long journey to the farm kitchen.

Cocoa is easy to use. Simply open the can, measure the amount called for in the recipe and dissolve it in all or a part of the liquid to be used. That's all there is to it. Here are a few recipes which may help in planning the dessert:

Cocoa Pudding Sauce

1 tablespoon butter ½ teaspoon vanilla
1½ tablespoons cocoa 3 tablespoons corn-
starch
½ cup sugar 1½ cups boiling water

Cream the butter and add the dry ingredients to it. Mix thoroughly. Gradually add the boiling water and let boil three minutes, stirring constantly.

Cocoa Hard Sauce

3 tablespoons butter 1½ cups powdered
1 tablespoon hot milk sugar
½ teaspoon vanilla

Beat the flavoring into the fat and stir in a quarter cup of the sifted sugar. Add a little hot milk, alternating it with the sugar until all is used.

Cocoa Pudding Delight

2 cups water ½ teaspoon vanilla
2 egg whites ½ teaspoon cinnamon
2 tablespoons corn- 3 tablespoons cocoa
starch 4 tablespoons water

Dissolve the cornstarch in the 4 tablespoons of cold water; add it to the 2 cups of boiling water. Stir until thick, then add the sugar and cocoa. Remove from the stove and add flavoring. Pour over the stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into a pudding dish and set in a cold place to harden. Serve with cream.

Economical Gingerbread

½ cup sour milk ½ teaspoon salt
1 cup molasses 5 tablespoons cocoa
1 teaspoon soda 1 teaspoon ginger
1 teaspoon cold water 1 teaspoon cinnamon
3 tablespoons shortening 2 cups flour

Mix the sour milk and molasses; add the soda dissolved in the cold water and the fat. Add the dry ingredients. Pour into cake tins and bake about 20 minutes in moderate oven. Cover with an icing before serving if you wish.

Fruit Pudding

2 tablespoons pearl ½ teaspoon salt
1 tapioca ½ cup sugar
2 cups cold water 2 cups apple sauce
2 tablespoons cocoa

Soak the tapioca over night in 1 cup of cold water. In the morning heat the other cup of water and add the dry ingredients, stirring until smooth. Add the tapioca and cook 10 minutes. Then place in a double boiler and cook until the tapioca is clear. Add apple sauce. Chill and serve with cream.

Cocoa Gelatin

1 tablespoon cocoa 1 tablespoon granu-
3 tablespoons sugar lated gelatin
¼ teaspoon salt ½ cup cold water
1 cup boiling water 3 eggs
1½ cups milk 1 teaspoon vanilla

Mix cocoa, sugar and salt. Add the mixture gradually to the boiling water, stirring constantly. Let boil 1 minute and then add the milk. When scalding

hot, slowly add the egg yolks, slightly beaten. Cook in a double boiler or over water until the mixture thickens. Swell gelatin in cold water, add hot mixture and stir until dissolved. Strain, set in pan of cold water and stir occasionally. When quite thick fold in the whites of the eggs beaten stiff and the vanilla. Mold, chill and serve with cream.

The Self Question Box

BY MRS. C. A. CAPPS

I do not pretend to be an authority on the perfect farm kitchen, but having lived a good many years in one that was far from satisfactory and having had the pleasure of turning it into a wholly attractive and convenient place, I feel that I have a few worth while ideas on the subject.

Assuming that there is no such thing as a perfect kitchen, your kitchen, therefore, can be remedied. So get your pencil and writing pad and after studying these things over answer the following questions with yes or no.

1—Is there plenty of light and ventilation?

2—Are walls, ceiling, floor, shelves, tables, and cupboards finished in such a way as to be cleaned easily?

3—Is there a fuel bin that can be filled from the outside?

4—Is there an inside entrance to the cellar?

5—A dumb waiter?

6—Is there a china and linen closet between kitchen and dining room that can be opened from either side?

7—Is there plenty of storage room for the materials needed in preparing a meal?

8—Are these materials, together with your working equipment, assembled in such a way as to avoid useless steps?

9—Is your work table on castors?

After answering these questions, check them and see what you can do to remedy conditions. No doubt there are a number of inexpensive things that can be done that would make your kitchen an ideal work shop.

Eleven Hundred Fifty Nine

If you plan to raise cucumbers or other products adapted to pickling purposes in your garden next summer, you may be interested in a recent bulletin from the United States Department of Agriculture. This booklet contains a brief description of the processes involved in pickling, and gives the methods by which it is believed the standard varieties of pickles can be prepared successfully at home.

The cucumber originated in the Far East, probably in India, some 3,000 years ago, says the bulletin, and traces the growth and cultivation in this land, explaining just how the production of pickles is accomplished by the lactic fermentation in brine. Suggestions for the equipment and supplies for brining and pickling, the processing and sorting of salt pickles, recipes for sour, sweet, mixed and dill pickles, along with the correct way to make sauerkraut, are treated in the pamphlet.

Vegetables other than cucumbers and cabbage may be preserved by means of a lactic fermentation in brine, and the bulletin relates the process, explaining the causes of failure in pickling and how to avoid them. If your pickles are soft or "slippery," if they are hollow, if they float, if they shrivel, there is good reason to believe that faulty methods have been employed in their making. If it is your practice to "green" your pickles by heating them with vinegar in a copper vessel, best find out whether or not your pickles are pure. Nor is the use of alum necessary to make firm pickles.

If these hints about the correct making of pure pickles interest you, write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin 1159, "Fermented Pickles."

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Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

"Peace to His Ashes" is said to be the epitaph on a London cook's tombstone. We have never felt sure whether his mortal remains were meant or some of his savory dishes. There are so many ways of using cold meat that the humble hash is likely to be a subject of jest. On the farm where boarding house dishes are not the rule, we have hash mostly in the winter. It is then that we sometimes over-estimate the wood choppers' appetites and have cold meat left to use in some way.

Those who never have tried using raw potatoes in hash will find it difficult to realize the difference it makes in the flavor of the dish. For fat in which to fry, we like smoked bacon far better than beef fat. A dish that is fried in beef fat must be kept exceedingly hot to be eaten with relish. Such is not true of bacon fat. As a change we sometimes mix the meat, bread and potatoes with egg and milk or merely with milk and bake in the oven. Tomato sauce or cream gravy may be used to help flavor such a dish.

One use for the magazines that accumulate in most houses is that of a tree wrapper. Young trees; unless protected, are likely to be robbed of their bark by rabbits. A long magazine tied twice about the tree will last as long as it is needed. Children delight to see the covers of some magazines many times. Such covers may be mounted in an inexpensive way by pasting them on oatmeal wall paper. A strip of this paper may be lightly pasted up as a frieze in children's rooms and changed when a fresh supply of pictures is desired.

"How would your father like to be called 'farmer' all the time instead of his name?" The teacher in our country school asked the pupils who persisted in addressing her as "teacher." It is not a title of low rank, but most teachers prefer to be treated as other people in other professions, and be called by their names. Much of the reason for the title "teacher" being used is the fact that such is the method of speaking in the home. We say "the preacher," "the teacher," or "the doctor," instead of using the name.

"How did you say sweet potatoes may be kept from turning dark in the can?" wrote a reader of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. We once told the method suggested in a canning club bulletin. This stated that sweet potatoes should be steamed until the skins may be removed easily, then placed in the cans hot and not cold dipped. The hotter the sweet potatoes are kept, the less likely are they to become dark, the bulletin stated.

We have sometimes thought the condition of the potatoes had much to do with their color. Some potatoes that have been in good condition when cooked for a meal have been canned cold and then sterilized without becoming dark. Others that were old and beginning to show dark lines have turned dark in the can even with the best of care. The best canned product is secured by canning fruit or vegetables at their best. If we wait until apples are beginning to rot before we can them, the sauce is not so good as it is when fresh, sound apples are used. The same is even more true of vegetables.

Women's Service Corner

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

How to Make Hominy

How is lye hominy made, and is there any way to can it?—A. T.

Allow 2 ounces of concentrated lye to 1 gallon of water. Boil until the lye is dissolved. Place corn in an enamel kettle, cover with the lye solution and boil until the black eyes and skin loosen. Lift the corn from the lye solution and rinse in clear water. It requires many rinse waters and a great deal of careful work to get the lye thoroughly washed from the corn. When washed and when the black eyes and hulls are removed, place the corn in a

kettle, cover with water and cook until tender. Fill cans with hominy to within ½ inch of the top, cover with weak salt water and process 2 hours in a hot water bath, either homemade or commercial. For further information about canning by the cold pack method, write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 839.

Tight Clothing is Harmful

What is the correct weight for a girl of 15 years? Should she wear tight clothing?—A Reader.

Since you do not state the girl's height, I cannot give you the exact weight but it should be about 125 pounds. Clothing should fit snugly enough to give the wearer a neat appearance but tight garments of any kind should not be worn by the growing girl.

Pruning Grape Vines

When and how should grape vines be pruned? How often should the pruning be done, and what other care should grape vines have? Also, when is the best season to set out strawberries?—A Reader.

For this information, write to Prof. Albert Dickens, Experiment Station, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., for bulletins which contain this information.

Refinishing Woodwork

The woodwork in my house is painted red. I would like to stain it. Can you tell me if I will have to remove the paint? If so, how should it be done?—Mrs. F. K.

To successfully stain woodwork that has been painted, it is necessary to remove all of the old paint. This can be done by scraping and sandpapering. In order that the stain will go on smoothly, have the wood absolutely clean before it is applied.

How About Spring Underwear?

9415—Men's and Boys' Pajamas. The coat of these pajamas may be made with an applied facing or with a high



neck and turn-back collar. Sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years, and 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches chest measure.

8515—Women's Camisole. Satin, Pussy Willow or A. B. C. silk may be used for this camisole. A touch of hand embroidery at each side of the front would make it attractive. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9309—Women's Corset Cover. The surplice sections may be finished with hemstitched hems and stitched to ribbon straps. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9404—Women's and Misses' Nightgown. This simple gown is gathered to a yoke at the back and front and may be made with a high neck or cut square without a collar. Sizes 16 and 18 years, and 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

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

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Be just as sure when you buy clothes as you are when you buy live stock!

Long experience has made you judge of the things you work with daily.

Our daily work, for 75 years, manufacturing men's clothing, has taught us what is the most dependable fabric for your clothes—year in and year out.

For wear—service—looks—most-for-dollar—you can't beat Clothcraft Serge Specials—tested by over a half million wearers.

This largest single clothing plant in America, specializes on common-sense clothing—makes the greatest number of serge suits—and sells them for less. Wouldn't you like to have actual samples of these long-wearing Clothcraft Serges, in blue, gray, and brown, just to test for yourself?

A little folder with a big message is yours for the asking—write for the folder today and feel safe the next time you need clothes. Just write, "Send Serge Folder" and address:

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My Alfalfa seed is all fresh, clean and of high germination. All Nebraska upland grown; no bottom land or grown under irrigation, as the latter is worthless unless grown under irrigation again.

Medium Red Clover—Most important of all clovers. My seed is grown on clean land and I clean all seed with the latest improved machines.

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Mill's Hardy Tested Varieties. Fine for windbreaks, hedges and lawn planting. All hardy, vigorous and well rooted. We ship everywhere. Write for free Evergreen book. Beautiful Evergreen Trees at moderate prices. **O. Hill Nursery Co., Box 223, Guelph, Ill.**

For Our Young Readers

Are You Running for Your Dinner or Your Life?

BY MAXINE MARSHTON

AMONG Aesop's fables is one about a dog. This particular dog was the fastest in the pack. But one day he gave chase to a rabbit and failed to catch it. Thereupon, the other dogs ridiculed his ability as a sprinter. He listened for some time to his companions' taunts, and then replied, "You must remember that the rabbit was running for his life, while I was only running for my dinner."



The incentive, then, is what adds power to one's faculties and inspires one to put the most or the least he can into his efforts.

The late Theodore Roosevelt was a sickly child. When he was a youngster attending public school, so the story goes, one morning before school had begun he was in his seat working hard on some difficult lesson. One of his schoolmates stepped over to him and said, "Ted, you're a fool to study so hard. Your father is a rich man and you don't have to go to school."

"I'm going to have an education," was Roosevelt's decisive answer. "I'm not," replied the other boy with equal emphasis. "I don't want to go to school and I'm going to be so mean that they will just have to expel me."

He was as good as his word. A few months later he was expelled and soon forgotten by his companions. Years later, when Roosevelt had become world-renowned, he was walking down the street of a certain city. A street cleaner stepped up and introduced himself. It was no other than the boy who "was so mean that they just had to expel him from school." But the years had shown him the error of his ways.

Several years ago a tall, slender and somewhat "seedy" looking young man walked with a confident step into a telegraph office. It was a large, important office, for over those wires

clicked news from all parts of the world. None but the most accurate and efficient operators could hold positions there. The young man applied for a position. The manager told him that he needed another operator badly and would give him a chance. If he could do the work the position was his as long as he wished it. As this "seedy" looking young man passed thru the room to the place assigned him the eyes of the various employes were fastened upon him. Many smiled and cast knowing glances at their companions, for well they knew what strenuous work was awaiting the new man, who scarcely looked as if he could "make good."

The young man looked neither to the right nor the left. He took his seat and his day's work began. As the hours passed and this youth turned off sheet after sheet of work with perfect coolness and utmost accuracy, the questioning glances of the other employes turned to looks of surprised admiration. They had never seen anyone like this new operator. Somewhere along the line, he had "been running for his life," and when opportunity knocked at his door he was ready to seize and hold it. The name of the young man was Thomas Edison—a name that ought to thrill and inspire every person who hears it.

Boys and girls, which are you doing—running for your dinners or your lives? If you are doing your work merely for your dinner, most assuredly you will not put the energy into it that you would if you were doing it to satisfy an overpowering ambition. Get the right incentive back of you and you will succeed.

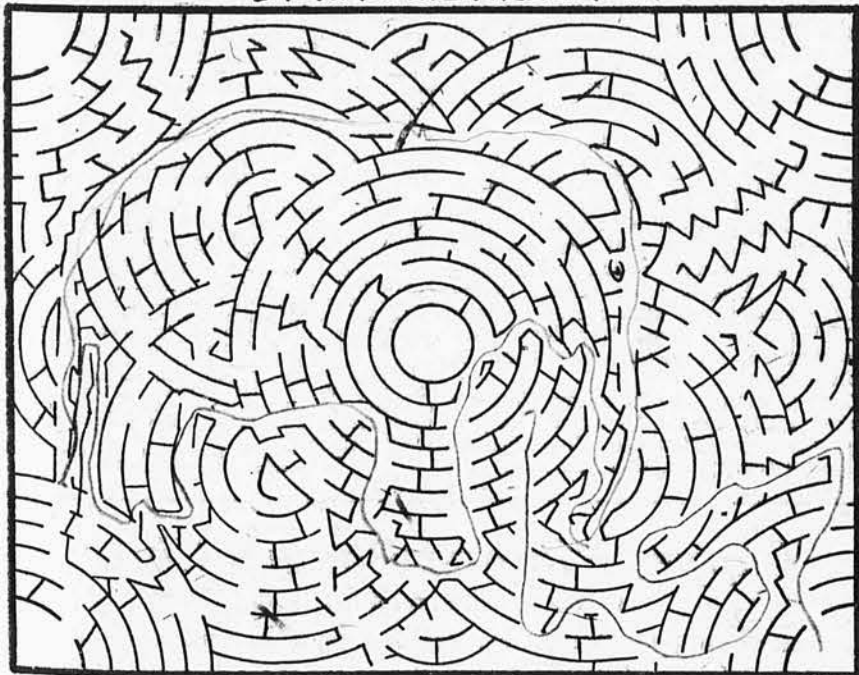
Likes Farm Life Best

The parts of the Mail and Breeze which I like best are "For Our Young Readers" and "The Capper Poultry Club." I have about 200 Plymouth Rock chickens. We live 14 miles out in the country. I would rather live here than in the city because I can do anything I wish out here. I am 14 years old.

Beatrice Gilliam.
Wallace Co., Kan.

MAZE

BY WALTER WELLMAN



Start at the lower left hand corner of the maze and follow the path, never crossing a line, until you come out at the place where you started. Trace the path with a soft pencil. What have you traced? To the first six boys and girls who send in correct answers we will give packages of postcards. Send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. The prize winners in the February 5 puzzle, Can You Fill the Blanks? are: Martha Pundt, Clifford Higer, Clarence Higer, Junieta Harbes, Cora Wilson and Winifred Carlson. Little Miss Betty doesn't really spell as badly as some of you thought. Only one word is misspelled—o—on. The other words are: oven, not, egg, see, let, owe, are, die, ale, ere, aid, act, aqua, cut, ebb, and, off, elk, ore, ark, oar, ace, age, Amy and afar.

If There's Any Question

whether coffee causes
sleepless nights follow-
ed by drowsy days—
change to

INSTANT POSTUM

This table drink is pure
and wholesome, has a flavor
that pleases, and is made
instantly in the cup.

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Postum strong or mild to
suit individual taste, there
is no waste, and whether
you need one cup or ten—
it's always ready.

"There's a Reason" for Postum

Made by Postum Cereal Company, Inc.
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First: It is sold at a moderate price. You save when you buy it.

Second: It has more than the ordinary leavening strength, therefore, you use less.

Third: There are no failures—it always makes the sweetest, most palatable of foods.

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YOU SAVE

WHEN YOU BUY IT • WHEN YOU USE IT



CALUMET BAKING POWDER

Fifth: It is the best Baking Powder that can be produced. Was given highest awards at World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago; Paris Exposition, Paris, France.

Sixth: It contains only such ingredients as have been officially approved by the United States Food Authorities.

The finest quality Baking Powder—at the most economical cost. "The Biggest Bargain That Goes into the Kitchen Today."

Pound can of Calumet contains full 16 oz. Some baking powders come in 12 oz. instead of 16 oz. cans. Be sure you get a pound when you want it.

Calumet Nut Cookie Recipe

— $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 2
eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup
flour, 1 level tea-
spoon Calumet
Baking Powder,
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup chopped
nuts, 1 teaspoon
lemon juice.
Then mix in the
regular way.

Biggest Hatches Strongest Chicks

That's what you'll get with my Belle City Hatching Outfit. My Free Book "Hatching Facts" tells how—write for it.

Get into this profit-paying business now—you can't lose—it's money for you right from the start; early hatches pay best. Be independent—make all the profit by doing your own hatching the quickest, surest and easiest way with my

\$15.95 140-Egg Champion Belle City Incubator

With Fibre-Board Double-Walled Construction used for over sixteen years—Copper Hot-Water Tank—Self-Regulating Safety Lamp—Thermometer and Holder—Deep Chick Nursery—Egg Tester.

\$9.95 buys 140-Chick Hot-Water, Double-Walled Belle City Brooder—Guaranteed to raise the chicks. You save \$1.95 ordering both together—a complete Hatching Outfit for only **\$23.95**

Express Prepaid East of Rockies

And allowed to points beyond. With this Guaranteed Hatching Outfit and my complete Guide Book for setting up and operating, your success is sure—vouched for by over 871,000 users. Save time—thousands order direct from my advertisements every year. Order now and easily share in my special

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Or write me today for Free Book, "Hatching Facts" and get all the particulars. It gives newest ideas, easiest plans and quickest ways to make poultry pay big. Jim Rohan, Pres.

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



Why Let Them Die?

THOUSANDS upon thousands of baby chicks die because of improper brooding. Why should you let these dollars slip through your hands when you can obtain

BUCKEYE COLONY BROODERS

These brooders have made three chicks grow where one grew before, have reduced the labor to a fourth and the cost to a third; have turned chicken raising from an unprofitable venture to a certain industry.

Wherever poultry raisers talk about their success, there you will find Buckeye users. Buckeye Colony Brooders have taken the risk out of the business, and a hundred thousand users proclaim their merit.

Ask the Buckeye User—He Knows!

Burn coal or kerosene. Self-regulating, sanitary and economical. Endorsed by experimental stations, agricultural colleges and county agents everywhere.

Send a postal for a Buckeye catalog that tells why Buckeye equipment makes poultry raising profitable, why you run no risks in its use and why it is universally recommended. Address the factory.

The Buckeye Incubator Co.
447 Euclid Avenue Springfield, Ohio



You Take No Risk With An Ironclad Incubator

Both For **\$19.75**

FREIGHT PAID EAST OF ROCKIES

When you buy an Ironclad Incubator and Brooder you take no risk. You get machines which have been on the market for years. Machines made of the very best material—by expert workmen—machines that give high percentage hatches and stand up for years. You simply can't go wrong in buying Ironclads. We give 80 days' trial. Money back if not satisfied, and we pay return freight charges.

150-Egg Incubator 150-Chick Brooder

Incubator made of genuine California Redwood, covered with heavy galvanized iron, triple wall, asbestos lining, deep chick nursery, hot water heat, copper and boiler, self-regulating, Tyco's thermometer, glass in door, everything complete and built to last. Shipped set up, all ready to use. Ten Year guarantee. Catalog free or order direct from this ad. You take no risk.

IRONCLAD Incubator Co., Box 75, Racine, Wis.



GERMOZONE

"the Best Remedy for Poultry and Pet Stock"

The old reliable, proven remedy for Roup, Colds, Canker, Swelled Head, Bowel Trouble, Snuffles, Wounds, Sores, Loss of Fur or Feathers, Skin Disease, Etc.

H. A. Kiewert, 5042 N. Long Ave., Chicago, Ill., says: "I had some of the worst kind of cases of roup in my chickens and I thought I would not save any, but I have saved these birds, thanks to Germozone." H. A. Haines, Rosalia, Kan.: "If we had tried Germozone at first it would have saved us \$1,000 worth of expensive experiments." Mrs. T. A. Morley, Gallien, Mich.: "Have used Germozone 17 years and could not get along without it." E. W. Thiel, Waukesha, Wis.: "I have used your Germozone for white diarrhoea in baby chicks and sure got wonderful results. I also use it right along on grown fowls."

Germozone is sold by most drug, seed and poultry supply dealers, or mailed postpaid in 25c, 75c and \$1.50 packages, from Omaha. Poultry Book and Book on Diseases FREE.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. F-5, OMAHA, NEB.

Extra Fine Baby Chicks

By Mail—Safe Shipment Guaranteed

Special Stock Rhode Island Red Chicks from our famous flocks direct to you by mail. Will become big producers. Make your flocks extra fine. Save money. Send for big Chick Catalog Today. IT'S FREE!

Red Feather Hatchery
2904 B St. Omaha, Neb.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.



Capper Poultry Club

Your County Needs You. Will You Enroll?

BY MRS. LUCILE ELLIS
Club Manager

CAPPER Poultry club girls all over Kansas are experiencing the joy of ownership, of having money in the bank and being able to buy some of the things which they've been wanting for a long time. Isn't that enough to make any girl happy? But in addition to these things, there's the proud and happy feeling because of the prizes won in last year's contest. "I certainly was pleased when I read that I had won the trio of White Plymouth Rocks offered by Mrs. Bryan, and I am wearing a smile that won't come off," wrote Alice Hansen of Rooks county. "I think the Capper Poultry club is simply great as it makes a girl feel so independent to have chickens of her own and some spending money."

Ethel Ellis of Coffey county will pay for music lessons with her prize money. "I was greatly surprised when I learned that I won first prize of \$10 in the associate membership contest," wrote Ethel. "I wish to thank you for it and the check for \$2.50, my prize for helping Coffey county win the pep trophy."

"I could scarcely believe my ears when mamma told me that I won second prize in the associate division," said Rubie Guffey of Linn county in a recent letter. I am planning to put my money in the bank and use it to help buy my clothes and pay my tuition while attending school in town."

There's pep in Linn county and quality stock, too, which is proved by the fine showing which these girls made in last year's contest. "According to the club story announcing the prize winners, my team mates and I won a total of \$117 in pep prizes, cash prizes and breeders' prizes. We are very proud of the showing we made," wrote Elva Howerton, their leader. Elva is planning to invest her prize money in a fine cockerel to go with her contest pen pullets and says she is banking most of her profits and some day will buy a nice piano.

Pep Race Begins April 1

In order to give every county the opportunity to begin the race for the pep trophy without a handicap in number of members and points, the race will not begin until April 1, and points will not be counted until then. So get your friends lined up, choose your colors and officers and be all ready to make a dash for the pep trophy April 1. It's my ambition to have at least 50 counties in the race this year, so as to make it interesting both for spectators and those competing.

"Talking about the club being bigger this year, I should say it will. Anyway, Saline county will have more members than it had last year," wrote Thelma Boyer of that county. Linn, Coffey and Leavenworth are the only counties so far with complete membership, but Harper has nine, Rooks eight, Cloud seven and there are several others with more than five members that will be up with the others in another month.

"I was mighty proud to see that we ranked ninth in the race for the pep trophy last year," wrote Alice Hansen of Rooks county, "and it has made me

even more eager to be in the race this year. I am sure we will have a full membership, and as we are planning to work harder than ever, I believe we will come out nearer the top."

The application coupon will be run only a few more times, but this will give every farm girl an opportunity to join us and share our good times and profits. Mrs. E. G. Rambo of Cowley county said, "I am sure if more folks realized the great benefits to be derived from club work, there would be no difficulty in obtaining complete membership." I think the girls and mothers who were members last year more than proved the advantages to be gained from club work.

Want Some Good Stock?

Club members still have some good breeding stock on hand which they will sell at reasonable prices. Florence Sponenberg of R. 1, Rago, Kan., has 10 Silver Wyandotte cockerels that she will sell for \$3 apiece. Grace Barrett, who lives at R. 4, Abilene, Kan., has eight Single Comb Rhode Island Reds of the H. A. Meier strain. She will sell them for \$3 to \$5 apiece. Her sister, Helen, has six Buff Orpington cockerels for sale at the same price. Alice Pressnall, R. 1, Munden, Kan., has on hand some very choice White Wyandotte pullets and cockerels. Anyone ordering chickens from these girls will receive high class, standard-bred fowls worth in most instances more than is paid for them.

Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching, both from a dark and light pen, may be obtained from Mrs. A. B. Gregg of McCune, Kan. Mrs. Gregg carried off second prize in the mothers' contest last year.

"May I set the eggs laid by my contest chickens under my mother's hens?" This is a question frequently asked by new members. It doesn't make any difference how you hatch your eggs, under your mother's hen or in an incubator, just so they are laid by your contest chickens. However, it is against the rules to purchase eggs and consider the chickens hatched from them as contest chickens. I want you to be successful, to come out at the close of the contest with a good profit. If I can help you in any way, be sure to let me know.

A Prize Winner's Story

I purchased two settings of White Wyandotte eggs from H. A. Dressler, March 3, 1920. One hen left her nest, which caused the loss of one setting. Eight chicks hatched from the other setting, so I had to buy 12 more eggs. This made my contest chickens cost \$4.95.

I kept my chicks in a small house with a board floor, turning them into a small yard on warm days. I fed them bread soaked in milk, little chick food, or hard boiled eggs five times a day until they were 3 weeks old. I also gave them plenty of water and sand. When they were 4 weeks old, I turned them out of the pen, letting them range with the hen. Only one of my chicks got sick. It had sore eyes from the first. I doctored it, but it finally became so bad, I had to kill it. A coyote caught one of my cockerels, but I raised the other 18.

At the Coffey County fair a \$10 prize was offered by the Farmers Produce company for the biggest and best display. I took all of my contest chickens and won that prize and two others. I also won seven prizes at the Key West fair at Lebo. I sold seven cockerels to Mr. Dressler for \$15, mother used one at home and I am going to keep the 10 pullets.

My pullets began laying in October and (Continued on Page 29.)

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Managers: Earle H. Whitman, Pig Club. Mrs. Lucile A. Ellis, Poultry Club.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of

.....county in the Capper.....Club.
(Write pig or poultry club)

Signed..... Age.....

Approved..... Parent or Guardian

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

Age Limit: Boys 12 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18.

Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

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

Fresh Air in Pneumonia

Pneumonia is such a dangerous disease that any item of treatment supposed to help a patient to recovery is extremely important. If every person would make it a rule to go to bed as soon as a "bad cold" develops, and stay there until better, the death list from pneumonia would be reduced 50 per cent.

The breathing is so labored in this disease and the lungs are so poorly able to distribute the air they get that it is extremely important to have it of the best quality. This means that the air should be fresh, but not that the room shall be cold. It is quite possible to have fresh air in a warm room, and at the same time avoid dangerous drafts.

One of the most regrettable mistakes made in any army hospital in the late war was the order given for pneumonia wards to have all windows and doors wide open in all weathers, night and day. While it lasted the mortality from pneumonia was frightful.

Soon this was superseded by an order to keep the patients warm. Windows were opened but no drafts permitted. Artificial heat was applied to the patients. Cotton jackets were worn and the wards were kept warm but fresh. The result was that the death rate was reduced to less than 25 per cent of the former rate.

Fresh air is good; it is necessary; but it must be given without chilling the patient.

Questions and Answers

Please tell me why my doctor is so opposed to acetanilide tablets for neuritis and neuralgia. Quinine affects my hearing. We always have used the acetanilide with excellent results for 25 years or more, but my Kansas doctor shuns it like poison.

M. S. J.

Acetanilide is a coal-tar product, depressing in action and habit forming. It is a dangerous drug for family use and your doctor shows wisdom in banning it.

Remedy for Pyorrhea

Can you give me a sure cure for pyorrhea?

A. W.

Pyorrhea is not easily cured. It is a destructive, purulent process that attacks not so much the teeth themselves as the bony processes in which they are held. It is not a disease that can be cured at home. It requires very careful dental working in draining pus pockets and scaling and polishing the teeth, and also requires medical treatment by a physician to build up the system.

Low Temperature

Will you please tell me whether it is natural for a woman's temperature not to register above 97? I am 32 years old and nursing a baby 4 months old. I am doing my own housework, but feel draggy and tired.

G. B.

It is not uncommon for a woman under such circumstances to have a low temperature during a part of the day. Probably it would register a little higher if the lips were tightly closed and the instrument held for 5 minutes. You need more rest and better nourishment. You may be taking enough food but I doubt whether you are digesting it. Drink a great deal of milk. Take it in puddings, and custards and soups and in drinks such as cocoa. Lie down for at least an hour in the afternoon and be sure to get 8 or 9 hours sleep at night.

Head Noises

I am 55 years old and for the past three years have been troubled with "head noises." I am very nervous and at times my blood pressure is slightly above normal. Nervousness came with the head noises and since a severe attack of the influenza two years ago, my hearing has been failing. What causes head noises? Why are they worse at times? Can they be relieved? Will they affect my hearing?

MRS. M. P.

I think your head noises are due to middle ear catarrh. This also is the

thing that is affecting your hearing. There is no special medical treatment available for general use that will do you any good. The thing to do is take a great deal of rest, keep down your nervousness as much as possible and make up your mind that you will not exaggerate the irritation of the head noises. If you are able to take treatment of a nose and throat specialist, do so, but his treatment will do no good unless you also observe the other matters.

Removing Tonsils

A throat specialist said I should have my tonsils and adenoids removed and some nose work done. Is it very painful to have the tonsils removed, also the adenoids? Should a person take ether before having the operation performed?

A. R.

Throat specialists can remove both tonsils and adenoids from adult persons without giving more than a local anesthetic. It works without much pain when the tonsils are not adherent. In cases of adhesions, where much dissecting must be done it is a painful treatment and I would rather advise a patient to take ether, which is the safest general anesthetic.

Scalp Disease

What is the remedy to cure falling out of hair? I had the typhoid fever about four months ago and for the last month my hair has been coming out.

L. N.

You need no remedy except to build up your health in the proper way. It is very common for the hair to fall out after wasting diseases such as typhoid fever, but the rule is that it comes back better than ever. Keep the scalp vigorous by proper brushing and wait for the new hair to grow.

J. B. C.

Your case is too complicated for me to answer you in this column. You need a very thorough physical examination, including analysis of urine and an X-Ray examination of the stomach.

Quality in Poultry

A hen, in order to be classed as a genuinely good one, should be equally capable of going into the show ring and taking a ribbon or of going on the yard and making a record as a layer. And the breeder, in order to get the advantage of the best and broadest markets, must breed for a combination of utility and standard quality instead of following the tendency to become either a fancier or a utility breeder. That is the advice of Robert B. Slocum, Poultry Specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture, and it is based largely on results obtained on the poultry farm of the Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Md., where many of the exhibition males used have 200-egg production in their pedigrees.

"Except in a few more or less isolated cases," says Mr. Slocum, "there is nothing in the standard requirements directly opposed to utility, and the buyers during the past few years have shown an increasingly insistent demand for fowls that have egg-producing ability back of them."

Fanciers, Mr. Slocum points out, are too prone to put the appearance of the fowl above anything else and thus to neglect the egg-laying quality, while on the other hand unsuccessful fanciers are likely to turn completely to the egg-producing side of breeding without any attention to "points." Either of these attitudes, he says, is an obstruction to the best development of poultry raising in the United States.

"The Department of Agriculture," he continues, "encourages poultry breeders to develop flocks along breeding lines to obtain a combination of good production, vigor, and uniform standard type. That goal is readily attainable thru careful selection of breeding stock, and those who follow the policy suggested may confidently expect the most attractive markets."

Hogs should be kept off feed about 15 hours before slaughtering. It also is essential that hogs be kept as quiet as possible before butchering and not chased or beaten. Rough treatment will bruise the animal or cause a rise in temperature.

WOMEN FOLKS!

YOU CAN MAKE THIS DRESS-FORM EASILY IN YOUR HOME AT A TOTAL COST OF ONE DOLLAR

A Special Introductory Offer

To make the Liberty Dress Form the only things required are a needle and thread, a pair of scissors and a bowl of water, and the Liberty Dress Form set. The form is easily shaped on your figure. A friend, daughter or your husband can do it in an hour. It requires no skill—merely the following of simple directions enclosed in the box. And when it is completed you have a dress form on which you can fit your dresses accurately. *It is your figure reproduced exactly.*

More Style

Think of the improvement in the fit of your clothes! Proper fitting is all important in making a stylish waist, dress or suit. That is why ordinary dress forms don't always do. The Liberty Dress Form does away with all doubts and fears about fitting, because it reproduces your figure exactly.

How easy it would be to take some silk or other dainty material and in a spare hour or two run up a pretty little blouse for Easter with the help of your Liberty Dress Form—a blouse that really and truly fits—with no need for later alterations and trouble. Or a substantial house dress of gingham! No fuss or bother trying the half-finished garment on yourself or on a dress form that does not truly

represent your figure. The cost of the Liberty Dress Form is so small that you can easily provide one for each of the womenfolk in your family, and thus save all dress-maker's bills.

Used by U. S. Demonstration Agents

Don't think of the Liberty Dress Form as something new and untried. Demonstration Agents of the United States Department of Agriculture have been busy making dress forms exactly like this in many communities throughout the country. They are demonstrating how quickly and simply these forms are made—urging women to make them in their own homes, thus saving the cost of expensive mechanically-regulated or papier-mâché forms and the trouble of putting the dress on a living model.

Already thousands of these forms have been made and are in successful use in many homes.

Act Now

Fill out and mail coupon below along with your dollar—now. You will then receive the Liberty Dress Form set in ample time to make up your Easter clothes. The set is made for 3 sizes—small, medium and large and consists of a shirt of special make for this purpose, a sponge, a full supply of tape and complete instructions for making. The picture above shows how the dress form will appear when completed. Don't delay. Send now.



Liberty Paper Company, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y.:—Enclosed is one dollar, for which please send me, post-paid, the Liberty Dress Form Set, as advertised.

Name

Size: (Check size) Small..... Medium..... Large.....
(under 28" bust) (28" to 36" bust) (over 36" bust)

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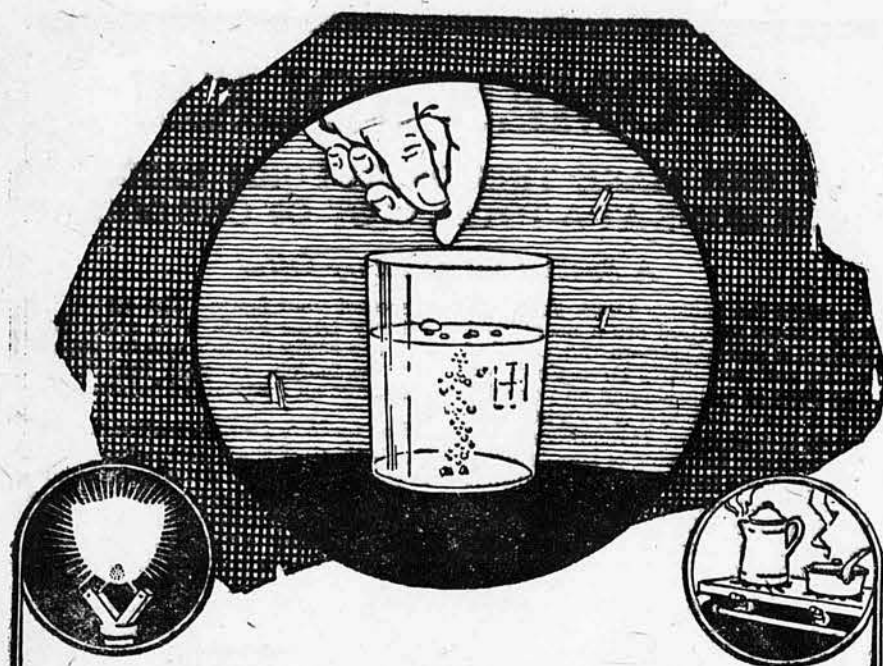
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O-4-21

Threshermen are to Meet

Many Farmers Will Attend Wichita's Big Show

BY CHARLES E. SWEET

WHEN the Threshermen's Convention opens in Wichita on next Tuesday, February 22, it will be the twentieth consecutive year that Kansas and Oklahoma farmers have gathered in that city to look over the newest things in farm machinery. Originally the Threshermen's Convention was attended largely by professional thresher operators and wheat farmers vitally interested in the improvements in threshers, but in the past few years the convention has broadened out into a show of all farm power machinery. Tractors have played a very important part and have almost overshadowed the thresher part of the show. However, they never can push the thresher very far back in this great wheat country, and especially since the coming of the individual thresher which is inseparably linked with the tractor.

On Tractor Row

This year the convention will be held as of old—on "Tractor Row." This is name given to South Wichita street where within the space of about three blocks, practically every large thresher and tractor company is represented. The show will be absolutely free and the visitor may wander up and down the "row" as he chooses. He will be welcome at every show room and in many ways will find this sort of show more satisfactory than the recent shows housed in the big Auditorium. For one thing, every company will have room to operate its machines under the best possible conditions from the viewpoint of the farmer. Tractors will be operated under their own power. They will be the very machines offered for sale, instead of "slicked up" show models operated by electric motors. In fact, some companies are holding machines already sold to farmers to demonstrate with next week.

Another advantage for the visitor is that threshers and tillage implements actually can be hooked up with the tractor, a thing that is rarely possible at the indoor shows because of the limited space.

The writer has just returned from Wichita and the Wichita Thresher and Tractor club is doing everything possible to make the convention a success from the viewpoint of the visitor. Furthermore, they are putting on a sane show. There will be no elaborate trimming and no excessive expenses. The Wichita club is bearing the entire expense of the convention; not a nickel will come from the companies represented on the row. In other words, this is strictly a utility show and as such is important to the farmers of Kansas. Probably in no year of tractor history—with the possible exception of the war year of 1918—has the question of a tractor been so important to the farmer. He is faced with deflated prices of his crops, relatively tight money, and high labor costs. His problem therefore is to produce the most at the cheapest cost, and he owes it to himself to investigate every method of farming before making his plans. It may be that it would not pay him to operate a tractor or to thresh his own grain or to buy new implements this year, but he ought to find out whether that is so, and not take it for granted. It is not always economy to make old implements do, or to limit production to present equipment when the addition of one tractor might add 50 per cent to present production capacity.

Two Special Features

Two special features have been arranged for the convention. One is the "million dollar" tractor parade on Thursday, and the other is the free show at Wichita's big vaudeville theater. The club has purchased the entire house for both shows Wednesday night and free tickets will be issued to the out-of-town visitors at the convention. The 20th Annual Threshermen's Convention will be the only show of its size and kind in this territory this year, and considering the plans which are being made for it, the circumstances under which it will be held and the machinery which will be on display, it should be largely attended. It will last four days, February 22 to 25.

Good Farm and Home Week

The Kansas Aggie Special Courses are Interesting

BY G. C. WHEELER

LECTURE rooms and laboratories in all departments of the Kansas State Agricultural college were crowded with both young and old persons from every part of the state during Farm and Home week which has become an outstanding event in the educational work of the state. "Never before has it been so necessary for farmers to take advantage of every up-to-date method in carrying on the farm business," said Dean F. D. Farrell in welcoming the visitors at the first general assembly program Tuesday evening, February 8. "As prices recede in the process of getting back to pre-war conditions farmers will need all the information they can get," continued Dean Farrell. No where can so much valuable information be obtained in so short a period of time as at the Kansas State Agricultural college during Farm and Home week. It is costing the average citizen of the state 52 cents a year to support this most valuable public service institution. Acquiring new and useful facts and distributing them is its function. Since 1863 it has been serving the state in this capacity. During the past two years more than 3 million inquiries have been answered by mail, an average of almost two to every citizen of the state.

A Broader View of Farming

It was not all hogs and cattle and crops and soil, for it is being realized that more culture must be put into agriculture and that making country life more livable is as important as to put all the emphasis on more corn to feed more hogs and the development of better types of livestock. This

was the central thought advanced by Dr. Paul Vogt, sociologist and Director of National Rural Work of the Methodist church who addressed the rural organization section. A most representative body of men and women were present for these conferences and steps were taken to perfect a permanent organization for studying rural welfare problems.

Boys and girls from hundreds of clubs over the state were much in evidence. Some wore distinctive caps and had their county club yells which they gave most lustily. A boys' and girls' special program with moving pictures, short club talks and demonstrations kept the young visitors busy during their stay. The Elmont Corn club of Shawnee county had its full membership in attendance, a record made by no other club in the state.

Many Important Meetings

Many of the livestock and other agricultural associations held meetings during the week. More than 250 dairy men were present at the session of the State Dairy association. Resolutions were passed urging the importance of passing such legislation as may be necessary to wipe out tuberculosis in the state and also pointing out the inadequacy of the present dairy building and asking the legislature to support the work of the agricultural college and particularly that of the livestock departments. Opposition was expressed to removing the office of the state dairy commissioner from its present location unless it can be placed under supervision that is absolutely non-political, the bill governing the

(Continued on Page 29.)

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Dairy-Activities-Problems

BY J. H. FRANDSEN

ACCORDING to the accredited herd list No. 3, issued by United States Department of Agriculture, it appears that there now are approximately three times as many herds on the lists as there were a year ago.

Breeders are realizing that the assistance of United States Government agents is of great value in stamping out tuberculosis. Many buyers now refuse to purchase dairy cattle except from accredited herds. If you are interested the Government will send you a list of the accredited herds in your state.

Tariff for Dairy Products

The Nebraska Dairy association and the Nebraska Holstein Breeders' association at their recent annual meetings in Lincoln, passed a strong resolution to the effect that if there is to be an emergency tariff as a means of helping solve the present agricultural depression, that Congress be asked to see that an adequate tariff is put on dairy products.

Both butter and cheese are coming into this country in constantly increasing quantities from Denmark, New Zealand and Australia and it would seem that if Congress desired to help the farmer, that an emergency tariff should be passed on dairy products and not largely on agricultural products, many of which, as a matter of fact, never come in competition with our farm products.

The Care of Freshening Cows

It has been said that if you wish perfect children begin by taking good care of their grandparents—whether or not we believe this, we know from experience that if a cow is going to make a good milk record and produce well developed calves, she must be put in good condition previous to freshening. All dairymen will agree that at least some attention to cows during a few weeks prior to freshening must be given to insure the birth of strong, healthy calves. It is not a good practice to milk cows up to the time of freshening.

It is much better to let them have a rest period of from four to eight weeks, during which time they should be fed in such a manner that they will be in a good condition of flesh at calving time. As the time of calving approaches, the ration should be somewhat laxative. When abundant pasture is available it forms one of the best rations for this period, but when cows are barn fed, a small amount of one of the following rations will be found helpful:

Equal parts bran and ground oats.
Two parts ground oats and 1 part oil meal.
Equal parts ground oats, bran and oil meal.

Alfalfa hay may be fed liberally and in addition, silage or beets, if possible. A few days previous to freshening, cows should be placed in clean, dry and well bedded box stalls. At the time of calving, it is well to keep cows quiet and not disturb them by trying to assist them unless it is found necessary.

Cow Testing Associations Popular

According to the United States Department of Agriculture's report, we now have 467 cow testing associations and 120 bull associations. This is a gratifying increase over the records of previous years.

Agencies of this kind are perhaps the cheapest and most practicable way of increasing the efficiency of our dairy herds. If you do not have one in your community consult your county agent or your dairy extension specialist.

Federal Ruling Injures Dairymen

Like a bolt out of a clear sky came the United States Attorney General's recent ruling, that all butter made from neutralized cream would be classed as adulterated butter and therefore subject to 10 cents a pound tax. The dairy interests of the entire Plains country have grown wonderfully during the last 20 years and the amount of butter produced in this section now compares well with other agricultural products from the Middle West. Its quality has been such as to give it a place in all our leading markets. The

uniformity and quality of the product have been obtained largely by means of the process of pasteurization, and pasteurization of sour cream cannot be accomplished without first reducing the acidity of the cream by the use of some harmless alkali. This method opened a market for the farmer with only a few cows and far removed from a creamery and who previously had no market for his cream.

The use of alkalies in butter making is not a new innovation; it has been practiced for many years and has had the general approval of most expert creamery men. A few years ago a committee of the American Dairy Science association of which the writer was chairman, made a rather careful survey of the whole process and later reported that "from data at hand it does not seem fair to say that the use of lime in any way injures the butter or makes it detrimental to health." The report concluded by stating, "if under present condition this method of treatment were not permitted it would mean the impossibility of making profitably, millions of pounds of butter and would shut off the dairy revenue of many thousands of Western farmers. The same condition that maintained when this report was prepared exists now.

A tax of 10 cents a pound on butter made from neutralized cream would, practically speaking, destroy the creamery butter business of the entire Plains country both for the farmer's market for cream and the creamery's ability to sell its product.

It is sincerely hoped that for the good of the dairy industry of the Middle West enough influence can be brought to bear to obtain a reversal of this ruling. If you have not already taken the matter up with your Congressman and Senators, you have an excellent opportunity to help the dairy industry materially by doing so at once.

Oleomargarine Legislation

There are now before both the Nebraska and Kansas legislatures bills to regulate the manufacture, use and sale of all oleomargarine, and to prevent deception and fraud, and prescribing suitable penalties and punishment for violations.

The bills are both good and every one interested in compelling this business to stand on its own merits instead of trying to sell oleomargarine on the strength of looking just like butter, should now get busy by giving such assistance as they can to their legislative friends who are behind these bills.

Let us remember that there is a much needed vital constituent in butterfat not generally found in other fats. Experiments have shown that real butterfat is absolutely necessary for the welfare of the child and the adult. Dairymen ask only that no chance be permitted by law for consumers to buy oleomargarine when deceived in to believing it is the same or as good as butter.

Kansas Map to Readers Free

We have arranged to furnish readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze with a big one-sheet Wall Map of Kansas. This large map gives you the area in square miles, and the population of each county; also name of the county seat of each county, it shows the location of all the towns, cities, railroads, automobile roads, rivers and interurban electric lines, and gives a list of all the principal cities of the United States. For a short time only we will give one of these big wall maps of Kansas postpaid to all who send \$1.00 to pay for a one-year new or renewal subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Or given with a 3-year subscription at \$2.00. Every citizen of Kansas should have one of these instructive wall maps. Address Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.

The practice of discarding a bull before his heifers reach maturity is to be condemned. If his daughters are failures he cannot go too quickly, but if they show the superiority that they should, the sire should be kept as long as he is potent or until it becomes necessary to make a change to prevent too close breeding. Even then he should not be killed, but allowed to go into some other herd.

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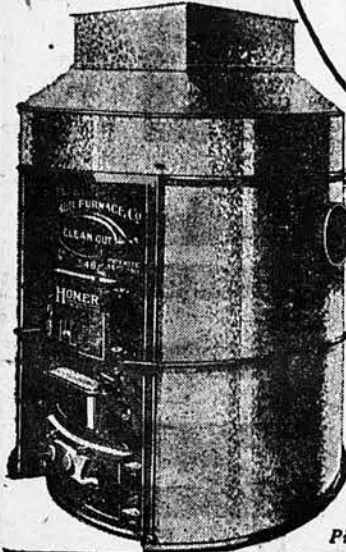
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8 MEN CAN'T STICK IT!

Modern Farming in Kansas

THE outlook for poultry is decidedly bright. Farmers who have good flocks are in luck; there is an excellent chance for some real profits this year. It is to be hoped that the development which is coming will be based largely on standardized stock. It is important that the farm flocks should be enlarged, and that birds should be used which have been bred with a real utility value in mind.

Cowpeas for Eastern Kansas

An excellent Farmers' Bulletin, No. 1,148, Cowpeas, Culture and Varieties, has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; a copy may be obtained free on application. Every farmer in Eastern Kansas interested in the growing of the crop needs this bulletin.

Ideas and Success in 1921

Winter months offer the best opportunity for the organization of communities along lines which will contribute to the well being and enjoyment of members. There is a good job for February—the organization of a community center where you and your neighbors could come together for the exchange of ideas and for pleasure.

Changed conditions insure that the man who gets ahead today will be the man with ideas. He who works out some better system will profit. An exchange of ideas will help everybody and will injure none. If you can use your neighbor's idea and he can use yours, both will have two instead of one and will be that much to the good. The way to get ideas is to meet together and swap them. That is one 1921 advantage of a community center.

A Woollen Mill for Kansas?

There has been some talk for a state wool plant which would manufacture into blankets and cloth the wool now held in pools by Kansas farmers. The idea behind this suggestion is that the farmers, lacking a market for their raw wool, could well afford to pay a fee to have it made up into material which they could use in their homes or sell. One plan urged was to establish a woollen mill in the state penitentiary. Another was to establish a state owned plant and a third the organization of a private company to handle the work. An objection to shipping the wool east to be manufactured into blankets or cloth is that the freight rates are so high that it is not practicable. No action looking toward the establishing of any woollen mill in Kansas, however, has been taken.

Value of Team Work

Do the farm boys and girls need games such as tennis, basketball and football? Does the fact that they live and work in the open give them the necessary exercise to develop a healthy body? It does give them strength and vigor but does it tend to teach co-operation? Games and contests that require team work teach the boy and girl to be on the alert to help himself and the others on his side. He realizes how much of the success of the game depends on him. It teaches him to work and play in unity and harmony with other people and to accept graciously the just criticism and suggestions of other folks. It gives young people common interests and promotes friendship. Team work teaches the individual boy or girl how to become a co-operative link in the long chain of useful citizens.

Music—a Luxury?

In past years the farmer folks who possessed any kind of a musical instrument were said by their neighbors to be "putting on style." It seemed then to be a general opinion that music was well enough for city dwellers but for farmers—it was nothing short of frivolous. But the farmer of today feels differently. He realizes that it is not always possible to listen to great musicians, to attend interesting lectures or to go to a movie in the evening. He has to depend, in a large measure, on the things about the home for his amusement. He feels that the musical instruments in his home are not luxuries, that the money he has spent to educate his children has not been wasted. There is something about

music that is helpful, restful and inspirational. It promotes harmony and contentment in the family circle. He, the farmer of today, has begun to look on it as a necessity.

One Day of Rest

Man needs one day of rest every week. Not alone from a spiritual standpoint, but his mental and physical being requires it. A man cannot work for weeks in the field, day after day, without relaxing and still give his best. He will find himself assuming a half-hearted attitude—every nerve in his body will be on edge. He will lose his pep and push. He may even impair his health. It has even been proved, by successful experiments, that machinery will work better after it has been given a rest. If this is true with inanimate objects, how much more man needs the seventh day to relax, a day to store up energy and strength so that he may continue to do efficient work.

Beautifying the Farmstead

Is it worth while to beautify the farmstead? The home is not crowded by other houses, as in the city, thus giving the owner more space with which to work. Some folks have argued that flowers do not bring in profits, therefore the space devoted to them is wasted. True it is that flowers and shrubs do not bring returns as do wheat and corn, but they do improve the farm. Passers-by will invariably take a second look at the home that is surrounded by shrubs and flowers. They will know that in the home, there is a woman who takes as much pleasure in the cultivation of beautiful flowers and plants, who gets as much real enjoyment from watching them grow, as the farmer does in watching the field of green grain ripen. Home is the sweetest place on earth. A little space to beautify it would not be wasted.

Women and Farming

We doubt if there are any other women in the world who are so well acquainted with their husband's profession, occupation or trade as are the women of the farms. They have proved to be good partners in the business. Almost every farm woman can tell you, if you ask her, just how many rows of watermelons, just how many rows of sweet potatoes, just how much corn and wheat her husband has planted. She knows the time they should be planted, and the method of planting and of cultivation. She can tell you, without stopping to count them, how many cows there are, and how many horses, pigs and chickens. She knows the name of every piece of machinery on the farm and its use. She is familiar with market prices. She understands crop rotation and soils. She is as much interested in every phase of the business as is her husband. She has proved herself to be a good business woman.

Observe National Repair Week

The week of February 28 to March 5 has been designated as National Repair Week for the Middle Western states, and during this week, every farmer in the states of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, South Dakota, and Colorado, is urged to inspect and repair all of his farm machinery.

Realizing that summer repairs necessitate delays, and that delays at that time are most expensive to farmers, this time has been set aside by the National Implement and Vehicle association for the purpose of making all of the necessary repairs before the machines are to be used.

It will be to the advantage of every farmer in this territory to give every one of his machines a thorough inspection, ascertaining just what repairs are needed and making a full list of these needs. The parts should be ordered immediately and the repairs made as soon as possible in order that everyone can get off to a flying start in the spring. This will be one way of cutting down the cost of production on the farm, and this is what we must do during the coming year.

Wheat cakes and sausages for which Kansas is famous are now in season.

Flowers and House Plants

BY S. W. BLACK

Many amateurs hesitate to make a start with flowers because they do not have a supply of regular pots. This should not deter anyone. Tin cans will answer every purpose. With a nail, punch holes in the bottoms of the cans for drainage. Melt the rims from the upper end by setting the can on the hot stove until with a knife you can knock the rim off. Place broken rocks, charcoal or other fine bits in the bottom for drainage.

Many beginners hesitate because they have no windows with southern exposure. To be sure a bay window on the south side of the house is very desirable, but many of the best window gardens in the country are grown where an eastern or western exposure is all that can be had. Many plants will do very well where only a northern window is available. The catalogs will list the flowers suitable for all such requirements.

There is an opinion that house plants do well only when soft water is available. This is not true. Many times very hard water and water containing some minerals will do very well. This can only be determined by trial. If you can have saucers or pans to set your pots in and if you give the flowers a good drenching only when the soil on the tops of the pots is dry and dusty and then wait for a similar occasion that will be sufficient.

Ventilation Needed

Fresh air is as necessary to the best success with plants as is the matter of sunlight or perhaps of any one factor. The windows may be opened on suitable days, even if the wind blows in to some extent. On very cold days the windows may be raised and a piece of wood placed between the bottom of the sash and the lower frame. This will permit the fresh air to come in between the upper and lower sash in quantities sufficient to answer every purpose. When possible the pots or cans may be carried out of doors and permitted to stay during the warm part of the day and then brought in before the freezing temperature of the night comes on.

Many teachers and housewives have declared that they would like to keep flowers but that very cold spells of weather always come suddenly and kill the plants. Teachers are absent from their school rooms from Friday until Monday and cannot give the plants attention then.

In such cases a "warm box" may be used to advantage. The warm box is made in the following way: Take a large box and one smaller. Place enough cut straw in the bottom of the larger box to make a layer 4 inches thick. Set the smaller box in the larger one on this layer of straw. There should be a space between the walls of the larger and smaller box to permit about 4 inches of cut straw to be pressed down between them. A board cover should be provided for the smaller box. A sack as large as the top of the larger box also should be provided. This should be filled with cut straw.

Let the box stand open during the day. Have some bricks on top of the stove getting warm. Just before you leave the school house, place the warmed bricks in the bottom of the smaller box. Place some boards over them, set the flower pots on this false bottom, place the board cover on the smaller box and the sack over this and the flowers will be safe for three or four days. I have had them keep in such a contrivance for a week.

Make a box similar to the one described above. Instead of using hot bricks a lighted lantern may be used. If trimmed and cleaned it should keep flowers in good order during a very cold snap. I have kept flowers in perfect safety when the thermometer was down to 15 degrees below zero by this method. If the lantern smokes, it will ruin the plants as badly as will the frost.

Do not put cold tea leaves or other foreign substance in the pots in the hope that the plants will be benefited.

Do not fail to cultivate the soil of the pots because they will do much better if the soil is aerated.

Do not throw water on the leaves unless they are dusty or are infested with plant lice or spiders.

Do not fail to transfer plants that have become potbound to larger pots.

(They are potbound if the pot becomes so full of roots that the plant is not doing well. This can be told by inverting the pot, knocking it on the edge of the table until the ball of earth comes out and then restoring it after you have made the observation.)

Do not fail to talk to flower lovers who are successful with plants. Learn their methods after questioning and follow their methods.

New Hereford Association

Hereford breeders of North Central Kansas have formed an organization known as the North Central Kansas Hereford Breeders' association. Its officers are; President, S. D. Seever, Smith Center; vice-president, H. Hitchcock, Smith Center; secretary, John Abernathy, Gaylord, and treasurer, P. M. Newell, Gaylord. Membership is restricted to residents of Kansas. It is proposed to promote more good fellowship among Hereford breeders of that section and increase the interest in the breed.

Gypsum as Fertilizer

Some French workers in alabaster or plaster of Paris, more than a century ago, shook the dust from their clothing on a plat of grass. It was noted that the grass grew better there than elsewhere and the discovery was turned to good account. Soon, the use of gypsum as fertilizer extended thruout France and Germany and immigrants to Pennsylvania began using it there. Land plaster, or gypsum, was in general use among the Pennsylvania Dutch 25 years ago and the tobacco growers of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, have always used it. The great supplies of gypsum thruout the Plains states are a natural resource which has largely been neglected, but will not be neglected much longer. More extended use of natural rock fertilizers is coming among farmers who seek every possibility for increasing production.

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Good Oils Are Economical

Poor Fuels and Lubricants Cause Trouble

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

CRUDE oil is a wonderful substance after it is combined with the science of chemistry. It is much like a magic purse into which the chemist can dip his hand and bring forth what seem to be the most impossible products. By treating the crude oil with heat of certain known temperatures he can draw out a great number of products, ranging all the way from the lightest and most volatile gasoline, to tar and coke.

After coming from the bowels of the earth, the oil is run thru pipe lines to storage tanks and from there into the pipe lines of refining companies thru which it is pumped to the storage tanks at the refinery. These massive tanks often are of 55,000 barrels capacity, and the pipe lines many times form a network over the oil producing region comprising hundreds of miles.

Three Kinds of Refineries

Many of us have the idea that refineries are refineries, just as in the old story, "Pigs is Pigs," but this is not the case. There are three recognized types of refineries in the oil business. The first is what is known as a skimming or topping plant where only the lighter oils, such as gasoline and kerosene, are removed by distillation and the remainder sold as fuel oil. Naturally such plants have only the three products named for sale.

The next kind of plant is often called a lubrication plant and it carries the refining process a little farther. It starts out just like the topping plant, but in addition to taking off the gasoline and kerosene, this plant removes some of the lighter lubricating oils, and then sells the remainder as fuel oil.

The third type of plant does all the other two do and in addition removes all of the lubricating oils, paraffine, tar, coke, and other by-products. This plant is known as a complete refinery.

While all of these plants do not make all of the products of petroleum, they do all make at least one product—gasoline. One might be led to believe that gasoline is pretty much the same everywhere, but again we must remember that there are gasolines and gasolines. One of the largest refiners of oil has stated that the process of refining gasoline can be compared with the process of skimming milk. Skim off the top layer and you have the pure cream. Dip down a little deeper and you get some of the cream, but it is mixed with milk, and down below this level you find milk only.

In refining, crude oil, just as it comes from the well, is placed in a large retort and subjected to heat. At one temperature the lighter oils, such as gasoline and kerosene, are vaporized and boil over. These are passed thru a cooled chamber and permitted to condense into liquid form, and then run into storage tanks. The gasoline distills over at a lower temperature than does the kerosene, so it is taken off first. Then comes the kerosene, then the heavier distillates, and then the lighter lubricating oils begin coming over.

One can see readily why it is necessary to have skilled chemists to make analyses and many tests of these prod-

ucts as they distill over so that they can be kept separate. The more care taken in this respect, the better the products and the more certain the buyer is to get only what he orders. The lines of demarcation between the various products of petroleum are not at all pronounced. They are very delicate and great skill is required to know just when to stop the gasoline collecting and start in on the next product. This is where science enters into the game and plays a big and important part.

The dry volatile gas which we used to know has become a bit scarce during the last few years. If the process of distillation is continued for gasoline, some of the kerosene and heavier oils come over and are mixed with the gasoline, giving the low test fuel which is so common in many parts of the country. Many of us have known for a long time that difficult starting of motors is due to the poor grade of gasoline now used, but we have not realized just what took place. To demonstrate briefly just what happens, imagine a mixture of gasoline and kerosene mixed together in a glass jar and then let it stand over night. The heavier kerosene will naturally go to the bottom of the jar and the lighter gasoline will remain on top. The carburetor of the motor is nothing but a small jar so far as the bowl is concerned at least, and when this low-grade fuel is permitted to stand in the carburetor over night the kerosene goes to the bottom, and in the morning when one attempts to start the car, the heavy kerosene is drawn off for a starting mixture, and the blamed thing just naturally "starts hard."

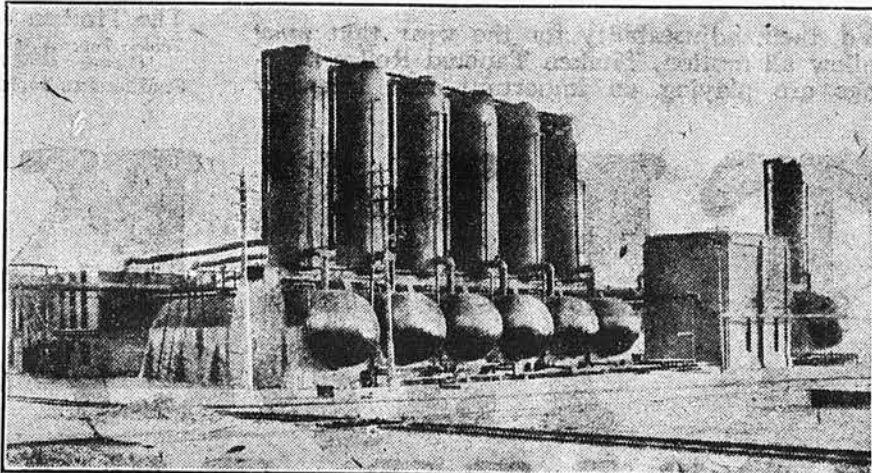
High Grade Gas Needed

For starting a motor, especially in cold weather, we must have the very best grade of gasoline available if we are to make a start the first turn. The mixture must be dry and pass into a gaseous state easily. High-grade gasoline will do this, but a mixture of gasoline and kerosene will not. Hence the starting troubles. The kind of gas that gives the most trouble is the heavy stuff which is what we commonly call "low-grade." It has not been properly refined and filtered, or the distillation has been carried on in a haphazard manner.

For the best grades of gasoline, a double distillation process is necessary. After the gasoline has been distilled over from the crude oil, it is collected and placed in a second still. Here the temperature is again raised by means of steam coils, and the liquid is constantly agitated to separate it from the many impurities which get into it during the first distilling process. It is filtered and washed before entering this second steam still in order that many of the coarser impurities may be taken out by the most simple methods.

The purification of kerosene is very similar. It is washed and filtered and redistilled in order to provide an oil which will burn clean and not give off a lot of soot and smoke. Since kerosene is coming into such common use as a fuel for the internal combustion

(Continued on Page 35.)



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Farm Receipts and Expenses

BY W. E. GRIMES

Many farmers have been keeping a record of their receipts and expenses. Under the usual method of reporting for income tax purposes this gives practically all of the information needed. There are some farmers, however, who are not keeping these records, partly because they feel that they are not making a sufficient amount to necessitate the paying of an income tax, and partly because they do not feel the need of such a record.

It should be remembered that the exception to the rule may occur at any time and they may have an income larger than they anticipated. This is a pleasant sensation until they find that it is necessary for them to report on their income tax. On attempting to report these farmers will usually find that they have a pretty definite record of their receipts. The money taken in is usually in large amounts and a complete record of it can be obtained. When they start to deduct expenses, however, it is an entirely different story. Some of the expenses are large, but the bulk of them have varied from a few cents to a few dollars and probably were paid in cash or if paid by check, items of a personal or household nature which cannot be deducted for income tax purposes may have been included. As a result, the total of the expenses which the farmer can determine and which should be deducted from his receipts to determine his net income for income tax purposes, is considerably lower than the amount of expenses actually incurred. This makes the farmer pay a greater income tax than he should if the facts were available. In such a case the blame can be placed directly upon the failure to keep a definite record of receipts and expenses.

This record of receipts and expenses should show definitely the amount of the transactions and all of the necessary details connected with them. After an item has been entered in the records, one should be able to go back at any time and tell from the description of the transaction what it was about. This is particularly true of all expenditures.

In entering the expenses they should usually be divided into those which are incurred in behalf of the farm business and those which are for personal or household purposes. Personal and household expenses are not usually a part of the farm business. It would usually be necessary to incur them even if the farm business did not exist. On the other hand, most receipts are directly from the farm business and it is not necessary to divide them.

Difficulty is sometimes experienced in determining the type and style of books to use. There are many books on the market varying in price from those given away free as advertisements to those costing \$15 to \$20 apiece. Usually, one is about as satisfactory as another and frequently the less expensive books are the most easily understood and the most satisfactory for farm purposes. Card systems and loose leaf books usually should be avoided because of the danger of losing leaves or cards. The facilities for keeping them are frequently inadequate and as a result they may be lost. Any two-column book of the journal or day book type is very satisfactory for keeping a record of the receipts and expenses. The left hand pages may be used for expenses and the right hand pages for receipts, or expenses may be kept in one part of the book and the receipts in another.

Books to be Used

The kind of book used and the form in which the transactions are to be entered are not the most important things to keep in mind. The things to remember are: First, that everything should be included; second, that everything should be entered correctly; third, that all entries are so made that they can be readily understood at any later date. Little difficulty will be experienced if these three things are remembered. All that is needed is a record of the facts in usable form. If they are understood, it makes little difference whether or not the form agrees with the latest bookkeeping notions.

Such a record of receipts and expenses will not only supply information for income tax purposes, but items dealing with particular enter-

prises within the business may be isolated and considered in their relationship to profit on these enterprises. When this type of accounts is understood and its possibilities appreciated it may induce the keeping of accounts dealing with specific parts of the farm business, but unless this accounting is thoroughly understood and carefully kept, it is useless to attempt anything more than this.

Corn and Hog Prices

When the price of hogs a hundred rises decidedly above 10 times the price of a bushel of corn, feeders become anxious as to whether the somewhat normal 10 to 1 relation will be regained by a decline in the price of hogs or whether it will be regained by an increase in the price of corn. For the last four months the relation between the two prices has stood at from 12 to 1 to 15 to 1. How will it stand next summer? Will the disposal of corn by feeding to hogs continue to be more profitable than selling the corn outright? How about the fear of the farmer that this high relation between the prices foretells a probable further drop in hog prices?

A review of the last 11 years shows that relatively high hog prices have ordinarily followed a heavy crop of corn. It also shows that most often prices have come back to a more normal relation to each other thru an increase in the price of corn. This does not mean that in the present situation, after four months of relatively higher hog than corn prices, a still further decline in the price of hogs may not occur. This 11-year experience merely lends some weight to the belief that within the next six to nine months an upward movement in corn prices may occur and that such an upward movement will be more pronounced than any downward movement in the price of hogs.

After a large crop of corn the greatest spread between the prices of hogs and of corn has occurred during the months of December and January, and by the following September the average relation of about 10 to 1 has been restored. This coming together has been accomplished in each case by an increase in the price of corn with some times, it is true, a decrease in the price of hogs, but in every case the price of corn has risen more than hog prices have declined.

A small corn crop has several times been followed by a period when the price of hogs was considerably less than 10 times the price of corn. However, in some years of a light corn crop, 1918 and 1916 for instance, relative hog prices have not been far from 10 times corn prices. An interesting reversal of usual conditions occurred in the summer of 1917, when hog prices were only about 7½ times those of corn. In this case corn prices declined and hog prices advanced.

The supply of corn is, of course, only one of a number of causes which may disturb the balance between the price of hogs and the price of corn, but it is a most important factor. Supplies of pork, demand for cured products, export demands for lard, and the general financial condition of the country may be mentioned as other items of interest to the feeder.

The experienced feeder need not be cautioned that figures do not prove that feeding is necessarily most profitable when prices for hogs are highest in comparison with the prevailing quotations for corn. For one thing much of the corn crop may be of poor quality and low feeding value. Furthermore, the economic management of the farm may not always permit the farmer to increase or decrease at will the number of his hogs or the length of time they are on feed even though he may thoroughly understand what the figures seem to show.

The right handling of the home forest has come to be a matter of recognized importance in farm management. The farm requires timber for the building and repair of houses, barns, sheds, fences and telephone lines. It needs more or less wood for fuel, and it should have some woodland also for protecting the soil against erosion on steep slopes, for shelter for growing crops and livestock summer, the cold winds of winter, and likewise for the comfort of man, and against the hot dry winds of mid-summer of game animals.



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Kansas Leads in Farming

The Sunflower State Makes Record Crop Yields

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

KANSAS farmers in 1920 were very successful so far as the production of crops was concerned, but the returns in money and profits from some of them were somewhat disappointing as compared with those of 1919. A recent report issued by Edward C. Paxton, Agricultural Statistician of the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates for Kansas is of great interest in this connection. "Of corn, wheat, oats, barley, grain sorghums, rye and flax," says Mr. Paxton, "Kansas produced in 1920 a total of 393,370,000 bushels as compared with 293,623,000 bushels of the same grain crops in 1919. Based on farm values on December 1, these grains in 1920 had a total value of \$295,574,000; in 1919 a total value of \$401,725,000. In short in 1920 Kansas produced almost 100 million bushels more grain than in 1919, but the value of the 1920 grains was about 200 million dollars less than in 1919. This slump in grain prices has been keenly felt in Kansas economic conditions because they are the state's major crops. Only three states excelled Kansas last year in the total bushels of grain produced. Of these crops named, in 1920 Iowa produced 725,678,000 bushels; Illinois, 506,144,000 bushels; Nebraska, 410,239,000 bushels; as compared with 393,370,000 bushels for Kansas.

One of the Big Five

"As a producing state the 1920 estimates show that Kansas still holds its own as one of the first five in American agriculture. In value of 22 major crops considered and of which Kansas actually produces only 13, this state ranks fourth in the United States. Texas, Iowa, and Illinois alone excelled the state and in the order named. Considering 19 major crops, Kansas is second in total acreage with an area of 22,372,000 acres for 1920 and was exceeded only by Texas, Iowa, and Illinois. The Kansas corn crop was the largest since 1915; the wheat crop was the third largest in the history of the state and was the fifth crop that has exceeded 100 million bushels; barley established a new record of 7 million bushels; rye production was above the average of the last 15 years; the grain sorghum crop was close up to the record established in 1915; the Irish potato crop was the largest since 1915; the tame hay crop was a million tons larger than the average of the last 10 years; and the flax production in 1920 was larger than in 1919, but the last two years have witnessed the smallest yields since the seventies."

The Outlook is Improving

This report shows that when these crops are turned into money the average Kansas farmer will be more prosperous than farmers in most of the states. Farmers are organizing and perfecting marketing organizations that in the near future will enable them to market these crops to better advantage. Many expert valuable suggestions from the Farmer-Labor Co-operative Congress which met in Cleveland, Ohio, this week. Helpful suggestions no doubt also will be made by the Livestock Marketing Committee of Fifteen which meets in Chicago, Wednesday, February 23.

Considerable interest even at this early date is being manifested by farmers in getting better seed for planting the spring crops. The lessons taught Kansas farmers by the success of Kansas wheat and Kansas Fulghum oats will not soon be forgotten. The good work of the Kansas Crop Improvement association in various parts of the state in the introduction of these improved varieties is recognized by all progressive farmers. At present the Kansas Crop Improvement association is sending out in lots of 5 to 19 bushels of Kansas Fulghum oats to all of their members.

Pure Seed

Farmers this year should make sure that all seed used for farm crops is pure and free from plant diseases. When seed is purchased it should be bought only from reliable seed houses or expert seed growers and should be carefully tested before it is used. Good seed is always the most economical and

poor seed is expensive at any price. When there is any doubt about the quality of the seed it will be a good plan to send samples to the county farm agent, or to the Kansas Experiment station at Manhattan and have it tested. A little watchfulness along that line will increase the yields greatly and lower the production costs of the crop accordingly.

Of course purchasing high priced seed will add to the cost of production, but it will make possible better stands and greater yields. This will insure a higher degree of acre efficiency. Land values have advanced tremendously in the last two or three years and, to make suitable returns on such lands every acre should show an efficiency of 100 per cent. This can be accomplished only thru the use of good seed, the proper use of fertilizers, modern machinery, and modern methods of farming.

Farm Conditions Are Good

The condition of crops and farm work in the state is fairly satisfactory. In the weekly report of the Kansas state board of agriculture issued for the week ending February 14, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board, says: "The week opened with rain and snow in Southeastern, Central and Western Kansas ranging from 1/4 of an inch in Southeast Kansas to 2 inches of snow in South Central Kansas and from 1/2 to 2 inches of snow in Western and Northwestern Kansas. Warm weather followed, however, and the snow melted very fast. Temperatures during the entire week have been mild and the sunshine has driven practically all of the frost from the ground. In Eastern Kansas fields are somewhat muddy but considerable plowing has been done in Southern and Central Kansas. Cross roads in Northeastern Kansas are still muddy but in other parts of the state roads are reported as from fair to good.

"Preparation of the ground for oats sowing is about 60 per cent complete in some counties of Central Kansas and is well along in other parts of the state. Some oats are already planted in Southeastern Kansas. County agents suggest there will be the usual acreage of Irish potatoes planted in the Kaw valley this year and the soil is in excellent condition at the present time.

"Wheat is going thru the winter in excellent condition and has produced good pasture for stock in all localities. There has been some soil blowing in the Central and Northern Kansas counties but no grain damage to the growing wheat has occurred. In Eastern Kansas considerable interest is manifested in the seeding of Sweet clover and alfalfa and the prospects are that many fields previously in grain will be put in these crops this spring."

Local conditions of spring work and farm crops are given in the following reports from the county correspondents of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze:

Brown—We are still having excellent open weather. Wheat is excellent and is beginning to get green and thrifty. Feed is plentiful. Prices of all products are low. Wheat is worth \$1.45; corn, 40c; cattle, \$5.50; cream, 30c; hay, \$10 and hogs at \$8.50; hens, 24c; eggs, 23c.—A. C. Dannenberg, February 12.

Cherokee—The weather seems like March for it is warm and sunny then it turns cloudy and cold but we have had no rain or snow. Farmers seem rather dissatisfied and are letting livestock get thin, also selling it at low prices. Feed of all kind is cheap and slow sale and at public sales all bids drag. Bran sells for \$1.50; butterfat, 45c and eggs are 20c; hens, 21c.—L. Smyres, February 12.

Cheyenne—We had a good rain the night of January 25 which turned to snow the next morning. Practically all of this moisture soaked into the ground as the frost was all out. Wheat will be benefited a great deal. Roads are very bad and heavy traffic is temporarily suspended. The County Farm Bureau had a big get-together meeting February 2 for all bureau members and their families. Wheat is worth \$1.35; butterfat, 37c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—The weather has been excellent for some time and a few farmers are plowing for oats. Roads are in good condition. A number of public sales are being held and old machinery sells well but horses and cattle sell very low. Wheat sells for \$1.43; corn, 45c; bran, \$1.15; flour, \$2.20; poultry, 18c; gasoline, 24c; coal oil, 13c; butterfat, 32c and oats are 35c; shorts, \$1.30; hogs, \$3.25; potatoes, \$1.50; eggs, 23c.—P. R. Forslund, February 12.

Cloud—We had about an inch of rain January 27 but since then the weather has been mostly mild tho somewhat changeable with

a few light falls of snow. The mild weather is favorable for stock and feed is holding out well. Fruit buds appear to be all right yet and promise a good crop. Stock is in good condition. The price of eggs and dairy products seems to decline more in proportion to the increased production. Cream is worth 35c and eggs are 30c.—W. H. Plumly, February 11.

Coffey—We are having ideal spring weather. Wheat is becoming green and is in good condition. Fields are too soft to pasture and roads are very rough as we have had considerable wet weather. Hogs are scarce and in demand. Hens are laying well but the price is much lower than a few weeks ago. Cream is worth 35c; wheat, \$1.35 and eggs are 23c.—A. T. Stewart, February 11.

Edwards—Weather conditions are favorable for the wheat. We had a light snow February 7 which soon melted. Cattle are on wheat pasture and are in good condition. Cattle and hog prices are discouraging and as a consequence fewer hogs and cattle will be raised this year. Cream is worth 38c; corn and kafir from 35c to 45c and eggs are 23c; hogs, 8c.—L. A. Spitzke, February 12.

Ellis—We are still having spring weather. Some wheat has been marketed the past week. Cream is worth 30c; corn, 60c; kafir, 50c and eggs are 25c.—Chas. Grant, February 12.

Ellis—We had a good snow February 7 which was needed for the wheat. Spring work will begin soon if this excellent weather continues. Very little wheat is being pastured on account of it being so small and the ground is very loose. Not much wheat is being marketed.—C. F. Ebert, February 11.

Gove and Sheridan—We are still having open winter weather and there is not much frost in the ground. The roads are drying up. If the weather continues favorable another week or more farmers will begin sowing spring crops. There will not be a great deal of spring grain sown if the wheat holds out as most of the ground was seeded to fall wheat. Corn husking and threshing is not completed. Very little wheat is being marketed. A few public sales are being held and prices are a little better than they were. Wheat is worth \$1.38; corn, 60c; barley, 40c; butterfat, 40c and oats are 35c; hogs, 7c to 8c; eggs, 20c.—John I. Aldrich, February 12.

Greenwood—We have been having mild weather. The ground is too wet for farm work. There has not been much kafir threshed yet. A few farmers are planning to sow oats next week. There is not much sale for corn or kafir. Not many public sales are being held. Livestock sells fairly well. Stock is in good condition. Wheat is \$1.35; cream, 38c; and eggs are 25c; potatoes, \$1.50 to \$1.70.—A. H. Brothers, February 10.

Haskell—We had a snow storm on February 7 which drifted considerably but it was good for the stand. Wheat is getting green and the stand is good. Some fields have been damaged by high winds and we need rain to settle the top soil. Farmers are plowing and planning their spring work. A few have quit farming and more are thinking about it.—H. E. Tegarden, February 12.

Keary—We have been having excellent weather. Stock is doing fairly well. A number of hogs and bees are being killed. Beef is worth 11c to 15c a pound when sold on the quarter, 11c for front quarters and 15c for hind quarters; butterfat is worth 30c and eggs are 20c.—Cecil Long, February 12.

Labette—We are having warm weather. Feed is plentiful and stock is in good condition. The grass is green in places but the ground is too wet to drill oats. A few public sales are being held and implements are selling better than they did but horses are still low. Wheat is excellent.—J. N. McLane, February 10.

Leavenworth—We have been having mild, warm weather with some rain. Roads are in bad condition. Blue grass and wheat is green. The ground has not had any frost in it for some time but it is too wet to plow. Feed is plentiful. Stock is in good condition. Butterfat is worth 50c and eggs are 23c.—Geo. S. Marshall, February 11.

Marion—We have been having excellent weather for some time. Indications are that there will be a good wheat crop. Farmers are cutting wood and preparing oats ground. Livestock is in good condition. The roads are excellent. A considerable amount of grain is being marketed. Wheat is worth \$1.52; corn, 45c and oats are 39c; eggs, 21c.—G. H. Dyck, February 11.

Mitchell—Nearly all the wheat has been marketed, and I think nearly all in Kansas has been sold so that speculators will have to look and wait for another crop. We haven't had much snow and I fear that the crops that are coming on won't make much. I fear Uncle Sam will hold too much wheat and we will have to use substitutes again.—N. E. Smith, February 10.

Osage—We are having pleasant weather but there are light frozes a little at night. Feed is plentiful. Very little wheat, kafir or corn is being marketed. The few farmers that fed cattle are discouraged for the price is very unsatisfactory. One man took his cattle to Kansas City and brought them back home. Very few public sales are being held. There are a few farms for rent. Wheat is excellent. Many farmers are sowing grass seed. The ground is too wet to plow. Eggs are worth 23c and wheat, \$1.44; corn, 40c; kafir, 65c.—H. L. Ferris, February 12.

Osborne—We have been having very mild weather and the frost is all out of the ground. There is plenty of moisture and wheat is greening up some. Roads are good. Some plowing is being done. Stock is in good condition. Wheat is worth \$1.45; corn, 50c and eggs are 21c.—W. F. Arnold, February 12.

Republic—We have been having excellent weather for this time of the year. The frost is nearly all out of the ground. Altho the top freezes a little every night it thaws out during the day. This frequent freezing and thawing is not good for the wheat. A few public sales are being held but prices are very low. Wheat sells for \$1.30; corn, 35c; butterfat, 35c and oats are 30c; eggs, 24c.—E. L. Shepard, February 10.

Rooks—Spring work will begin soon if the present excellent spring weather continues. The Farmers Co-operative Union is organizing here stronger than ever. E. E. Swanson, state lecturer, has been in the county several days. Wheat is worth \$1.40; corn, 43c; butterfat, 35c and oats are 30c; hogs, \$7; eggs, 21c.—C. O. Thomas, February 11.

Rush—We have been having wintry weather for the past few days with a light snow. Wheat was getting green and growing fast before the cold spell. Pigs and shots are very scarce. Rabbits are plentiful. Hens are laying well since the price has come down. Wheat brings \$1.36; corn

from 45c to 50c; butterfat, 36c and eggs are 22c.—A. E. Grunwald, February 8.

Scott—We have been having excellent weather. Frost is all out of the soil. Farmers are preparing for a large acreage of spring crops. Wheat is excellent. Not many public sales are being held. Grain prices are a little better than they were. Butter is worth 45c; butterfat, 30c; corn, 60c; barley, 40c; wheat, \$1.35 and eggs are 22c.—J. M. Helfrick, February 12.

Sedgwick—We are having excellent weather and prospects are flattering. There is plenty of moisture in the soil. A few farm sales have been held and prices are more encouraging. Some road work is being done and more is being planned as spring approaches. Grain and produce prices stay down and there is not much prospect of a raise soon.—F. E. Wickham, February 11.

Sheridan—We are having ideal winter weather. Stock is in good condition. Not many sales are being held and stock in general sells lower than it has for several years. Wheat is worth \$1.42; barley, 35c; corn, 45c; butter, 50c; cream, 45c and eggs are 25c.—R. E. Patterson, February 10.

Stafford—A light snow fell the past week but it soon melted. Some plowing and hatching are being done for oats. There is some loss of cattle from cornstalk poisoning and a number of hogs are dying from cholera. A considerable amount of wheat is going to market. Wheat is worth \$1.45; corn, 45c; butter, 20c and hogs are 6c and 7c; eggs, 18c.—H. A. Kachelman, February 11.

Wabunsee—Wheat so far is excellent but March will be the test month for wheat. It is not very cold but we have been having cloudy weather. Roads are in good condition. Stock looks well. There have been three public sales and there will be more soon. The sales have been well attended and prices are very satisfactory. Hatching season is on now. Eggs are worth 40c.—F. E. Marsh, February 7.

Wyandotte—Wheat is excellent and owing to mild weather is growing some. Stock is still being pastured and is in good condition. No plowing is being done altho there is no frost in the ground. No public sales are being held and there are few changes by tenants.—A. C. Espenlaub, February 7.

Rust Affects Inner Tubes

What's this—a joke? Who ever heard of rubber rusting? Well, of course, it doesn't, but often it is injured by rust just the same.

Permitting the rim to become rusty injures the inner tube more than it does the rim itself. Rough particles of rust and scale from the rusty rim sift down into the shoe and act like sandpaper on the tube.

For the sake of the tubes, an occasional coat of aluminum paint should be given the rims when the tires are off. This will prevent rust and greatly prolong the life of the tubes.

Fruit Growers' Conference

The fruit growers of America have requested the American Farm Bureau Federation to call a conference of their representatives to discuss ways and means of advancing their interests. President J. R. Howard has issued a call for such a meeting, to be held in the Congress hotel, Chicago, Ill., on April 5. The Department of Co-operative Marketing will have the meeting in charge. Every State Farm Bureau Federation has been requested to send at least one official representative of the fruit growers of its state.

On Growing Sweet Potatoes

An excellent book on The Sweet Potato, Its Production, Storage and Handling, has just been issued by The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. It covers the essentials of production and marketing of this crop in a most thorough way; it would be of value to every Kansas farmer interested in the growing of sweet potatoes. The book consists of 261 pages and is well illustrated; the price is \$3.

Machinery Prices Drop

Notwithstanding the fact that implement manufacturers have promised faithfully that there would be no decline in the price of farm implements, officials of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works of South Bend, Ind., have just announced a cut ranging from 8 to 20 per cent in the price of all horse drawn farm implements. This is at least in keeping with the times.

Help in Planting Trees

A booklet on Growing and Planting Hardwood Seedlings on the Farm, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,123, has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. A copy may be obtained free on application.

The nearer the untrained man remains to the source of the food the better off he is likely to be. The city is a good place only for the specialist or for the man who has money to aid him.

Insurance of Farm Crops

Back of the credit enjoyed by any merchant stands a fire insurance policy on the stock of merchandise he carries. The merchant whose stock is not so protected has little chance of obtaining a loan from his banker to finance further purchases. It simply is not done.

Fire insurance, safeguarding the investment in merchandise, not the profits that may be made out of it, in the final analysis is the basis of credit in the mercantile world and a great stabilizer of credits. A merchant might have a stock worth \$500,000 which was paid for, but if he declined to insure it against damage by fire it is unlikely that his banker would lend him \$10,000 on it.

Few merchants feel that they can carry their own fire risks and no banker will. That attitude holds throughout the business world. It seems that of all industries there is just one in which insurance against damage from one cause or another does not play a major part and that one is farming.

Every year when the farmer plants his wheat or corn or oats or barley or potatoes he individually assumes the risk that his crop will be damaged before it matures. He may have invested every cent he has available in sowing wheat. That crop faces many hazards. Grasshoppers may strip the fields, rust may damage it, floods may bring ruin; drought may destroy the stand; the wheat may be pounded into the ground by hail or consumed by fire.

Those are risks the farmer faces, but he can escape them. He cannot buy insurance that will guarantee him a profit, but he can buy insurance that will protect his actual investment in labor, seed, land rental and cost of cultivation.

His growing crops may be likened to the merchant's stock of goods. Both represent investment. Both should be the basis of credit, and the banker should lend as quickly on one as on the other. An insurance policy protects the man who lends money on this investment whether it be in merchandise or in growing crops. He knows that even if the investment is wiped out the insurance company will make good the loss in cash and his loan will be repaid. That assurance causes him to lend more readily.

A new field of insurance—crop insurance—is being developed. The aim of this insurance is to give the farmer protection for his investment in growing crops against damage by frost, flood, disease, insects and drought, so that when he plants his seed and properly cultivates the crop, he may feel certain that under no condition, if he has protection, can he lose all. He will know that if the crop is damaged he will be reimbursed by the insurance company for his loss and will have enough money to finance another crop.

If the farmer desires 100 per cent protection he can insure his crops against fire, hail and tornadoes. No matter what happens, under those conditions, his investment is protected and his farming operations are such as to form an admirable basis of credit.

Good Farm and Home Week

(Continued from Page 22.)

Sale of oleomargarine within the state was indorsed and an adequate tariff was favored on foreign dairy products and on imported vegetable oils. In meetings held by the four dairy breed associations these resolutions were all indorsed. P. W. Enns of Newton was elected president of the State Dairy association. R. C. Krueger of Burlington, vice president and W. F. Crandall of Manhattan, secretary-treasurer. A slight change was made in the constitution making the organization eligible to send a delegate to the annual convention of the state board of agriculture. G. L. Taylor of Onaga was elected president of the Ayrshire Breeders' association, Miss Ada Wilson of Olathe vice president, and James W. Linn of Manhattan, secretary-treasurer. The Guernsey Breeders' association elected R. C. Krueger of Burlington, president, B. W. Wilson of Lawrence, vice president and George M. Newlin of Hutchinson, secretary-treasurer. The Kansas Crop Improvement association meeting was well attended.

More than 60 were in attendance at the meeting of the Kansas Sheep Breeders' association. Despite the dis-

astrous conditions which have confronted this industry sheep and wool producers are holding their faith in the business which in time they believe will come back to a profitable basis. R. C. Krueger of Burlington was elected president, H. A. Hague of Peabody vice president and A. M. Paterson of Manhattan secretary-treasurer. On Thursday, February 10, The Kansas Draft Horse Breeders' association held an enthusiastic and instructive meeting, an outstanding feature of which was the showing of the draft horses owned by the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Ideal weather prevailed throughout the week and as the last words were spoken at the closing session those in attendance were ready to pronounce this year's Farm and Home Week the most successful and the most far reaching in its effects of any that has ever been held. President W. M. Jardine was most enthusiastic as he met those in attendance and took part in the various features of the week.

Capper Poultry Club

(Continued from Page 20.)

up to December 15 laid 5½ dozen eggs. My income from my contest chickens during the contest for 1920 was \$80.07, while the cost of my chicks and their feed was \$8.75. This left me a net profit of \$71.32. I think club work pays in every way—in good times, good friends and a nice income.

This little story was written by Mattie Clarine Grover, winner of the second prize of \$7 in the baby chick contest last year. Mattie did so well with her chicks that she has decided to be a member of the large pen department this year. "Mattie has a very high laying strain of chickens," wrote her mother, "and Mr. Dressler will take every egg she has to sell at 10 cents apiece."

Kansas State Farm Bureau

(Continued from Page 8.)

taint of "special interest or class privilege" propaganda in the program of the Farm Bureau as outlined by its leaders.

The resolutions of the Kansas State Farm Bureau are noteworthy for their directness and application to immediate issues. They are briefly summarized in the following:

1. Indorses County Farm Bureau crop reporting service in co-operation with state department of agriculture.
2. Approves "repair week" program of Middle West Retail Implement Dealers' association and recommends that dealers give special discount on repair sales for that week, beginning February 28.
3. Opposes proposed tax of 10 cents a pound on butter made from sour cream.
4. Indorses French-Capper "Truth in Fabric" bill.
5. Indorses Tinscher bill for livestock loans to farmers thru Federal Land Loan banks.
6. Declares Chicago Board of Trade and kindred institutions to be a public menace and approves the work of the "Committee of Seventeen" on grain marketing.
7. Indorses Kenyon-Anderson Packer Regulation bill and urges early passage of same by the House.
8. Demands early revision of excessive freight rates.
9. Denounces legislative extravagance in state and Nation in the way of appropriations and calls for economy.
10. Approves co-operative studies by Farm Bureau and the Kansas State Agricultural college in cost accounting to determine costs of production.
11. Calls on the Kansas State Agricultural college to aid in publicity which will remove the impression of consumers that the farmer is "profiteering."
12. Approves Governor Allen's recommendation for a commission to study practicability of combination of state agricultural boards.
13. Pledges co-operation of Farm Bureau in promotion of the organization of farmers' co-operative shipping associations.
14. The last resolution includes the customary vote of thanks to officers, the press and the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The following officers were elected: President, Ralph Snyder, Oskaloosa; vice president, J. M. Ryan, Muscotah; treasurer, P. W. Enns, Newton. The following members of the executive committee were chosen: First district, William Leak, Tonganoxie; second district, O. O. Wolf, Ottawa; third district, C. S. Perkins, Oswego; fourth district, E. O. Peterson, Burdick; fifth district, Andrew Shearer, Frankfort; sixth district, J. A. Crawford, Beardsley; seventh district, R. Z. Shipp, Coldwater; eighth district, H. J. Winslow, Dalton.

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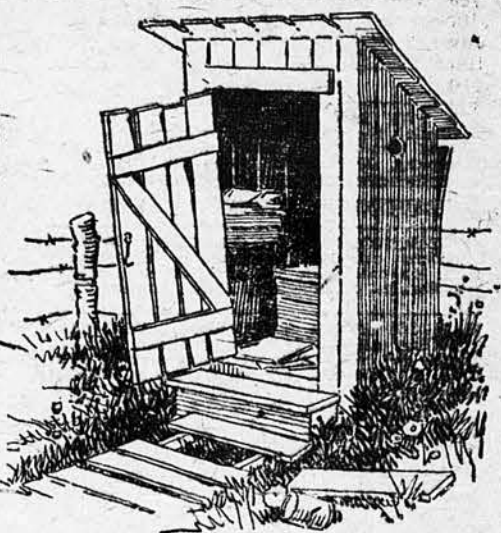
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WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY AND furnish pay and expenses to introduce guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Company, X671, Springfield, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COLLECTIONS, ACCOUNTS, NOTES, claims collected everywhere on commission; no collection, no pay. Allen Mercantile Service, 252 Lathrop Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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, which calls on 500,000 families every week. Sample copy free for asking. Only 15c a word each week, 12c per word on four consecutive time orders. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

PUT YOUR BUSINESS BEFORE MORE than 1,250,000 farm families in the 16 richest agricultural states in the Union by using the Capper Farm Press. A classified advertisement in this combination of powerful papers will reach one family in every three of the great Mid-West, and will bring you mighty good results. This does not apply to real estate or livestock advertising. The rate is only 70 cents per word, which will give you one insertion in each of the five papers: Capper's Farmer, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Missouri Ruralist, Nebraska Farm Journal, and Oklahoma Farmer. Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

SERVICES OFFERED

PLEATINGS—MRS. M. J. MERCER, 800 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

HAIR GOODS FROM COMBINGS, DOLL repairs. Field's Hair Goods and Doll Repair Shop, Topeka, Kan.

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE free. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Pacific Building, Washington, D. C.

EXPERIENCED STOCKMAN AND GRAD- uate of K. S. A. C., Manhattan, wants position on stock and grain farm. Fred Earlson, Topeka, Kan.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE, COW HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalog on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL FOR YOUNG women, before and during confinement; private; terms to suit; babies adopted free. Mrs. C. M. Jones, 15 W. 21st, Kansas City, Mo.

KODAK FINISHING, ALWAYS RELIABLE. One roll developed and six beautiful velvety prints 40c. Our prints chemically tested and guaranteed permanent. Chas. S. Wells, Hiawatha, Kansas.

GET BETTER KODAK PICTURES BY OUR system of individual criticism and our "Brilliantone" finish. Trial order, any size film developed, 10 cents roll; packs 20 cents. Prints 4 cents each. "Once tried, always followed." Kodak Dept., Burlington Studio, Burlington, Kan.

INVENTORS WRITE FOR OUR ILLU- strated book and evidence of conception blank. Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references, prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

BETTER CROPS, POULTRY AND HOGS and bigger profits are easy by my simple, secret system of plowing, planting, incubating and breeding according to nature's fixed time-table. Amazing results. Send name and address for free particulars. Dr. A. A. Immel, Box 20, 220 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

EMPLOYMENT

HELP WANTED—EXPERIENCED FARM hand. Good wages and steady work. Wm. Wahl, Alta Vista, Kan.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS. Men—women over 17. \$1,600 year. List positions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. H 15, Rochester, N. Y.

FINLAY ENGINEERING COLLEGE, KAN- sas City, Mo. Mechanical, electrical, armature winding, auto-elec. 6 weeks to 2 years. Write for catalog. Enroll any time.

BE AN EXPERT PENMAN, WONDERFUL device guides your hand, corrects your writing in few days. Complete outline free. Write C. J. Ozment, 40, St. Louis, Mo.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRMS.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COMPE- tent men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Commission Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

BEEKEEPING

BEEES CAN EASILY BE MADE THE MOST profitable thing on the farm. Easy to do. Honey always sells. Success certain with good equipment. We are agents for A. I. Root Co.'s world famous bee supplies—the best. Handsome booklet, "Bees for Pleasure and Profit," and catalog of bee supplies, free. Carl F. Buck, Augusta, Kan.

FOR SALE

CATALPA POSTS, CAR LOTS, HARRY Oldfather, 412 W. 2nd St., Wichita, Kan.

HEDGE POSTS IN CAR LOTS, W. O. Ellison, Cherryvale, Kan.

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE, TRIAL AND payments. J. Yotz, Shawnee, Kan.

VIOLINS ON PAYMENTS, FREE TRIAL. Miss Bertha Mardiss, Shawnee, Kan.

FOR SALE—No. 12 DE LAVAL CREAM Separator, A. Koenig, Hanover, Kansas.

WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES ON cedar posts. Pay after unloading. J. B. Overton, Sandpoint, Idaho.

CABINET 4x16x5 FEET HIGH, CONTAIN- ing over 200 stock drawers suitable retail seed store, hardware, etc. C. H. Browne, Lakin, Kan.

TOBACCO.

KENTUCKY HOMESPUN TOBACCO, 10 pounds \$2.50; 20 pounds \$4. Kentucky Tobacco Growers Union, Jonesboro, Ark.

TOBACCO—KENTUCKY'S BEST NATURAL leaf chewing or smoking. 5 pounds, \$2; 12 pounds, \$4.50 prepaid. Dolton Doron, Mayfield, Ky.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO, 2 YEARS OLD leaf, rich, mellow, native cured. Chewing and smoking. Special trial offer, 3 lbs., \$1, postpaid. Kentucky Tobacco Assn., Dept. 218, Hawesville, Ky.

BEAT THE TRUST BY ORDERING YOUR chewing and smoking tobacco direct from the grower. Prices: 3 lbs. \$2.00; 8 lbs. \$5.00 by parcel post prepaid. Address A. F. Young, Cave City, Kentucky.

TOBACCO—KENTUCKY'S EXTRA FINE chewing and smoking tobacco; aged in bulk 2 years old, rich and mellow; long silky leaf; 10 lbs., \$4 postpaid; second grade, 10 lbs., \$3. Reference, First National Bank, Adams Brothers, Bardwell, Ky.

FOR THE TABLE

WHITE EXTRACTED HONEY, 60 POUND cans, 16c pound cash. T. C. Watson, Hotchkiss, Colo.

PURE ALFALFA HONEY, 60 LB. CAN \$12.00, 10 lb. pail \$2.30. E. C. Polhemus, Lamar, Colorado.

FOR SALE—MINNESOTA AND NEBRASKA Red River Ohio potatoes, seed and table. Ask for delivered prices. Wickhem Berry Farm, Salem, Neb.

NEW CROP TABLE RICE, FRESH FROM the fields to the consumer. 100 pounds beautiful clean white table rice in double sacks, freight prepaid, \$7. J. Ed Cabaniss, Box 90, Katy, Tex.

"THEBESTO" 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.

BUY YOUR CHEESE DIRECT: 5-LB. BOX Cream Sandwich Cheese, \$2.75; 5-lb. box Swiss Sandwich Cheese, \$3. Rich flavor, tinfoil wrapped, in wooden box. No rind, no waste. Prepaid by parcel post. Money with order. Hickman Brothers, 527 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

TRACTORS

JOHN DEERE TRACTOR PLOW, FOUR bottom, power lift, first class condition, \$255. Frank Brooks, Scott City, Kan.

FOR SALE—INDIANA TRACTOR, ONLY used 4 months, a real bargain. C. E. Pomeroy, Carlyle, Kan.

FOR SALE—30-60 TRACTOR, PRICE \$1,500 cash or will trade for land or other property worth the money. Prather Bros., Oakley, Kan.

AUTOMOBILES

WILL ACCEPT AUTOMOBILE AND \$1,000 as payment on fine quarter balance easy terms. G. N. Kysar, Goodland, Kansas.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

LUMBER AND BALE TIES, HALL-McKEE, Emporia, Kan.

MACHINERY

WANTED—22-INCH CASE SEPARATOR. Address L. H. Wible, Chanute, Kan.

ROCK CRUSHER MOUNTED WITH ELE- vator. John Jacob, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—No. 12 DE LAVAL CREAM separator. A. Koenig, Hanover, Kan.

WANTED—COMBINED HARVESTER- thrasher. Arthur Berling, Ludell, Kan.

FOR SALE—3-4 EMERSON BRANTING- ham tractor plow. Good as new. M. B. Steinmetz, Alden, Kan.

FORDSON TRACTOR AND PLOW FOR sale or trade for young cattle. John C. Jordon, Savonburg, Kan.

FOR SALE—AULTMAN-TAYLOR 30-60 tractor and 36-60 Nichols & Shepard separator, good as new. A. C. Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

CASE 15-27 TRACTOR, 26-46 SEPARATOR, and 3-14 in. Plow in good condition, priced for quick sale. Wilbert Smith, La-Cygne, Kansas, Route 3.

FOR SALE—AVERY TRACTOR 40-80. Avery separator 36-60, run two years. Will trade for smaller tractor or livestock. Joe Naffziger, Crystal Springs, Kan.

WANTED—15-30 OR 20-40 H. P. TRACTOR. standard make. Must be reasonable. Give description and price in first letter. Address Aug. Stoltenberg, Holyrood, Kan.

SHARPENS YOUR HORSE AND TRACTOR discs without taking apart. Costs little, circular testimonials free. Farmer agents wanted. Yankee Sharpener Co., Algonia, Ia.

FOR SALE—SANDWICH 2-HOLE CORN sheller, self-feeder, cob carrier, wagon elevator and truck, used about 23 days, good shape, price \$89. Edgar Hedberg, Falun, Kan.

PARRETT 12-25 TRACTOR WITH 3-BOT- tom 14-inch Grand DePout plow. Excellent condition. Offered at public sale at my farm near Cuba, Kan., February 22. Harry Keene.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

SWEET CLOVER SEED FOR SALE, C. F. Redding, Waverly, Kan.

YELLOW JERSEY SWEET POTATO SEED. H. C. Hays, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER, \$10 PER bushel. Geo. Jones, Arcadia, Kan.

SOY BEANS, WRITE FOR PRICES AND samples. J. R. Cotton, Stark, Kan.

BEST WHITE SWEET CLOVER, FARM- ers' prices. John Lewis, Virgil, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$3 PER 1,000. List free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED FOR SALE. Floyd D. Young, Route 6, Wichita, Kan.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER, REQUEST SAM- ple and price. H. E. Davis, Norwich, Kan.

FOR SALE—HOME GROWN SWEET clover seed. Henry Judah, DeKalb, Mo.

ALFALFA SEED, WRITE FOR PRICE and sample. C. Markley, Belle Plaine, Kan.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER, SAMPLES AND prices on request. L. M. Taylor, Fowler, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, 95% PURE, \$7.00 PER bushel my track. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

CHOICE RECLEANED RED CLOVER SEED, \$14 per bushel my track. Axel Klint, Whiting, Kan.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER, PRICES REA- sonable. Samples on request. J. L. Larsen, Burns, Kan.

TREES, ETC., WHOLESALE, NO AGENTS. Formerly Ottawa Nurseries, now Barnes Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

CHOICE NURSERY STOCK DIRECT TO Planter. Catalogue free. Hutchinson Nurseries, Kearney, Neb.

SEED SWEET POTATOES, WRITE FOR price and list of varieties. Johnson Brothers, Wamego, Kan.

BIG BAG POPCORN, 25 POUNDS FOR \$1. Send check or dollar bill. Turon Mill & Elevator Co., Turon, Kan.

SPRING SEED BARLEY, \$1.00 PER bushel in sacks, f. o. b. Newton, Kansas. G. Schmidt, Goessel, Kansas.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER FOR SALE, RE- cleaned, sacked, \$18 per bu. my track. O. E. Rigdon, Atchison, Kan.

TIMOTHY, \$3 AND KAFIR \$1; FLAX, \$2.50; rust proof oats, 90c. Producer, B. J. Anderson, Blue Mound, Kan.

FOR SALE—SHROCK KAFIR SEED, 3 cents per lb.—Sacks free. Sample 10c. Joseph J. Schmitt, Kinsley, Kan.

HERSHEY MILLET, RECLEANED, ANY amount, 3c pound, my track, sacks extra 30c. M. E. Glidden, Goodland, Kan.

SEEDS—BARLEY, BEARDED, SIX ROW, kafir corn, White, Black Hull, \$1.50 per bu. Herman Pautsch, Lincoln, Kan.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER, HULLED, 10 cents pound; unhulled, 7 cents. Sacks, 60 cents each. Lester Peairs, Lyndon, Kan.

GREENEY WONDER MUSKMELOON. Early; large; luscious. Truly wonderful. 100 seeds 10c. Jesse Long, Boulder, Colo.

CLEAN DRY LAND PINTO BEANS, EX- cellent for either seed or table use. Quality guaranteed. \$6 cwt. C. Bohm, Stratton, Colo.

FOR SALE—ONION SETS, WHITE, \$2.50 per bu.; red and yellow, \$2.25 per bu. f. o. b. Hutchinson. G. C. Curtis, Route 1, Hutchinson, Kan.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED, HULLED, \$6 bu. Red clover, \$10 bu. Sacks free. Samples on request. E. R. Bigelow, Gardner, Kan.

ONION SETS AT 60c PER PECK; \$2 PER bushel; good re-cleaned stock. Write for catalog. May Seed & Nursery Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, \$6 per bushel. Pure Sudan grass seed \$6 cwt.—Sacks free. A. S. Harper, Severy, Kansas.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA SEED GROWN IN the best alfalfa section of Kansas. Send for sample. Marquette Produce Co., Marquette, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

SIX ROW BARLEY SUREST CROP FOR Alfalfa seed, \$1.25 per bushel. Also re-cleaned Alfalfa seed, Frank Landis, Abilene, Kansas.

BLACK RASPBERRIES, CUMBERLAND, Plum Farmer, and Kansas, at \$3 per 100. Write for catalog. May Seed & Nursery Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.

RED AND BLACK AMBER CANE SEED, \$1 per bu.; Orange, \$1.25; Sumac, \$1.25; kafir corn, \$1.25; Sudan grass, \$7 cwt. H. E. Holzer, Russell, Kan.

SUDAN—RECLEANED SEED DOUBLER sacked free from Johnson grass, \$4.25 per 100-f. o. b. Lubbock. Your check is good. Weaver Bros., Lubbock, Tex.

CHOICE RECLEANED HULLED WHITE blossom sweet clover seed, \$12 per cwt.; Sudan grass, \$4 per cwt. Sacks free. Send for samples. Roy C. Paul, Moran, Kan.

FOR SALE—SWEET CLOVER SEED, PURE white blossom variety. Sell only seed of my own growing, crop 1920. Sample and price on request. Joseph Weir, Winfield, Kan.

BARGAINS IN CLOVER, TIMOTHY AND garden seeds. Our seeds are all tested and guaranteed to germinate. Write today for catalog and special wholesale prices. Whitaker Brothers, Paola, Kan.

GOLDEN MILLET, EIGHT CENTS POUND in hundred pound bags, f. o. b. Bison, Okla. Smaller quantities, ten cents a pound delivered. Write for prices, larger quantities. Walter Butler, Bison, Okla.

SEED POTATOES—RED RIVER GROWN, Early Ohio, \$1.50 bushel. Early Ohio Cobler, six weeks, Nebraska grown, \$1.25 bushel. Write for car lot prices, also seed corn. Henry Korgan, Hastings, Neb.

RED, BLACK AMBER CANE SEED, \$1 PER bu.; Yellow orange, \$1.50; kafir corn, \$1.50; Golden millet, \$1.25; Hersey, \$1.50; Sudan grass, \$7 per cwt.; Billion Dollar grass, \$6 per cwt. Sacks free. Northwestern Seed Co., Oberlin, Kan.

LAST YEAR WAS OUR BEST SEED CORN year. We hope this year, with our prices reasonable and our quality up to our usual standard to have a record season. Get in touch with us soon. Wamego Seed & Elev. Co., Wamego, Kan.

WE HAVE A GENERAL LINE OF NUR- sery stock to offer for spring trade. Apple, pear, cherry, plum, peach, grape vines, forest trees, seedlings and evergreens. Write for list. Greenwood County Nursery, J. W. Hinshaw, Eureka, Kan.

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION plants, fine stalky open-field grown. Personal attention and greatest care given every shipment. You can't buy better plants nor get quicker service anywhere, at any price. All leading varieties, \$50, \$1.00; 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Standard Plant Company, Bay City, Texas.

DON'T PLACE YOUR ORDER FOR SPRING planting until you see our prices and terms. Trees choice thrifty and fine at wholesale prices. Certificate of inspection with each order. Seeds fresh, pure and fully tested. Write today for catalogs with information how to plant, prune and spray. Wichita Nurseries & Seed House, Box 8, Wichita, Kansas.

WANTED

WANT CAR LOAD GOOD STRAIGHT small size six foot catalpa or hedge fence posts. Give full particulars and quote prices f. o. b. here. T. C. Jones, Kanorado, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

ITALIAN BEES, \$12 COLONY, 280 EGG strain S. C. Red eggs, 15, \$2.50; 100, \$12. Miss Lulu Goodwin, Mankato, Minn.

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS AND PIANO rolls exchanged, trade old for new. Stamp brings list. Fuller, Wichita, Kansas.

DANDRUFF, CLEAR THE SCALP, RE- moving dandruff completely, lastingly. Accelerate new hair growth. Use Kotalko. Obtain at druggists or mail 10 cents for proof box. Kotalko Offices, BA-1106, Station X, New York.

STRAYED

TAKEN UP BY JOHN HORACEK OF RUSH Center, Rush county, Kansas, on the 17th day of January, 1921, one black hog, white feet and star in forehead. Appraised value \$20. Geo. C. Weber, County Clerk, La Crosse, Kan.

POULTRY

ANDALUSIANS

BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. H. L. Rogers, Colwich, Kan.

PURE BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS, \$2 each. Ella Briscoe, Lincoln, Kan.

ANCONAS.

ANCONA CHICKS, EGGS GUARANTEED, reasonable. Write Brewster Hatchery, Minneapolis, Kan.

ANCONA EGGS, \$2.50 SETTING. PEN headed by Sheppard cockerel. Mrs. Carl Modine, McPherson, Kan.

SINGLE COMB MOTTLED ANCONA COCK- erels, \$2 to \$5. Ancona pullets, \$1 to \$2.50. Mrs. Mary Bates, Dighton, Kan.

SHEPPARD STRAIN ANCONAS, COCKE- rels, pullets, eggs, in season. Good layers. Good markings. Wm. A. Hilton, Loveland, Colo.

S. C. ANCONA'S SHEPPARD STRAIN DI- rect. Prize winners, heavy layers, hatchling eggs. Ask for mating list. C. C. White, Seneca, Kansas.

SHEPPARD'S STRAIN ANCONAS, THE winter egg case fillers. Eggs and cockerels. Write for folder. Mrs. Bessie Buchele, Cedarvale, Kan.

LITERATURE FREE TELLS WHY I QUIT other breeds. Cockerels, \$2.50, \$5. Book egg

BABY CHICKS

DAY OLD CHICKS AND EGGS FOR SALE. White Wyandotte Hatchery, White City, Kansas.

STRONG VIGOROUS BABY CHICKS. Prices reasonable. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

EGGS, CHICKS, FINE STOCK, REDS, Rocks, Orpingtons. Quality Poultry Co., Emporia, Kansas.

CHICKS, BEST BREEDING, LEADING varieties, Langshans, pedigreed. Kansas Hatchery, Mullinville, Kan.

BIG, HUSKY CHICKS THAT LIVE AND grow. Ten pure bred breeds. Catalog free. Claude Post, Mound City, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—PEDIGREED ENGLISH Leghorns, 280, 290 egg line. Bellevue Poultry Ranch, Box W, Littleton, Colo.

BABY CHICKS—WHITE AND BROWN Leghorns. Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and Reds. Fleda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—PURE BRED ROSE COMB Reds, Single Comb White Leghorns. Range Farm, Mrs. Fred Weaver, Herington, Kan.

YESTERLAI'S SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, \$7.00, 100. Chicks, \$17—100. Mrs. Hayes Showman, Sabetha, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, Fantz strain direct, Eggs, \$6 100. Chicks, \$3 each. Order early. P. B. Way, Canton, Mo.

BABY CHICKS, LEADING VARIETIES, heavy laying strains. Safe arrival guaranteed. Circular. Sarver Poultry Farm, Hastings, Neb.

BABY CHICKS—PURE BRED, SIX LEADING varieties. Satisfaction guaranteed. Get catalog. Loup Valley Hatchery, Box 44, Cheyenne, Neb.

BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Yesterday-Ferris strains, \$16 per 100, live arrival, prepaid. Myers Hatchery, Center, Kansas.

IMPORTED ENGLISH S. C. W. LEGHORNS. Trapnest bred-to-record 300 eggs, chicks, eggs. Formerly of Melvern, Kansas. George Patterson, Richland, Kansas.

DISCOUNT ALLOWED ON CASH orders for Buff Orpington chicks and eggs received before March 1st. Price list free. L. Anderson, Juniata, Neb.

BABY CHICKS—BIG HUSKY FELLOWS. Eleven pure bred varieties. Safe arrivals guaranteed. Catalog free. Murray McMurtre, Box 45, Webster City, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS AND EGGS, S. C. WHITE and Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Golden Sebright Bantams. Riverside Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Blackwell, Okla.

BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, fifteen cents. Single Comb Reds, sixteen cents for March delivery. Postpaid. Live delivery. J. E. Bibens, Kincaid, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—ALL BREEDS, PURE bred, certified heavy egg production. Hogan test. Popular prices. 60 page poultry calendar book free. Elwood Pusey, East Liverpool, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS, EIGHT IMPROVED VARIETIES at lowest possible price. A trial order will convince you of their superior quality. Catalog free. Ohio Poultry Yards & Hatchery, Marion, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS—BARRON STRAIN ENGLISH White Leghorn a specialty. \$16 a hundred. Other varieties from \$18 to \$20 per hundred. Johnson's Hatchery, 109 Buchanan St., Topeka, Kan.

RYAN'S CHOICE SINGLE COMB DARK Brown Leghorns. Prepaid. Eggs, 105, \$7; 120, \$10; 300, \$18.50. Chicks, 100, \$17.50. Satisfied customers in thirteen states. Mrs. D. B. Ryan, Centralia, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—EGGS, PURE BRED, LEGHORNS, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes; best laying strains; postpaid; reasonable prices; catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Missouri.

BABY CHICKS, EGGS, PURE BRED, SE-lected winter layers. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Anconas. Postpaid. Reasonable prices. Interesting catalog free. South Poultry Farms—Clinton, Mo.

FOR SALE—BABY CHICKS, PURE BRED, leading varieties, \$18 per 100 up. Postage paid. Safe delivery guaranteed. Eggs \$9 per 100. Catalog free. Siemens Standard Hatchery, Box A351, Hastings, Neb.

YANKIN'S BABY CHICKS—BUFF ORPINGTONS, White Rocks, 20c; Barred Rocks, Brown and Buff Leghorns, 18c; White Leghorns, 17c; 50 postpaid; live delivery. Yankin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kansas.

HEALTHY CHICKS FROM ELECTRIC IN-cubators. Langshans, Buff, White, Barred Rocks, 26c; Brown, White Leghorns and Wyandottes, 18c. Leftovers, 15c. Fancy quality, 25c. Prepaid. Live arrival. Edward Steinhoff, Leon, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—ENGLISH AMERICAN S. C. White Leghorns, pedigreed, \$14 egg, \$22 per 100 delivered. Pure bred from flock, heavy laying strain. Chicks, \$3 per 100 delivered. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS FOR SALE. 60,000 EXTRA Rhode Island Red baby chicks direct to you by mail. Safe shipment guaranteed. Write today for free catalog, prices and complete information. Red Feather Hatchery, 202 B St., Omaha, Neb.

BABY CHICKS—100,000 STRONG, HEALTHY fellows from pure healthy bred to lay birds, \$18. Choice exhibition pens Thompson's Barred Rocks, Baker's Buff Rocks, Fantz's Single Comb White Leghorns, \$30 per 100. Lenhart Hatchery, Navarre, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Anconas and Leghorns. Standard bred. 25 chicks, \$7.50; 50 per \$14, 100 for \$27, 500 for \$125, 1,000 for \$240. 25% with order. Live delivery guaranteed. Allums Chick Hatchery, Box 162, Wichita, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, S. C. BROWN Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and Single and Rose Comb Reds. Very best strains and heavy layers. Nice healthy, vigorous chicks properly hatched. Guaranteed delivery. Circular free. Potter Hatchery, Dent, B. Winfield, Kan.

REAP REAL POULTRY PROFITS WITH Mid-West "Better Baby Chicks." Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons. Shipped anywhere postpaid. Write now for illustrated catalog. Mid-West Hatcheries. Head office: 672 Dearborn Bank Bldg., Chicago.

HIGH GRADE BRED-TO-LAY BABY chicks. Nine leading varieties. Now is the time to improve the farm poultry by securing scientifically bred to lay chicks, and increase your poultry profits. Write for catalog and see what our satisfied customers have to say. Huber's Reliable Hatchery, Dept. B, Hawatha, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.

BABY CHICKS—ALL LEADING VARIETIES. Highest grade. Low prices. Guaranteed. Postpaid. Illustrated catalog and big poultry book free. Superior Farms, Route 3, Windsor, Mo.

BRAHMAS

BIG-LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS. Prices right for quality. J. W. Schreiber, Sibley, Ia.

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKS AND COCKERELS, also eggs. Mrs. Harry Hayman, Formosa, Kan.

STANDARD-BRED LIGHT BRAHMA Cockerels, \$2, \$3; Pullets, \$1.50. Cora Lilly, Westphalia, Kansas.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMA Cockerels, \$5. Eggs, 15, \$2.50. Prepaid. Mrs. V. E. Rogers, Sharon, Kan.

DUCKS.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DRAKES, \$2.50. Zelma Sigle, Lucas, Kansas.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DRAKES, \$2.50. H. G. Huckstadt, Garden City, Kan.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DRAKES, \$2.50. MRS. W. A. Stagner, Plainville, Kan.

200 COLORED MUSCOVY DUCKS, TRIO, \$10. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb.

PAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER drakes, \$2.50. C. E. Romary, Olivet, Kan.

EGGS.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$6.50 PER HUNDRED. Fred Johnson, Walton, Kansas.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS, \$2 PER SETTING. Mrs. Chas. C. Miller, White City, Kan.

EGGS FROM LARGE BONED DARK S. C. Reds, \$7 100. Lelah Works, Humboldt, Kan.

PURE DARK R. C. R. I. RED EGGS, \$2 15; \$8 100, postpaid. Elva Acheson, Palco, Kan.

LAYING STRAIN BARRED ROCKS. Selected eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7. P. J. Ernst, Paola, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS FOR hatching, \$8.00 100. Earl West, Manhattan, Kansas.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGhorn eggs, 100, \$6. Mrs. Art Johnston, Concordia, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, UTILITY, \$7 PER 100; \$4 per 50; \$1.50 per 15. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kansas.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS YOUNG BARRON strain, free range, Hoganized \$8.00 per 100. Fred Buck, Coats, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, \$1.50 setting and \$8 hundred. Book orders early. James Dimitt, Lyons, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS, from good laying strain, 100—\$7.00, 30—\$3.00. Earle Bryan, Emporia, Kansas.

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCK. Exhibition and utility hatching eggs. Ask for mating list. C. C. White, Seneca, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. First pen, \$2.25; second pen, \$1.50. High laying strain. John Collister, Manhattan, Kan.

HOGAN TESTED, BARRON'S SINGLE Comb White Leghorn. No culls. Eggs, postpaid, \$6 per 100. Joseph F. Carpenter, Garnett, Kan.

SLEDD'S GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTON Eggs from special matings \$5 per fifteen. Range \$2—15, \$15—hundred. Earl Siedd, Lyons, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15, \$2; 100, \$10 prepaid. Barrons and Stephens strains. World's greatest layers. Guarantee 60 per cent hatch. H. A. Dressier, Lebo, Kansas.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS FOR hatching. Foundation direct from Young-Ferris-Yesterday best. Large vigorous winter layers. None better. Hogan system culled. \$8 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. O. Wlemeyer, Route 3, Halstead, Kan.

HAMBURGS

PURE SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG cockerels, \$2. Mrs. Ben Hitchens, Burlington, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS, BEST grade. Mrs. Geo. McLain, Beagle, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS, GOOD ones. Wm. Wischmeier, Mayetta, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS, STATE WINNERS, 2 for \$5. Mrs. Geo. King, Solomon, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BLACK LANGSHAN cockerels \$3. Chas S. Moon, Pratt, Kan.

FOR SALE—BLACK LANGSHAN COCK-erels, \$3. N. D. Patterson, Dodge City, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS, COCKERELS AND hens, \$2 and up. Omega Morton, Dunlap, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, LOVETT strain, \$3. Mrs. R. J. Hefling, Burdett, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, FARM RANGE, 100, \$7; 50, \$4. Mrs. Walter Taylor, Neosho Falls, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS, EGGS. Prize pen, second pen, range stock. Baby chicks. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS FROM blue ribbon winners. Eggs, 100 \$7.00, 50 \$4.00. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kansas.

LEGHORNS

BUFF LEGHORNS, SETTINGS, \$5 UP. Mrs. Hume, Anadarko, Okla.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$1.50. Tom Duggen, Lewis, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels. Will Walton, Newton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, EGGS, \$5 hundred. Daley Tuttle, Rose, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$1.50. Mary Moyer, Oakhill, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$2. Lawrence Diebolt, Iola, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Imported Barron English 288 egg strain. \$2.50. R. M. Cochran, Route 2, Luray, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$2, \$2.50. John Linke, Geneseo, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HENS, pullets, \$2. Sarah E. Rollins, Gretna, Kan.

BARRON'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.00. Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2 each. Eggs, \$6. Walter Axtell, Axtell, Kan.

EXCELLENT EGG BRED S. C. WHITE Leghorn cockerels, \$1.75. Will Tom, Haven, Kan.

PURE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$7 per hundred. Mrs. Bert Hennigh, Sabetha, Kan.

PURE BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.75 each. Wallace Thompson, Quenemo, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS, 14 eggs, \$1.50; 100, \$7. John Swinehart, Norwich, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$2. Eggs in season. M. E. Hoskins, Fowler, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$7 per hundred, prepaid. B. R. Littleton, Circleville, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, PRIZE WIN-ners. Mating list free. C. R. Bruns, Jr., Oswego, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$6 a 100. English strain. Clarence Meier, Abilene, Kan.

EXTRA FINE S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 per 100; \$3 per 50. Mrs. Roy Paul, R. 1, Moran, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, \$6 HUNDRED; one dollar 15. M. Burton, R. 4, Bx. 71, Haddam, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$8 100. Barron strain. Winter layers. Lee Bonnet, Sterling, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. DARK BROWN LEGhorn cockerels, \$2 each. Chris Gurtler, Centralia, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$8 per 100, 12 years exclusive. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Fine laying stock, \$6 per 100. Mrs. John Butts, Goff, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$1.50 each 4 for \$5. Sophia Hunt, Blue Rapids, Kansas.

NICE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 to \$2 each. Mrs. Walter Gilmore, Le Roy, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB GOLDEN Buff Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50—\$2. Barney Kramer, Baileyville, Kan.

FERRIS SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn cockerels, \$7 per 100. L. B. Ricketts, Greensburg, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$2 each. Eggs in season. Albert Stahl, Louisburg, Kan.

PURE BARRON STRAIN SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, \$2. A. H. Hartke, Lost Springs, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$2 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. C. Phillips, Tescott, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$6 100. Baby chicks, \$20 100. Norma Graham, Route 1, Florence, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, Wilson strain, \$1 setting; \$6 hundred. Mrs. R. DeLair, Wakefield, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, EGGS and chicks. Catalog free. Lakeside Poultry Farm, Box 75M, Buhler, Kan.

QUALITY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn "Classy" early cockerels. Finest eggs. Mrs. Albert Ray, Delavan, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, EX-hibition and utility. Fine layers. Mrs. Anna Frank Sorensen, Dannebrog, Neb.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS FROM IM-portered Barron laying strain. Eggs, \$8. Chicks, \$20. C. H. Ralston, Udall, Kan.

FISHER'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, FA-mous layers. Chicks, \$16. Eggs, \$8 per hundred. Fishersdale Farms, Wilson, Kan.

BARRON'S ENGLISH S. C. W. LEGHORN Cockerels. Heavy laying strain. Reason-able. Mrs. Della Cashman, Jewell, Kansas.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN Leghorns. Heavy winter layers. Eggs \$8 per 100. Mrs. Bert Cordry, Fairbury, Neb.

50 CHOICE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn pullets. April, May hatch. Vigorous cockerels, \$2. Mrs. C. H. Abbott, Sylvia, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels with long rose combs. Yellow shanks. Well marked. C. H. Lessor, Lincoln, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn, excellent laying strain. Eggs, \$1.50 setting; \$7 hundred. Lloyd Ringland, Sed-wick, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, fancy quality, two dollars. Frozen combs, one-fifty each. E. A. John-son, Ellis, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, WELL MA-tured stock, proven layers. Eggs, \$1.25 for 15, \$7 for 100. Miss Florence Lyon, Box 14, Greeley, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN STOCK, FERRIS Strain—Beauties. Cockerels, \$3 and \$5. Cock and 2 Pullets, \$10. Reed Hollinger, Chapman, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Professionally culled. Orders promptly filled. 15, \$1.30; 100, \$8 prepaid. Easter Bros., Abilene, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, WIN-ter laying strain headed by Formolhen Everlay strain. Eggs, per hundred, \$8. Chas. Conklin, Olivet, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, splendid layers. 100 eggs, \$6.50. Baby chicks, 25c. Parcel post paid. F. G. Fuhlbage, Rose, Kan.

DARK STRAIN SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Farm flock; heavy layers. Eggs, 6c. Baby chicks, 15c. Mrs. G. M. Jennings, Melvern, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Flocks headed Hillview cockerels. March hatched. Eggs, \$7.00 hundred, Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HATCH-ing eggs, \$5 per 100. Guarantee 85 per cent fertile. Baby chicks, \$16 per 100. Ed Wendland, LaJunta, Colo.

WE BUY OUR TOM-BARRON WHITE Leghorns direct from importer. Eggs, \$8 hundred, prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Grant Miller, Madison, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-erels. Beauties, \$2.50. 24 pullets, \$20 per dozen. This ad will not appear again. Mrs. Ethel Wagner, Kinsley, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Extra heavy layers, winners of blue rib-bons at two large shows. Eggs and baby chicks. N. S. Rhodes, McPherson, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$2 to \$5. Bred for winter layers and do it. Satisfaction guaranteed or money re-fund. Redview Poultry Farm, Hays, Kan.

WE BUY OUR SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns direct from importer. Tom Barron 278 egg strain. Hundred fine cockerels, \$3; 3 for \$7. Eggs. Grant Miller, Madison, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, \$7 (seven dollars) per 100 postpaid. Range flock bred to high egg producing cockerels. Mrs. Nell Wilcoxen, R. 1, Ford, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCK-erels, Egg Producing, and exhibition stock, \$3 to \$10. Eggs for hatching. McNeave & Myers, 2050 Woodland, Wichita, Kansas.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn cockerels. Tom Barron egg laying strain. Also Single Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, beauties, \$2 each. Mae Hender-son, Hooker, Okla.

ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from flock headed by cockerels from trap-nested stock of 244 eggs or better, \$8 per hundred. Cockerels, \$2.50 each. Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

S. C. GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORNS. SOME fine cockerels for \$2.50 to \$5. Eggs, spe-cial mating, and farm flock, layers, winners of blue, special, sweepstake prizes. V. P. Johnson, Saroville, Neb.

WINTERLAY-BARROWS EVERLAYING strain Single Comb White Leghorns. Stand-ard. Bred to lay. Flock of 160 laid 146 eggs January 7th. Chicks, eggs, catalog. Barlow & Sons, Kinsley, Kan.

125, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, COCKERELS March hatch tops from 500 raised Ferris 264 egg strain, \$3.00 each or 10 for \$25.00. Booking orders now for eggs at \$10 per 100. Barnesdale Farm, Grenola, Kansas.

D. W. YOUNG'S 287 EGG STRAIN SINGLE Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$2 each for quick sale, need the room. Eggs for hatching, \$7 per 100, 10 extra; \$1.25 per setting. Orders booked now. Ray Fulmer, Wamego, Kan.

ENGLISH TOM BARRON LARGE KIND, flock from 288 egg, trapnested stock. Paid \$2 per egg to produce cockerels which head flock, grandsons of "Lady Victory," cham-pion hen 1918. This kind of blood, 110 eggs, \$9. Terry Dietrich, Miltonvale, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORNS—HAINES' HUSTLER strain. First, second cock; second, third cockerel Dallas, Texas, State Show. First, third cockerel; fourth, fifth pullet, Okla-homa State Show. One hundred fine cock-erels from our pens, \$3 up. Eggs, three ex-hibition matings trapnested. Five hundred free range females, eggs, 120, \$10. Haines, R. 1, Box 37, Rosalia, Kan.

MINORCAS

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCK-erels, \$3. Eggs for hatching. J. Nedwed, Westmoreland, Kan.

CHOICE S. C. BLACK MINORCA COCK-erels, \$3 and \$4. Cocks, \$5. L. T. Edin-borough, Eastonville, Colo.

BLACK MINORCAS—GIANT S. C. BEST flock in the West. Eggs, 15 for \$8. A. L. Allum, Route 7, Wichita, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCK-erels for sale. \$3 apiece. Also eggs for hatching, \$8 per 100; setting, \$1.50. Pre-paid. S. J. Croner, R. 6, Garnett, Kan.

ORPINGTONS

BUFF ORPINGTON HENS, LAYING, \$2 each. Walter Brown, Perry, Kan.

FIRST CLASS BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-erels, \$2. Bret Isham, Haviland, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2. Cora Charlton, Little River, Kansas.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON ROOSTERS FOR sale, \$5 each. J. W. White, Greensburg, Kansas.

LARGE WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3. Laying pullets, \$2. Dewey Kaci, Auburn, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS \$5.50 per 100. Mrs. George McAdam, Hol-ton, Kansas.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF OR-pington cockerels, \$3. Mrs. C. Thissen, Kingman, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$5. PUL-lets, \$2.50. Nuff Sed. Sunflower Ranch, Ottawa, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. Claud Bridge-man, Abbeville, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, COOK strain, \$5 to \$10. Hens, \$3. P. A. R. Unruh, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BUFF ROCKS. WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. \$3. Margaret Bowers, Grenola, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS. \$7 PER 100. MRS. Fred Koepfer, Sabetha, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. \$3. \$5 EACH. Mrs. Will Harris, Waverly, Kan.

PURE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. \$2. Mrs. W. H. Baird, Deerfield, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. \$3; PULLETS, \$2. Lydia McAnulty, Moline, Kan.

PURE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. \$2.50. Mrs. Van Inskeep, Manhattan, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. 80 PREMIUMS. Mattie A. Gillispie, Clay Center, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. \$2.50, \$3, \$5. A. R. Quinnette, Ames, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. PURE BRED, for sale. L. Thomas, Wetmore, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. \$2. J. O. Ashbaugh, Route 1, Junction City, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. \$3 AND \$5 EACH. Mrs. S. F. Finck, Onaga, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. \$5 EACH. Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Chapman, Kansas.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. \$3, \$5. E. M. Wade, Burlington, Kan.

A FEW BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. \$2 to \$4. Oliver Jackson, Hazelton, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. \$2.50. Mrs. Fred Eckert, Moline, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. \$2.50 AND \$3. Mrs. D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS AND EGGS. Fishel strain. H. C. Hays, Manhattan, Kan.

PARTRIDGE ROCK COCKERELS. \$3 AND \$4. Fernando Krankenberg, Hudson, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. \$2.50 EACH. Anton E. Peterson, Morganville, Kansas.

EXTRA FINE GOLDEN BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. Pearl White, Uniontown, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS. \$7.50 100. FERTILITY guaranteed. Mrs. Cassidy, Partridge, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Laying strain, \$2. Lawrence Diebolt, Iola, Kan.

EXTRA NICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. \$2.50 to \$3. Mrs. L. Underhill, Wells, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. \$3.50 EACH; trio, \$10. Mrs. Harry Daenzer, Sterling, Kan.

EXHIBITION BARRED ROCKS. ASK FOR mating list. A. L. Drummond, Norton, Kan.

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. \$3 each. Mrs. W. S. Adams, Lewis, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. \$3 EACH. Laying strain. F. C. Gerardy, Clay Center, Kan.

BARRED ARISTOCRATS, MALES AND FEMALES AND EGGS. F. F. Wood, Wamego, Kansas.

PARTRIDGE ROCK COCKERELS. \$3.50 and \$4.50. Clarence Hoffman, Preston, Kansas.

FISHEL STRAIN WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. \$2. Mrs. James McCreath, White City, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. \$3. EGGS for hatching. J. R. Applebaugh, Cherryvale, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. \$3 or four for \$10. Mrs. John McIlvan, Portia, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. T. N. Davis, 508 Fillmore St., Topeka, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. ARISTOCRATS, \$2 and \$3.50. Mrs. Lester Benbow, LaCrosse, Kan.

THOMPSON BRADLEY BARRED COCKERELS. 2 and 3 dollars. Mrs. Wesley Gill, Piedmont, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. \$3 each, eggs \$5 per 100. Mrs. Elva Wauker, Route 4, Hill City, Kansas.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS. and pullets for sale, \$2, \$3 and \$5. R. W. Getty, Downs, Kan.

TRAPNESTED WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Send for our 1921 mating list. Chas. W. Evans, Washington, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. 200 EGG strain from pedigreed roosters, \$3, \$4. E. M. McArthur, Walton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. RINGLET-Aristocrat strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sylvan Miller, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS THAT ARE real Buffs \$3.50. Five or more \$3 each. Chas. Sanders, LeRoy, Kansas.

CHOICE PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. \$4; pullets, \$2.50 and \$3. Mrs. Elsie Holderness, Dillwyn, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. SIZE AND quality, 3, 5 and 7 dollars. Emma Conaway, Route 5, McPherson, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS. \$6 PER hundred, \$1 per setting. Cockerels \$3.50. Mrs. Elwin Dales, Eureka, Kansas.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS. at \$3 and \$4 apiece. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Gus Brune, Lawrence, Kan.

FINE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. \$2.50. Eggs, 100, \$6.50; 15, \$1.50. Chicks, 20c. Mrs. J. W. Hoornbeek, Winfield, Kan.

PARKS BARRED ROCKS. ALSO PURE Ringlet barred cockerels, \$3 to \$5. Eggs in season. Stella Lamoree, Burden, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. LARGE, well barred, from good laying strain, \$3.00 each. Mrs. John Blough, Emporia, Kansas.

"PURE RINGLET" BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. large, vigorous, beautifully marked birds, \$5. S. R. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS. Laying strain, \$1.50 per fifteen, \$8 per hundred. Mrs. Fred Whaley, Burdett, Kansas.

BARRED ROCKS. BRED TO LAY, yellow legs. Eggs, 100, \$8; setting, \$3. Cockerels, \$3.50-\$10. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS AND EGGS. Stock won Kansas, Missouri, Texas state fairs. Also White Wyandottes. R. D. Lake, Burden, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. beautiful marked of pens headed by trap nest strain, \$4 to \$8. Wm. Stranghaner, Humboldt, Kan.

FIFTY RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. the kind that reproduce themselves. Thirty year line bred. Get description. J. L. Deeds, Lyons, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

SHOW QUALITY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. excellent egg records, \$3 each. Single Comb Buff Leghorn cockerels, \$2 each. Wm. Ford, Frankfort, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. BRED for size, barring and good egg production, \$3 and \$5. Eggs, 100, \$7; 50, \$4. Mrs. S. Van Scoyoc, Oak Hill, Kan.

WINTER LAYING STRAIN BARRED ROCKS. since 1884. Eggs, \$5 per hundred; \$1 per 15. Valuable circular free. O. E. Skinner, Columbus, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. DEEP EVEN barring, yellow legs, heavy laying strain. Cockerels, \$3. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$6 100. C. E. Romary, Olivet, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. TWENTY YEARS selective breeding Eggs, \$8, hundred; \$2.50, fifteen. Cockerels, reasonable. Bracken Fogle, Williamsburg, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS. HANDSOME, narrow barred, yellow legged, show winning strain, \$3 each; \$16 for six. Mrs. M. M. Shearer, Frankfort, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. FARM raised, large and vigorous. From the famous Thompson strain. \$3 to \$5. Mrs. Howard Barnard, Madison, Kansas.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. PARKS 200 egg strain. Eggs for hatching, fifteen, \$3. Thirty, \$5. One hundred, \$10. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kansas.

PURE THOMPSON IMPERIAL RINGLET COCKERELS. Show quality \$5. Thompson-Bradley cockerels, \$3; \$4, \$5. Pullets, \$2.50, \$3. Mrs. Robt. Simmons, Severy, Kan.

PARKS 200 STRAIN. BRED-TO-AND-DO-LAY Barred Rock eggs, utility, 1 set, \$2.25; 2, \$4; 100, \$8.50. Eggs pedigree, 1 set, \$2.75; 2, \$5; 100, \$10.50. R. B. Snell, Colby, Kan.

200 EGG LAYING STRAIN. BARRED Rocks. Ancestors trap-nested for generations. Winners in government contests. Mating list free. Farnsworth, 224 Tyler St., Topeka.

SIMS BARRED ROCKS; COCKERELS AND pullets; still have some fine ones at reasonable prices. Fancy barring. Great lays. Satisfaction guaranteed. George Sims, LeRoy, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS. PREPAID, EXHIBITION quality, trap-nested, ancestry, farm raised, \$2 15; \$10 100. Special matings, \$3, \$4, \$5 15 or larger quantities. Chas. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. EXTRA fine bred from first prize or championship winners, \$5 to \$10 each. Fancy pen eggs, \$5 for 15. Utility, \$10 per hundred. John Sloan, Peck, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS; COCKERELS, PULLETS. Setting Eggs. Won at Denver last December 27, 1920. 1-Cock; 1-Cockerel; 1-Hens; 1-2 Pens. 2 Pullets and other prizes. Won all firsts Ft. Collins December 20, 1920. Price right. Catalog free. F. L. Tolliver, Stock Farm, Ft. Collins, Colorado.

RHODE ISLANDS

SINGLE COMB R. I. RED COCKERELS. \$2.50 each. Mary Smutz, Linn, Kan.

EXTRA FINE S. C. RED COCKERELS. \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. O. C. Duprey, Clyde, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS. \$3. Roger Sullivan, Effingham, Kan.

PURE BRED R. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS. \$3 and \$4 each. Downie McGuire, Paradise, Kan.

FOR SALE—S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. Cockerels and pullets. Earl West, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED R. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS. \$2 and \$3. John Nicholas, Argonia, Kan.

PURE DARK VIGOROUS, R. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS. \$3-\$5 each. Mrs. Lillie Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Eggs \$7.00 per 100. Mrs. Israel Spiller, Grenola, Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS. SINGLE and double comb, \$3-\$5. Jennie Crouch, Miltonvale, Kan.

REAL DARK GLISTENING ROSE COMB Reds, \$4 and \$5. Guaranteed. Henry Payton, Rozel, Kan.

R. C. R. I. WHITES. EGGS, 15, \$2; 100, \$3. Chicks, 15c. Cockerels, \$3. Laura Angstead, White City, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS. 100, \$6. Postpaid, \$6.50. Free range. Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Wakefield, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS. FARM raised. Size, quality, color and price right. J. J. Smith, Burlingame, Kan.

S. C. RED COCKERELS three, five. Prize winners—ten. Eggs. Guaranteed. Mrs. Geo. M. Long, St. John, Kansas.

HARRISON'S EXHIBITION EGG STRAINS. Both combs. Cockerels, eggs and chicks. Robert Harrison, College View, Neb.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS. First prize county fair. Price \$2. Mrs. Oscar N. Davis, Montezuma, Kan.

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, Longfield strain, \$3 and \$5. A. R. Hoffman, Haddam, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS FROM Chicago and Kansas City winners, good quality, \$5 each; 6 for \$25. C. R. Baker, Abilene, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS. FIRST PRIZE winners at Chicago and Kansas City. Fine cockerels, \$5 each, guaranteed. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels. Dark red and extra good stock. Price \$4.50. Fred Richards, Scottsville, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS. PENS headed by cockerels from 281 egg strain, \$3 to \$25. Eggs, \$3 for 15. Mrs. Maud Smith, Alden, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS FROM PRODUC- ing hens mated to prize winning cockerels, \$2 15; \$9 100, prepaid. Easterly & Easterly, Winfield, Kan.

PURE BRED R. C. R. REDS, COCKERELS now for \$3. For size, bone and color there is no equal. Eggs for hatching. Dr. L. B. Cantwell, Syracuse, Kan.

LARGE DARK SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS. Dark Hackeled, Scranton Strain, \$3 and \$3.50. Guaranteed. Mrs. Frank Melcher, Seneca, Kansas.

50 HEAD, HENS, PULLETS, COCKERELS. Single and Rose Comb. Bred from 240 yearly egg record stock. Males \$4, \$5, \$7 each. Females \$3.50 to \$5. Send orders in today. A. M. Butler, Wichita, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS FROM show winners. Sixteen of my reds won at the Kansas State Show, January, 1921. \$5 and up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs, \$3 and \$5 per 15. Mrs. E. C. Grizzell, Clifton, Kan.

WHEN YOU THINK OF EGGS FOR HATCH- ing remember Requa's great laying strain of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eight generations in the 250 egg class. Seventeen years of breeding for egg production. Write me. Will send you photographs, mating list and other information. Albert G. Requa, Caney, Kan.

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1,949 COCKERELS, 49 VARIETIES, FREE book. Aye Bros., Box 5, Blair, Neb.

WHITE GUINEAS, WHITE WYANDOTTES that please anybody. Robert Fulliton, Boelus, Neb.

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, TOULOUSE geese eggs in season. Walter Seimears, Howard, Kan.

COCKEREL BARGAINS—BUFF ORPINGTONS, Speckled Sussex. Matt Spooner, Wakefield, Kan.

CHOICE BARRED AND WHITE ROCK cockerels, prize winners. Mrs. O. P. Bookless, Tyrone, Okla.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, Embden geese, Pekin drakes. W. T. Holligan, Emmett, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, WHITE Orpington cockerels, dark Cornish cockerels for \$3 and \$5. Eggs in season. John Brown, Iuka, Kan.

PURE BRED BROWN LEGHORN YEAR- ling hens, \$20 per dozen. Pure English White Leghorn cockerels, \$2. Ancona cockerels, \$2. Fleda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS, LIGHT BRAHMAS and Brown Leghorns for sale. Hatching eggs, 20 best varieties. Free circular. Modlin Poultry Farm, Rt. 28, Topeka, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, EGGS—SUPERIOR LAY- ing Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, prices moderate, catalog. Standard Egg Farms, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, COCKERELS, PUL- lets, eggs for hatching from winners at state show. Also Buff Cochins bantam males. J. C. Baughman, 2215 Lincoln St., Topeka.

GET ACQUAINTED WITH CLAY COUNTY poultry-breeders. Free directory listing breeders of all varieties. Clay County Poultry & Pet Stock Association, H. L. Boge, Sec., Harvard, Neb.

"GOLDBANK" GIANT BRONZE, MAD- ison Square winners. Several toms left, half price, \$15. Eggs, \$1. White Pekin ducks, \$15 100. Beautiful "Ringlet" Barred Rocks, \$7 100. Ed Lockwood, Kinsley, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, EXTRA NICE ROOS- ters \$3.00, hens \$2.00, pure bred barred roosters, \$5.00. Pullets \$3.00. Pure bred White Wyandotte roosters, \$3.50, 6 single comb pullets, 1 rooster pure white Wyandottes, \$10.00, 1 rooster, 6 extra nice Reds, \$10.00. C. Schneider, Howard, Kan.

TURKEYS.

PURE BOURBON RED TOMS, \$9.00, \$10.00. Ella Jones, Speed, Kansas.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS, KEN- neth McDonald, Hartford, Kan.

BOURBON RED TOMS, \$10, BY \$15 SIRE. Omer Lewis, Dodge City, Kan.

PURE BRED BRONZE TOMS, \$12.50. Letha Parkhurst, Plainville, Kan.

FOR MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS write R. L. Parrott, Osborne, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TOMS \$10. Hens \$7. Mrs. H. Passmore, Wayne, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, WORLD'S fair strain. Rena Gleichrist, Peabody, Kan.

BOURBON RED TOMS, EXTRA FANCY. \$10. Hattie Blackhart, Zeandale, Kansas.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$12. from prize winning stock. Grace Scott, Anthony, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, HENS, \$6; toms, \$10. Unrelated toms. Mrs. Norman Gross, Russell, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR- keys sent on approval. Mrs. M. E. Kavanaugh, Belleville, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLDBANK STRAIN toms, \$15; pullets, \$9. Mrs. G. W. Combs, Fowler, Otero Co., Colo.

GIANT BRONZE; TWO 1ST PRIZE YEAR- ling sires for sale. Choice young stock. Eggs, circular. Ives, Knobnoster, Mo.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FROM the first prize tom at Wichita 1920, good ones. Mrs. James Aitken, Severy, Kan.

BOURBON RED TOMS, PRICED AS TO weight and markings. 25 lbs., white wings and tails, \$14. Others 16 to 20 lbs., well marked, \$10 to \$12. Hens, \$7. R. W. Kunze, Randolph, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKENS, \$3. Alex Thomason, Havana, Kan.

GOOD PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$2. Jennie Smith, Beloit, Kansas.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$5 each. Mrs. Jno. Fankhauser, Madison, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, eggs. J. H. Alexander, Clay Center, Kan.

PURE SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3, \$3.50. Mae Blythe, White City, Kan.

LARGE PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.50 each. Geo. Ott, Madison, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$2.50. Mrs. J. R. Antram, Galesburg, Kan.

SELECTED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels. Priced right. J. K. Walker, Lincoln, Kan.

COCKERELS, FIRST PRIZE WHITE Wyandottes. F. H. Jones, Route 3, Topeka, Kan.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$8.00 per 100 prepaid. Chas. Higginbottom, New Albany, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, 3 to 5 dollars. Mrs. E. F. Miller, Blum, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES, PRIZE WIN- ners. Pullets, \$3. Peter Hoffman, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

STANDARD BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels. Keeler strain direct. Fine birds, \$5, \$7.50, \$10. Pullets and hens, \$3, \$5. J. A. Robinson, Nickerson, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3 each. Eggs in season. P. J. Voith, Goessel, Kan.

CHOICE SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. Will McEnaney, Seneca, Kan.

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PURE BRED SILVER WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$2 each; 6 for \$10. J. W. Watkins, Brewster, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES, MALES, \$4 TO \$10; females, \$2 to \$5. Eggs. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$6 100; setting, \$1.25; large kind. Mrs. M. M. Hayes, Fowler, Kan.

HIGH SCORING COLUMBIAN WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2 and \$3. Norton Sanders, Miller, Kansas.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$2.50 each. Walter E. Christian, Route 5, Clyde, Kan.

LAYING STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3 to \$7. Eggs, \$2 15, \$3 100. Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3. From prize winners. William Treiber, Route 6, Topeka, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE SPECKLED Sussex. Fancy pigeons. Stock and eggs. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$2.50-\$3. Healthy birds. Mrs. Robert Johnston, St. Marys, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels at \$2 to \$3 each. George William, Route 2, Portia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, BRED from record layers. Catalog free. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Effingham, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, KEEL- er's Strain, \$2.50 each. Eggs, \$3.00 per 100. H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kansas.

BARRON'S ENGLISH WHITE WYAN- dottes. Eggs, 100, \$6.50. Chicks, 15 cents each. James Christiansen, Canton, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$4.50 50; \$8 100. Baby chicks, 20c each. Prepaid. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan.

"QUALITY" WHITE WYANDOTTES, MAR- tin-Keeler strain direct. 15 eggs, \$2; 30, \$3.75; 50, \$5; 100, \$8. Orders filled promptly. Satisfaction, safe delivery guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

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INCUBATORS WANTED: BELLE CITY. Successful, and others. David Jenkins, Jewell, Kansas.

1,000 CAPACITY COAL BURNING BROOD- er wanted. Must be in good condition and a bargain. Leslie McDonald, Mullinville, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO BUCKEYE INCUBA- tors, capacity 600 eggs each; also three Standard Colony brooders, capacity 500 to 1,000 each; all as good as new. James Sumei, Chapman, Kan.

"QUEEN" INCUBATORS, 180, 275, 400, 600 egg sizes. "Queen" Coal Burning Brooders; Warm Water Fountains; Dry Mash Hoppers; Leg Bands; Carbolic Whitewash; Carbollum Disinfectant. Write for Catalog. G. R. McClure, McPherson, Kansas.

ON RECEIPT OF 85c WE WILL SEND BY prepaid parcel post, 8 1/2 lbs. of Brooks Buttermilk Chick-Starter. We are sure you will buy the 100 pound sacks after that, which are \$5 each on cars here in heavy 100 lb. sacks only. Brooks Buttermilk Chick-Starter contains the lactic acid that eliminates bowel trouble and white diarrhea in baby chicks, and makes them grow doubly quick. The Brooks Co., Mfgs., Ft. Scott, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED

FANCY EGGS FOR STORAGE PURPOSES wanted. Good demand for turkeys, chickens, other poultry. Coops and cages loaned free. "The Copeys," Topeka.

PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS COM- pany, 210 North Kansas Ave., Topeka, buys poultry and eggs on a graded basis. Capons wanted. Prices good. Premium prices paid for select eggs and poultry.

To Keep Poultry Healthy

This is the time of year when cold, roup, sorehead and chickenpox make their appearance in the poultry flock. Precautions should be taken now to prevent an epidemic.

While a small percentage of birds die, these troubles so diminish the vitality of the pullets that their egg-producing capacity as well as breeding qualities are seriously impaired. Even male birds having suffered an attack of roup or sorehead are not fit for breeding, even though they apparently have recovered entirely.

A little permanganate of potash in the drinking water at about the rate of 1 grain to 1/2 gallon of water will kill the germs which have been deposited in the water by affected fowls, and will prevent the spread of the disease. A good treatment for chickenpox or sorehead is to anoint the head with carbolated vaseline daily. Add 2 tablespoons of Epsom salts to 1 gallon of drinking water twice a week.

Trees in the farm woods should be so crowded that the crown or top of every individual tree may be in contact with those of its nearest neighbors. A crowded stand of trees produces not only a larger number, but also a greater proportion of high quality saw logs than an uncrowded stand of an equal area.

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KANSAS

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

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

GOOD CORN, wheat and alfalfa farms. Close to drilling wells in oil country. Prices reasonable. C. H. Wilson, Moline, Kansas.

IMPROVED FARMS, close town, wheat goes. \$10 to \$60 a. some trades. Cave Realty Co., Wakeeney, Grainfield or Oakley, Kan.

FOR SALE—320-acre extra well improved farm. 3 1/2 miles from Kinsley. Box 7, Kinsley, Kansas.

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

160 ACRES, 3 miles of Oakley, Logan Co. Half in cultivation. Price \$4,000, worth \$6,000. Terms. Cave Realty Co., Oakley, Kan.

500 ACRES, improved, eastern Kansas, 390 bottom, bal. pasture. Price \$110, part trade. Clark Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

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

80 ACRE Ottawa suburban home, slightly location, smooth, all tillable, only \$165 acre, terms. McConachie Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

ELEGANT HOME. Real bargain in choice 80 acres. Close town. Sacrifice price. Possession now. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

HIGHLY IMPROVED 240-ACRE FARM, one mile town and high school. 150 acres wheat goes. Possession March 1. Inquire owner, E. J. Dixon, Agra, Phillips Co., Kan.

WESTERN KANSAS Will sell good land in Western Kansas. Prices ranging from \$9 to \$17.50 per acre, liberal terms. H. C. Wear, Wichita, Kansas.

20 ACRES highly improved. Equipped if wanted, 1/4 mi. Baldwin, immediate possession, terms. Consider exchange, unimproved land nearby. Owner, Will Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

160 ACRES, 1 1/2 mi. Conway Springs, fine set of buildings, 120 acres cultivation. Lays fine \$17,000, carry back \$4,000 at 5 1/2%. O. E. Evans, Owner, Conway Springs, Kan.

BUY IN NORTHEASTERN KANSAS where wheat, and all tame grasses are sure. Send for farm list. Silas D. Warner & Co., 731 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

FOR QUICK SALE—40-acre farm, house with fine outbuildings. This is a fine dairy or hog farm. One new hog house 22x36. J. J. Smith, R. 2, Lawrence, Kansas.

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TOPEKA RESIDENCE—Twelve rooms, modern, well built, exceptional finish, roomy yard, old shade beautiful location. Write for particulars. Theo. Zercher, Topeka, Kan.

IMP. 80, Lyon county, \$6,000. Terms \$1,000. Balance long time at 6%. Imp. 320 Lyon county, \$40,000. Terms \$12,000. Bal. long time. Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kansas.

INVESTORS, speculators, homeseekers—We make specialty on Ness county land. Let us show you what we have to offer. Write for list. Whitmer Land Co., Uta, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY WHEAT LAND Good smooth land from \$20 to \$50 per acre. Write for free list and county map. Geo. P. Lohnes, Ness City, Kansas.

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TWO LANE COUNTY BARGAINS 100 acres, unimproved, \$3,200. 640 acres 200 160 acres wheat, all level, \$25 an acre. Terms. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

FRANKLIN COUNTY FARMS that must be sold soon. 40, 80, 120 and 180. All good growing, well located, good improvements. Sacrifice prices on these and others write S. W. Spangler, Ottawa, Kansas.

240 ACRES—\$50 PER ACRE Only 6 miles from town, near school, 100 improved, balance good pasture. Well improved, good water, easy terms. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

IMPROVED QUARTER, \$2,500. 7 miles east of Liberal, \$1,200 cash, bal. yearly payments. Small improvements, 100 acres cultivation. Good sandy soil. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, FARMS Ness county raised 3,000,000 bushels wheat in 1920. Has 200,000 acres fine wheat now. Write for list and county map. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kansas.

MUST SELL this fine farm home, 341 acres adjoining good town, Lane county, Kan. 2 blocks from high school, improvements extra good, 120 acres fine wheat, smooth as a floor. Price \$55.00 per acre for quick sale. Mansfield Investment and Realty Co., Healy, Lane County, Kansas.

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KANSAS

IMPROVED FARM 160 ACRES, immediate possession if sold before March 1st, 1 mile from station. Choice mixed soil. Price \$5,000, \$1,000 cash, \$1,000 annually 7%. Write or wire owner immediately. John W. Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

LET ME SELL YOU A FARM in the Oakley country. Wheat and barley making \$50 to \$75 acre. Corn and all feed crops fine. Good tractor land, \$30 to \$50. For list write. A. H. Wilson, Oakley, Kansas.

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS Farms, all sizes; lowest prices. Terms \$2,000 up. Send for booklet. ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

FOUR ADJOINING quarter sections of choice wheat land in Barton Co., mostly in growing wheat. Two quarters well improved, priced \$75 to \$90 an acre. Terms cash. Must be sold for settlement of estate. Write H. B. Stickney, R. 1, Holsington, Kansas.

FOR SALE—The cheapest 80 in Kansas. Improved, Washington Co. 20 a. alfalfa. 20 a. pasture, balance in cultivation. Best of terms. Also two strictly modern homes in Abilene, Kansas, for sale. Owner, T. M. Rawley, Abilene, Kansas.

THE BEST present investment is land and the best place to buy land is in Ness Co., Kansas. All sized tracts from 160 acres to 10,000 acres improved and unimproved at prices ranging from \$25 to \$75 per acre. Some exchanges. Agents protected. A. W. Buxton, Uta, Ness County, Kansas.

SMOOTH 160 ACRES, 4 1/2 miles Lawrence, 2 miles shipping station. 100 wheat goes, 20 pasture, 36 spring crop. 6-room house, barn 30x40, granary 40x40, garage, shop, chicken house, everlasting water, \$26,400. Incumbrance \$12,000, 6%. Possession now. Hosford Investment and Mortgage Company, Lawrence, Kansas.

FARM HOME 160 acres, 22 miles K. C. rock road most way; 30 alfalfa; 50 clover; 90 pasture; living water; 5-room house; cellar; large barn; stanchions, etc.; belongs to estate must be sold; \$100 per acre, think of it, at Kansas City's door. **MANSFIELD LAND & LOAN COMPANY**, 415 Bonfils Bldg., 10th & Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED KANSAS FARM 640 acres, near Ashland. 500 acres tillable, 400 in cult., 240 pasture. Chocolate loam, wheat, oats and barley principal crops. 5-room house with bath, 9,000-bu. double granary, extra good chicken house, barn, shed, numerous other buildings. All under good fence. About 100 bearing fruit trees. 300 acres growing wheat goes. Only \$50 per acre on suitable terms. Possession in spring. For further information write W. B. Grimes, Ashland, Kansas.

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160 ACRES relinquishment, near Ft. Morgan, Colo. Bert Ross, Wiggins, Colorado.

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BACA CO., COLORADO FARMS BEAUTIFUL, BOUNTIFUL, BACA COUNTY farms for sale. Easy terms 320-acre farms \$4,000 to \$6,000. C. C. SWEM, CAMPO, COLORADO.

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Nothing better in East Colorado; farms and ranches; lowest prices; best terms; write for facts and lists. R. T. CLINE, OWNER, BRANDON, COLO.

Why Pay High Rent and Gamble on the Rain Fall? San Luis Valley, Colorado, irrigated farms produce more and cost much less and the climate is ideal. We make the terms to suit you. Write for special list. Over 10,000 acres to select from.

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COLORADO IRRIGATED FARMS

Farm lands in the San Luis Valley produce 4 tons of Alfalfa, 60 bu. Wheat, 300 to 500 bu. Spuds, other crops equally well. Best hog country in the world. Farm prices low. Send for literature about this wonderful valley. Excursions every two weeks. ELMER E. FOLEY, 1001 Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

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COLORADO FARMS of any size, irrigated or non-irrigated. Near Denver. Send for free booklet V-3. The Zang Investment Co., American Bank Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

COLORADO LAND No chinch bugs, Hessian flies or tornadoes. Send for literature about real farms. Vernon McKelvey, Greeley, Colorado.

PUBLIC SALE—To close estate all land, stock and implements. The Baum Ranch, 320 a. 250 a. under Welton ditch. 250 a. water stock. 35 a. alfalfa. Some timber, well improved. 28 miles S. E. of Pueblo. One mile north of Dotsom Lake. Sale March 1st. Look into this. Chas. Baum, Adm'r, 1528 E. 8th St., Pueblo, Colo.

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60-ACRE LAKE FRONT FARM, 2 miles city, gravel road, buildings, creek, clay loam, \$5,000, \$1,000 cash, \$200 year. Evans-Tinney Co., Fremont, Mich.

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FREE—All about the Ozarks and list of cheap farms, all sizes, best of terms. Durnell Land Co., Cabool, Missouri.

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WRITE FOR OUR LIST of improved and unimproved gently rolling, valley and bottom farms. \$15 to \$50 per acre. J. D. Gerlach & Co., Doniphan, Missouri.

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WE HAVE FOR SALE five of the best rock road stock and grain farms, close to K. C. 200 acres highly improved, \$200. 160 acres, a dandy, \$150 per acre. 240, 17 miles out, \$65 per acre. 80 acres, 35 miles S. E., 30 per cent less than cash value. 800 acres worth \$150, at \$60 per acre. For real farm bargains, write George A. Bond, care Gregg Realty Co., 314 Bonfils Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

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PIERCE CO. FARMS for sale. 80 and 160 acre tracts, extra well improved. Good soil, roads, school, water, bldgs., etc. \$90 to \$150 per a. Terms. Will consider trades if close. D. C. Dehler, Pierce, Neb., Owner.

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200 GOOD ALL-CROP FARMS, bldgs., \$60-\$150 acre. R. A. Brown, Ashland, Ohio.

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5,000 ACRES selected S. E. Okla. coal, oil, mineral, pasture farming land. \$5 to \$20 per a. Write Cavanaugh, McAlester, Okla.

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ONE CABBAGE crop often pays for the land in Lower Rio Grande Valley. Save \$100 per acre by dealing with owner. L. W. Heagy, LaFeria, Texas.

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IRRIGATED land. Grow anything, free range, healthy climate. C. A. Early, Laramie, Wyo.

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I would like to rent a farm and raise registered cattle and hogs, feed all the corn raised, have a stock sale in the fall or spring, and divide. Plenty of horse power. Peter Curtis, R. 3, Altamont, Kansas.

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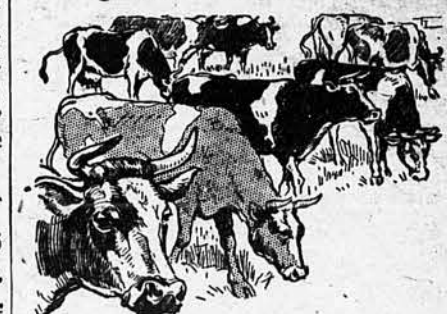
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Florida has many fine herds of dairy cattle—but she needs more dairymen. Milk is selling from 60c. to 80c. a gallon. We have millions of acres of productive land yet untouched by the plow. This land produces from 30 to 100 bushels of corn per acre and you can grow two crops a year. Velvet beans planted with the corn give the equivalent of 16 additional bushels without affecting the yield.

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Jesse M. Jones, General Development Agent

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

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HORSES AND JACK STOCK

HORSES AND JACK STOCK



18 Kentucky Jacks At Private Sale

Shipped from my farm at Flemingsburg, Ky., to Salina, Kan.

A load of 18 head of the best Kentucky Jacks that I have ever owned. Have been shipping jacks to Kansas since 1879. This load has more size, heavier bone and more quality than any 18 jacks I ever owned, ranging in height 14 1/4 to 16 hands. Only a few under 15 1/2 hands. Every jack is black, reg. and prompt performer. The public is invited to call and see them. They are for sale. I am located at Snyder Livery Barn at Salina, Kansas.

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AL. E. SMITH'S JACK FARM 40 Big Mammoth Jacks

15 to 16 1/2 hands; the large, heavy-boned kind; all black with white points. More large jacks to select from than you will find elsewhere. Come and see them or write. Forty miles west of Kansas City, Interurban service.

Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kansas



REGISTERED MAMMOTH JACKS Best in the West

We won every first and championship prize in the jack and jennet classes at the National Western Livestock Show at Denver, January, 1921. Over 35 years in the jack business. Our jacks registered and inspected, quick and active performers, with size, bone and quality. Write us your wants.

John E. Burns, Longmont, Colorado

40 Big Black Reg. Tenn. Jacks With Size, Bone, Quality

Sired by undefeated champions; Gen. Logan, The General, Gen. Wolf; 2 to 6 years; 15 to 16 hands; broken to serve. Few Belgians and Percherons at reduced prices. We have what we advertise. Meet trains at Lyons, Chase, Raymond.

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Jack and Jennet Owners

Save half the cost of registry and all other fees; increase the value of their jack stock thru recognition; by becoming members of the largest and most active Jack Registry in the world—the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America. The membership fee is \$10. Join now and let us start working for you. For information and blanks write **WM. E. MORTON, Secretary, Scarritt Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.**

"Mules for Profit and Power" free to Farmers

FOR SALE THREE REGISTERED JACKS

Two 7 years old and one 4 years. All black, white points, plenty bone and size. All good performers and proven producers of big, classy mules which are here to show. We are changing business. Must sell before March 1, 1921. Come and see.

Fred Gimple & Son, R. 2, Mankato, Kansas

PERCHERONS

A few choice 4 to 6 year old mares 1700 to 2000 pounds. Well broke to all farm work. Bred to Ivan of Barton. A few stallions 2 to 3 years old. Top-notchers at live and let live prices.

D. A. Harris, Great Bend, Kan., Route 6, 3 miles east

FOR SALE CHOICE STALLION \$600.00

Registered Percheron stallion Governor, iron gray, 6 years old, 1800 lbs., fine build, gentle, active. Must sell on account of being related to my young mares. Write or phone. Will meet train.

HENRY SCHWYN, FLAGLER, COLORADO

For Sale or Trade—One Black, Registered, Percheron Stallion

Coming 6 years old. One black registered jack coming 7 years old. Am quitting and want to dispose of this stock.

BERT DONLEY, OXFORD, KANSAS.

One Purebred Percheron Stallion.

One grade Belgian; two registered jacks 15 1/2 hands high. Anxious to sell this stock cheap.

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POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE.

Polled Hereford Dispersion

T. Schrock Sells at Farm Near

Hutchinson, Kansas, Wednesday, March 2

40 DOUBLE ENTRY HEREFORDS

Cows: a number with calves at side, others will calve soon after sale. These cows are by Excellent Ion, Polled Success, Polled Patch.

Heifers: coming two year old out of these cows and by Improver Prince, Polled Echo, King George.

Bulls: 4 coming two year old, 10 coming yearlings out of these cows and by Polled Cato 51st, Polled Plato 9th, Polled Echo 25th.

Senior Herd Sire: Polled Echo 25th by Polled Echo out of Cherry B. 3d. A three year old.

Tried sows and heifers good ones and young stuff, a lusty, growthy, unpampered pasture-raised group. Reducing farm work is the reason for dispersion.

ADDITIONAL: 9 young mules broke to work, some purebred Spotted Polands and Shropshire sheep sell in the morning. Herefords sell in the afternoon. Sale under cover on farm 12 miles southeast of Hutchinson and 4 miles southwest of Yoder. Will meet trains at Yoder. Six months time. Parties from a distance bring references. Write for catalog. Mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

T. SCHROCK, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

John D. Snyder, Auct. J. T. Hunter represents Mail and Breeze.

The Grain Market Report

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

FARMERS are still much concerned about the recent heavy drop in prices of farm products which has been out of proportion to the drop in many of the manufactured products. Four reasons have been advanced as a possible explanation for the decline in prices for farm products. These are first, unusually favorable weather, resulting in large crops; second, the breakdown in foreign exchange; third, efforts to reduce the cost of living; and fourth the panic and business stagnation which always carry prices too low when there are basic reasons for declines.

Declines May be Permanent

Grain yields last year were large and one great difficulty in connection with the handling of such unusually large crops is that of extending credit to farmers so that the surplus can be stored on the farms. The condition of foreign exchange is very serious and it is evident that foreign nations will buy food products in those countries where their money will buy to the best advantage. The extension of proper credits to the debtor nations would greatly relieve this situation for our farmers.

Unsettled business conditions and the panicky feeling accompanying them enter as important factors in rapid price declines and almost invariably carry them below the point to which underlying conditions justify the prices in going. A recent writer in discussing this says: "There is no reason for expecting that we are going back to pre-war prices to remain. Nor is there any reason for expecting that prices will go back to the excessive high levels of a year ago. For very many farm products the prices are now much lower than they can be expected to remain for any considerable length of time. Prices may go still lower, particularly will this be true of those products that decline the least, but the general price level of farm products has doubtless been carried lower than conditions justify."

Reasons for Impaired Credit

Four reasons may also be given for the impairment of the quality of our credit which at present is a disturbing factor in business. The first factor was the volume of Government paper which from its character was not self-liquidating and which burdened our banking resources. The second impairment to the liquidity of bank credit came from the National transportation breakdown early in 1920, due to labor shortage, strikes and inefficient operation. This tied up vast amounts of goods and farm products in freight cars and warehouses so that it was impossible to market them and release the credits involved. A third factor has been the prevalence, particularly in the period of rising prices, of the speculative withholding of large stocks of goods from market in the expectation of higher prices and greater profits. The fourth great cause became operative in the period of public retrenchment in buying and of falling prices.

Better Conditions Coming

There was likewise an element of renewed commodity speculation evidenced by the withholding of commodities from the markets under the mistaken idea that the recession in buying would be temporary and that the full revival of purchases would be met by secondary price advances. The situation in farming and in business is improving but is yet far from normal. The most drastic period has been passed and better and more satisfactory conditions may be expected at an early date.

The marketing of wheat still continues to be an anxious matter with farmers who have been hoping that prices would improve. At the first of the week prices went up 7 to 8 1/2 cents on the strength of damage to wheat and oats by green bugs in Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas. Later it developed that these reports were exaggerated and this caused a reaction in the market with declining prices. Another depressing influence was the report

that foreign countries were reselling their grain in order to place additional orders with Argentina where wheat could be bought at much lower prices. The Kansas City price for March deliveries reached \$1.56 and Chicago \$1.63 1/4. May corn went down to 61 1/4 in Kansas City and 67 1/4 in Chicago. Rye futures declined 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c, barley about 1c, and oats also made fractional declines.

Kansas City Cash Sales

The demand for wheat at Kansas City was fair, but offerings were somewhat limited. At the close of the week dark hard wheat was from 3 to 5 cents lower; hard wheat was from a cent to 3 cents lower and Red wheat was practically unchanged. The following quotations are given for cash sales at Kansas City: No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.67 to \$1.70; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.66 to \$1.69; No. 1 hard wheat, \$1.65 to \$1.67; No. 2 hard, \$1.63 to \$1.66; No. 1 Red wheat, \$1.90; No. 2 Red, \$1.89; No. 2 mixed, \$1.63 to \$1.68; No. 3 Red, \$1.87.

The demand for corn was limited and prices were comparatively unchanged, but a few sales were reported at about 1/2c higher. No. 2 White is quoted at 59 1/2c; No. 3 White, 58c; No. 2 Yellow, 62c; No. 3 Yellow, 59 to 60c; No. 2 Mixed, 58 1/2c.

Early sales of oats showed only a medium demand. White oats were about 1/4c lower. Sales for No. 2 White oats were 43 1/4c; No. 3 White oats, 42 1/4c; No. 2 Mixed oats, 43 1/2c; No. 2 Red oats, 43 to 45c; No. 3 Red, 42 to 43c.

Other grains were quoted at the following prices: No. 3 kafir, 90 to 93c; mixed kafir 92 to 93c; No. 3 Milo, 90c; No. 2 barley, 53c; No. 2 rye, \$1.40.

Demand for millfeeds was poor and declines of \$3 to \$4 on both bran and shorts were reported. Bran at Kansas City is quoted at \$19.50 to \$20.50; brown shorts at \$19 to \$20; and gray shorts at \$22 to \$23 a ton. Linseed meal on Chicago basis is quoted at \$40 a ton; cottonseed meal 43 per cent, is quoted \$41.50 a ton at Kansas City. Corn chops, sacked, \$1.20 to \$1.27 a hundredweight, Kansas City basis.

A slight improvement took place in the hay market and an advance of \$1 a ton was reported on the lower grades of alfalfa. The following quotations were reported at Kansas City: Choice alfalfa, \$23 to \$24.50; No. 1 alfalfa, \$21 to \$23.50; standard alfalfa, \$17.50 to \$20.50; No. 1 prairie, \$14 to \$15; No. 1 lowland prairie, \$9 to \$10; No. 2 lowland prairie, \$7 to \$8.50; No. 1 timothy, \$21.50 to \$22.50; standard timothy, \$19 to \$21; No. 1 clover, \$16 to \$17; straw \$9.50 to \$10; and packing hay, \$6 to \$6.50 a ton.

The Livestock Markets

BY WALTER M. EVANS

Nearly 10 million fewer head of livestock on farms in the United States were reported on January 1, 1921, than for the same date in 1920. Horses decreased about 602,000 head or 2.9 per cent; mules decreased 42,000 or about .8 per cent; milk cows, 298,000 or 1.3 per cent; other cattle, 1,880,000 or 4.2 per cent; swine, 5,078,000 or 7.1 per cent; and sheep, 2,047,000 or 4.3 per cent. The total numbers livestock on farms and ranges for January 1, 1921, were: Horses, 20,183,000; mules, 4,999,000; milk cows, 23,321,000; other cattle, 42,870,000; swine, 66,649,000; sheep, 45,067,000.

Value of Farm Animals

The total value of livestock in the United States has declined \$2,271,576,000 or 26.7 per cent; that is, the total value of \$8,507,145,000 on January 1, 1920, shrank to \$6,235,569,000 on January 1, 1921. Part of this is due to reduction in numbers and part is due to the lower value a head at the present time.

Horses at present have a value of \$82.45 a head as compared with \$94.12 a year ago; mules are now worth \$115.72 as against \$147.07 of last year; milk cows have declined from \$85.11 to \$63.97; other cattle have declined from \$43.22 to \$31.41 a head; swine have

declined from \$19.01 to \$12.99; and sheep from \$10.52 to \$6.41.

All of these declines, of course, have had a disquieting effect on farmers, feeders and stock raisers, and unless better conditions can be assured soon many will go out of the livestock business. A further discouraging feature at the present time is the inability of stock men to get proper financial assistance which they need to carry on their work. Longer time and more favorable interest rates are essential to the livestock industry. Much interest is manifest among stockmen and farmers in the coming meeting of the Farmers' Livestock Committee of Fifteen, which is to be held in Chicago, on Wednesday, February 23. It is hoped that this body will be able to devise ways and means to bring about measures of relief.

During the past week cattle prices at Kansas City were higher, but hogs and sheep were lower. Prices for fat cattle advanced 25 to 40 cents owing to light receipts. Outlet channels, which were clogged last week because of liberal receipts, opened up again and demand showed a better tone. Hogs declined

sharply. The average price of packing hogs fell to a new low level for the season. Light weights remained relatively high. Lamb prices broke below \$9 and some heavy lambs sold under \$8, making a new low price level for the year.

Receipts for the week were 25,286 cattle, 3,549 calves, 65,571 hogs, 34,366 sheep, compared with 31,300 cattle, 4,260 calves, 62,100 hogs and 28,950 sheep the previous week, and 29,950 cattle, 3,100 calves, 42,050 hogs and 37,600 sheep a year ago.

Beef Cattle

The receipts of cattle were unevenly distributed, prices show a net gain of 25 to 40 cents. The top was \$8.50. The bulk of the steers brought \$7.25 to \$8.25. Cows sold up to \$7, bulk \$5 to \$5.75, heifers, top \$7.50, bulk \$5.50 to \$6.50. Veal calves were 50 cents to \$1 lower, top late in the week \$11.50.

Few stock and feeding cattle arrived this week. Demand was quiet and prices showed small net changes. A 10-car bunch of 716-pound Texas stockers brought \$7 and some 1,140-pound fleshy feeders sold at \$8.25. Most of the thin steers sold at \$6.50 to \$7.50, some common kinds as low as \$5.50.

Other Livestock

Hog prices started down on Tuesday and the decline was not checked until Friday, when the market rallied 15 to 25 cents from the low level Thursday. At the low point heavy hogs were off \$1 to \$1.25 and light weights down 75 cents to \$1. The advance left the general market 50 cents to \$1 net lower for the week. Pigs were steady to 25 cents lower. The top price today was \$9.40 and bulk of sales \$8.25 to \$9.25. Pigs are selling at \$9 to \$9.75. More than a normal price spread prevails.

Heavy lambs are selling at \$7.25 to \$8, and light weight lambs \$7.75 to \$8.50, or fully \$1 lower than a week ago, and the lowest in several years past. Fat cows are quoted at \$3.50 to \$4, wethers \$4.75 to \$5 and yearlings \$6.50 to \$7.

Demand for horses and mules improved some. Prices were quoted stronger. Dealers anticipate a further improvement in demand.

Dairy and Poultry

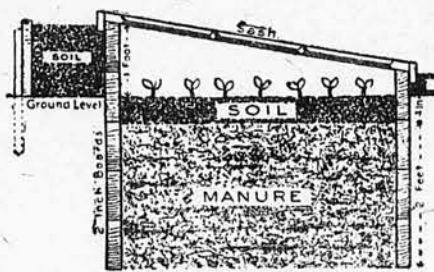
Eggs showed further declines during the week and present prices are the lowest quoted for the past four years. Heavy foreign shipments have had a depressing effect on the egg market. No great changes have taken place in dairy products.

The following quotations are given at Kansas City: Eggs, firsts, 31c a dozen; seconds, 27c; selected case lots, 38c. Live poultry show the following prices: Hens, 24 to 25c; broilers, 30c; springs, 30 to 32c; old roosters, 14c; young roosters, 20c; turkey hens and young toms, 40c; ducks, 25c; geese, fat and full feathered, 15c.

Demand for butter and other dairy products is fair. The following prices are reported: Extra creamy butter in cartons, 45c a pound; bulk butter, 2½ to 4c less; packing butter, 15c; and butterfat, 36c.

To Make a Hotbed

Early vegetables generally are better than late ones for home use as well as for the market. The growing season between the late frost date and the summer drouth is usually short. The earlier some vegetables can be started the better chance they have of making a crop. Plants that are started in the hotbed have several weeks' start of those planted in the open garden. It



will pay to make a hotbed for growing the plants needed at home if such plants cannot be obtained conveniently and cheaply elsewhere.

The hotbed creates artificial summer conditions while there still may be freezing weather outside. The fermenting manure beneath generates heat that keeps the soil warm where the seeds are planted. The box-like arrangement

surrounding the small seedbed keeps out the cold air, while the glass in the sash cover admits the sunlight.

In making the hotbed an excavation should be made about 18 or 20 inches deep and a little wider and longer than the hotbed is to be, which usually is about 3 by 6 feet. This trench should be filled with fresh stable manure, well tramped down and wet with warm water, to within 8 inches of the top. A layer of good rich soil about 4 inches thick is placed on top of the manure for a seedbed. A boxlike frame is made to set around the seedbed to keep out the cold air, and to which is attached the sash cover which can be raised or removed to regulate the temperature. Dirt should be banked up around the outside of the hotbed wall as a protection against freezing and to prevent cold rain water from running into the hotbed. If there is danger of rats or mice getting into the hotbed the wall should extend down to the bottom of the excavation. The sash cover should slope to the south to admit the direct rays of the sun. If glass is not available for the top it can be covered with a canvas at night and the covering removed during warm, sunshiny days. The soil should be kept damp with warm water and the temperature should remain close to 80 to 90 degrees.

Good Oils are Economical

(Continued from Page 26.)

tractor engines, more care ought to be exercised than formerly when kerosene was used for lighting purposes only.

Likewise, the processes in the manufacture of the lubricating oils should be governed scientifically if the best of oils are to be produced. The care taken in the refining of the lubricating oils is responsible for the big difference in lubricants.

After the gasoline and kerosene have been removed from the crude oil, the wax oil left in the retort is filtered and washed to remove the impurities, and then treated to recover the wax or paraffin.

The wax oil, after the wax has been removed, is distilled in a manner very similar to the distillation processes of the gasoline and kerosene. The lighter flowing lubricants come off first, then they grade down to the heavy transmission oils and greases or hard oils. As each oil is taken off, it is refined and filtered further and many tests are made to determine its quality.

One oil must come up to a certain viscosity or flowing test. It is heated to a known temperature and a known quantity of it permitted to run thru an opening of known size. This quantity must flow thru the opening in a certain specified time in order to come up to the test.

There are also certain color tests thru which the oil should be run. We have all noticed the different colors of oils, how they run from the palest kind of yellow or lemon color in the very light oils to the brown, green and then the almost black oils. As a general thing, the heavier the oil the darker the color. This color is not or should not be artificial. In some instances, oil is colored a very pretty tint artificially, and in this way a really undesirable oil is often sold as a high-grade product by unscrupulous dealers and manufacturers. There is a fixed relation between the other tests of oil and the color it should be when it reaches the proper stage of refinement.

The manufacturers of motor vehicles and tractors and farm machinery should be interested in the service that their machines are going to give the buyers. They usually take the trouble to investigate thoroughly oils and lubricants which are best adapted to their particular machines, and when they do this they will, as a rule, recommend such oils to users.

One point to remember is that an inferior oil is very likely to be cheap, and it will do only a cheap, inferior job of lubricating. With motors and machines at present prices it behooves every user to take the best possible care of his machines and see that they are properly lubricated with the best lubricants. With the price of fuel as high as it now is it also behooves each automobile and tractor operator to see that he gets the most for his money.

A good community center helps in keeping the young folks on the farm.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE



C. H. Davies, Prop.

Springvale Stock Farm,
Shipman, Illinois,

writes:

"Nine years ago I purchased a two-year-old heifer and a five-year-old cow. Now I have a herd of 50 head, conservatively valued at \$25,000. Where is there a business good enough to net a man \$25,000 plus a good living for himself and family in nine years' time?"

Send for free booklets.

The Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America
292 American Bldg., Brattleboro, Vt.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

To improve your dairy herd, from daughters of Alcartra Polkadot Corrector, Korndyke Queen DeKol's Prince; King Mead DeKol, and Aggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad 7th. Short of help, feed and room. Bargain prices. Write for what you want.

McKAY BROS., CADDOA, COLO.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Three yearling bulls from A. R. O. dams. One by Walker Copia Champion, whose dam and sire's dam held world records in their day, and one of whose daughters has held the Kansas state record for a year for any age, and another the state record for a year for senior 2s. Two by Crunt College Cornucopia, whose dam and sire's dam average 648 lbs. milk and 32.62 lbs. butter for a week. All ages younger, of like quality.

H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Foundation Herd of Registered Holsteins \$600.00

Six registered heifers from 6 weeks to 1 year old and one unrelated yearling bull. All nicely marked and closely related to some of the best animals in the United States. Send for particulars to Harris Holstein Farms, Lone Rock, Wisconsin

For Sale—Holstein Bull 3 Years Old

Grandsire has 71 A. R. O. daughters and 27 sons with A. R. O. daughters. Write for picture and pedigree.

ARTHUR ALPERS, HUDSON, KANSAS

Registered Holstein Bulls

Sired by Ensign Pontiac Korndyke Burke, whose two nearest dams have records of over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. They are 8 weeks to 18 months old. \$60 and up delivered in Kansas.

V. E. CARLSON, FORMOSO, KANSAS

Two Holstein Bulls

Sired by King Sylvia Saddle Vale, whose sire was the sire of the \$106,000 bull. Breeding right on both sides. Priced to sell. Write for breeding.

C. F. FICKEL, R. 1, EARLETON, KANSAS

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, Wis.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

6 to 8 weeks old, \$25 each, crated for shipment. Reg. bulls crated \$50. We ship C.O.D. subject to inspection. Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis., R. 1

TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

For Sale. One calf, one ready for service, both from tested cows. Write for pedigree.

Hugh Wright, Onaga, Kansas.

HOLSTEINS, SHORTHORNS, GUERNSEYS

Fancy high grade calves, \$14.00. Write

Ed Hovey, So. St. Paul, Minnesota

A. R. O. BULLS

A few extra good Holstein bulls for sale.

A. W. Ahlfeldt, Dighton, Kansas

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY calves, 31-32nds pure, 7 weeks old, \$25.00 each, crated for shipment anywhere. EDGEWOOD FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

JERSEY CATTLE

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queens. Fairly Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit son of Raleigh's Fairly Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 64 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice baby calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

TESSORO PLACE JERSEYS

One of the largest Register of Merit herds in the state. We won \$1,800 at four state fairs this fall. A choice lot of bull calves, grandsons of Financial Countess. Lad out of Register of Merit cows. Other stock for sale.

R. A. GILLILAND, MAYETTA, KANSAS

REGISTERED JERSEYS

Accredited herd. Young cows for sale. Bulls 3 to 11 months old.

R. O. McKee, Marysville, Kansas

Scantlin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Ks.

Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.

FOR SALE—4-YEAR-OLD JERSEY BULL \$125. Sire, Golden Maid's Viscount. 3 yearling bulls, \$35.00, all registered.

Chas. Long, Stockton, Kansas

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE Hood Farm breeding, \$50.00 each. Credit if desired. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas.

REGISTERED JERSEYS FOR SALE

Males or females.

C. E. Cochran, Kincaid, Kansas

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Linndale Farm Ayrshires

For Sale: A few good females, cows and heifers; one bull ready for service; your choice of 4 bulls, six months and younger, at \$100 each. Come and see them or write for descriptions at once.

JOHN LINN & SONS, Manhattan, Kan.

HIGH GRADE AYRSHIRES

For sale. Twenty head of females, calves, yearlings, and 2 and 3-year-old heifers, mostly 15-16x31-32 breeding. Seven head 2 and 3-year-old heifers, \$875. Four-year-old herd bull sired by Garland's Success.

FLOYD EDWARDS, LA CROSSE, KANSAS

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.

20th Century Stock Farm Registered Red Polls

We are offering bulls of choicest breeding; also cows and heifers from heavy milking dams.

Twentieth Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kan.

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

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice young bulls.

C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers.

Write for prices and descriptions.

Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

For Sale 1 Reg. Guernsey Heifer Calf

One registered male calf, a few high grade Guernsey cows and heifers. Also a high grade Guernsey bull, serviceable age. Two fresh Jersey cows. Write for description and photos.

Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, B. 113, Lawrence, Kan.

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REGISTERED GALLOWAY BULLS, COWS and heifers. Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

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Secure your date early. Address as above.

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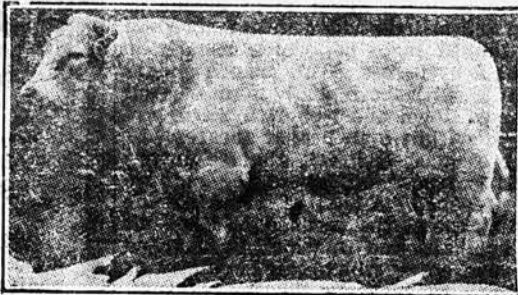
SHORTHORN CATTLE

SHORTHORN CATTLE

WE ARE SELLING REAL BULLS

Just getting started on a Fine Line of Shorthorns. Over 80 head including herd header prospects, range bulls by the carload, and good youngsters like progressive farmers buy. Sons and grandsons of Parkdale Rex, Fair Acres Sultan, Snowbird Sultan, Radium, Imp. Doune Royalist. All in ordinary farm condition at your own price and terms delivered at your station. Extra special price to farmers who never owned a registered bull. Special prices on foundation and beginner's herds of cows and heifers in car lots if desired. Over 300 head to select from. Buy from a permanent establishment giving an iron-clad guarantee. For complete information write today to:

RIO GRANDE RANCH
North Muskogee, Okla.
Money Bros., Owners, Clark S. Berry, Gen. Mgr.



Parkdale Rex, Type of Herd Bull We Use.

1886 Tomson Bros. Shorthorns 1921

200 head in the herd representing the most popular Scotch families. Just now we are offering a nice lot of Scotch bulls by Village Marshall and Beaver Creek Sultan. Prices moderate and within the reach of all. Address

Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kansas or Dover, Kansas

A Good Proposition

We have a surplus of good registered Shorthorn cows and heifers, the kind that produce milk and beef at least cost. The kind that you need for a Shorthorn foundation.

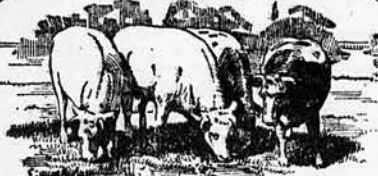
Buy or Trade for Shorthorn Cows

Have an abundance of feed, also more calls for bulls than we can fill. Will take your grade or registered bulls and cows in exchange or your note for nine months' time.

Park Place Shorthorns

make good in the show ring and on the farm. Write, phone or call on
Park E. Salter, 615 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kansas

LOOKABAUGH SHORTHORNS



Now Is the Time To Buy Range Bulls

Come to Oklahoma to buy range bulls in car lots. These bulls raised and developed in the open make them especially desirable for range purposes. Write me your wants and I will gladly assist you in selecting one or more car loads of bulls from the breeders of this state.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Oklahoma



Combined with the blood of Fair Acres Sultan

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, La Fontaine, Kan.

Combined Percheron and Shorthorn Sale

J. L. Nairn, Pawnee Rock, Kan.
Monday, March 7, 1921

14 Percherons—6 stallions one to four years, 8 extra good mares and fillies.
26 Shorthorns—21 females, most of them with calves at side or will calve soon. 1 two-year-old bull and 4 coming yearlings. Everything purebred.
Sale at farm near Pawnee Rock, Kansas, following arrival of afternoon trains.

Scotch and Scotch Tops

Some dandy Scotch bulls and Scotch topped from 6 to 16 months old. Roans, white and red. Some females for sale. Address
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Shorthorns, Size, Quality Bulls—Heifers

A number of choice bulls and heifers by Soberleties Clipper, and White Dale. My prices are very reasonable. Write your wants.

C. F. Sandohl, Wakefield, Neb.

CATTLE WANTED

In trade for land near Wichita. Will consider either registered or high grade cattle.

PARK E. SALTER,
4th Nat'l Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

MONDAMIN SHORTHORNS

Scotch Bulls

Size—Quality—Individuality—Breeding
15 yearling and 2-year-old bulls by Golden Sultan, Royal Butterfly and Cumberland Crest; also a number of range bulls for sale. All are priced to sell.
HELD BROS., HINTON, IOWA

Abbotsford Shorthorns

Choice young bulls, reds, roans and whites. Six to fourteen months old. Also bred cows and open heifers. Can ship over Missouri Pacific, Rock Island and Santa Fe. Farm three miles south of Herington. For descriptions and prices, address

T. A. Ballantyne, Herington, Kansas

SHORTHORNS, PRIVATE SALE

Cows bred, yearling heifers and bulls from seven to 12 months old. Priced right and sold in lots to suit purchaser. The blood of Choice Goods, Cumberland's Last and Red Knight predominates. Parties met at Wamego. Six trucks each way daily. Phone 3218 Wamego.
W. T. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kansas

SHORTHORN BULLS

Choice young bulls for sale, sired by bulls carrying the popular blood lines.
C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS
Dickinson County

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

20 cows, 10 heifers, 7 bulls; cows are bred to Rosario 69461, a pure Scotch bull; calves are by Rosario and Snowflake. Write or call.
C. E. HILL, TORONTO, KANSAS

Scotch and Scotch Tops

A splendid lot of young bulls ready for service. Scotch and Scotch topped. Write for descriptions and prices.
E. P. FLANAGAN, CHAPMAN, KANSAS

Geary County Shorthorns

Pure Scotch and Scotch-Topped bulls from 6 to 13 months old. Reds, roans and whites. Also a few females. Write or come at once.
GEO. J. CASPER & SON, ALIDA, KANSAS

Rosehill Shorthorns

Accredited herd, 6 choice bulls 8 to 14 months, also 10 females (red). Molyneux & Son, Palmer, Kansas.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET, "Milking Shorthorns Make Beef and Butter Profitably" with names of breeders sent free. Milking Shorthorn Society, Dept. D, Independence, Iowa.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle

Apr. 7—Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.
Apr. 12—Klaus Bros., sale pavilion, Bendena, Kan.
Apr. 14—Rawlins County Hereford Breeders' Association, H. A. Rogers, Atwood, Kan., Mgr.

Polled Herefords

March 2—T. Schrock, Hutchinson, Kan.
March 24—Pawnee County Polled Hereford Ass'n., Larned, Kan., C. E. Cutler, Mgr., Larned, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

Mar. 7—J. L. Nairn, Pawnee Rock, Kan.
Mar. 16—E. M. Phillips & Son and V. A. Plymatt, Beverly, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Mar. 29-30-31—Central Shorthorn Assn. Show and Sale at Kansas City, Mo.
Apr. 6—Smith County Shorthorn Breeders, Smith Center, Kan.
Apr. 6—Sumner County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Wellington, Kan. County Agent W. A. Boys, Mgr., Wellington, Kan.
Apr. 12—Baldwin Red Farm, Conway, Kan.
Apr. 14—E. P. Flannagan, Chapman, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Apr. 14—J. P. Ray & Sons, Lewis, Kan.
Apr. 15—Shorthorn Breeders' Sale, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.
Apr. 16—Stafford County Purebred Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan. R. Boyd Wallace, sec'y., Stafford, Kan.
Apr. 22—E. S. Dale, Protection, Kan.
Apr. 27—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory, Sale Manager, Talmo, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

April 12—Baldwin Red Farm, Conway, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Feb. 26—Sam Carpenter, Jr., Oswego, Kan. Sale at Emporia, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Mar. 9—J. J. Smith, Lawrence, Kan. High-grade cows.
March 24—Mylvane Breeders, Mylvane, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
March 25—Kansas Association, Topeka, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Berkshire Hogs

Mar. 16—T. A. Harris & Son, Lamine, Mo.

Poland China Hogs

Feb. 23—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo. (Sale held at Dearborn, Mo.)
Feb. 24—E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.
Feb. 25—Dr. W. C. Hill & Son and Cline Bros., Coffeyville, Kan.
Mar. 12—Ed Frazier, Drexel, Mo.
Apr. 7—Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.
April 27—Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Spotted Poland Chinas

Feb. 23—H. J. Haag, Holton, Kan.
Mar. 5—Wm. Hunt, Oswatomie, Kan.
Mar. 7—Miller, Jacoby & Haines, Huntsville, Mo.
Mar. 18—R. H. Stoker, Dunbar, Neb.
Mar. 19—R. B. Stone, Nehawka, Neb.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Feb. 21—A. J. Hanna, Burlingame, Kan.
Feb. 23—W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 23—State Association 14th District Sale, Pratt, Kan. Ralph Searle, Tecumseh, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Feb. 23—C. H. Black, Neosho Rapids, Kan., in Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 24—W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 24—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan. Sale at Salina, Kan.
Feb. 25—Frank Walker, Osceola, Neb.
Feb. 26—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 26—H. W. Flook, Stanley, Kan.
Mar. 1—H. C. Luther, Alma, Neb.
Mar. 2—John Sylvester, Oxford, Neb.
Mar. 3—Louis Koenig, Solomon, Kan.
Mar. 15—Zink Stock Farms, Turon, Kan.
Mar. 18—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
Apr. 23—Rule & Woodliff, Ottawa, Kan.
Apr. 27—Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 21—Stafford County Purebred Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan. R. Boyd Wallace, sec'y., Stafford, Kan.

Percheron Horses

Mar. 7—J. L. Nairn, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets

Mar. 17—W. L. McIlroy, Louisiana, Mo.

Sale Reports

Hereford Breeder to Eastern Kansas

F. G. Casford, whom many of our readers know as the Hereford breeder at Bird City in Cheyenne county, Kansas, has bought a farm in Franklin county, Kansas, to which he is moving and where he will get his mail thru a rural route, Ottawa, Kan.

R. C. Smith's Duroc Sale

The R. C. Smith sale at Sedgewick, Kan., was an unusually even sale. With an average of \$72 the top was only \$90 and the lowest not less than \$50, with one exception of \$27.50. Twenty-two buyers, all of which were at the ringside took the 41 head. With one or two exceptions every Duroc stayed in the county. There were a number of men present from a distance but the local buyers wouldn't permit those from a distance to take back any Durocs. 38 bred sows and gilts averaged \$74; 3 boars, \$48; 41 head, \$72.

Miller & Manning's Spotted Poland Sale
Miller & Manning's first Spotted Poland China bred sow sale in the sale pavilion, Council Grove, Kan. Feb. 3. Fifty sows and gilts sold for an average of \$91 which is very likely the best bred sow sale held in Kansas so far this winter. Miller & Manning, Parkerville, Kan., proprietors of Sylvan Park breeding farm near Council Grove have two or three record Hereford sales to their credit and this splendid average of \$91 for Spotted Poland China bred sows is more evidence of the strength of this firm of up to date breeders. Morris county has a right to feel proud of her livestock interests, especially of the pure bred breeders in that county. Most of these sows and gilts stayed in Morris county and in adjoining counties.

Wm. Fuks' Duroc Sale

12 sows averaged \$91.00
12 spring gilts averaged \$71.00
12 boars averaged \$75.00
Total average on 21 head \$77.00
Wm. Fuks' sale at Turon, Kan. February 8, was another manifestation of the fact that farmers are now planning to fill their empty pens with good registered hogs. The 21 Fuks Durocs went to 21 different buyers, and not one hog was sent away in a crate for a train ride. Every hog went to a farmer bidder of Turon community who was seated at the ringside and the average of \$77 was a good healthy one. Kansas is due

POLLED SHORTHORNS.



POLLED SHORTHORNS

"Roan Orange," "Sultan's Pride," "Scottish Orange," and "Grand Sultan." Weight 4 tons. Heads of nearly 200 reds, whites and roans. 20 males and females, \$100 upward. Tuberculin test, registration, and transfers free. Will meet trains. Phone 2803 at our expense.
J. C. Banbury & Son, 1 mile west of Plevna, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Big husky bulls. A few females. Forest Sultan, a 5-year-old Scotch bull, is for sale.
C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kansas

HORNLESS SHORTHORN SALE APRIL 12
Baldwin Red Farm,
McPherson County, Conway, Kansas

POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS

Several good ones, 9 to 20 months old.
R. T. Vandeventer & Son, Mankato, Kansas

FOUR POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS
for sale. D. C. Baumgartner, Halstead, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

February and March BRED GILTS

Immunized and bred for spring farrow. Sired by Col Bob, 1919 grand champion Kansas and Nebraska. Others by Indiana Giant by Disher's Giant.
Bred to Buster Bob by Col. Bob, Highland Bob and a good son of Indiana Giant. A wonderful lot of Poland China gilts bred and offered for sale at farmers' prices.
Hill & King, R. 8, Topeka, Kan.

Poland China Sows and Gilts

from our prize-winning herd. Bred to grandsons of Liberator and Big Bob. Also fall pigs. We ship on approval.
PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM,
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Nebraska

Big Type Poland Chinas

March and April bred gilts, sired by Mc's Souvenir, a full brother to The Pilot and Yankee, and bred to a son of Liberator for April farrow, \$50 to \$75 per head.
J. H. & W. L. Martin, Braddyville, Iowa

Silver Dale Farm Polands

I am not holding a public sale this year. For that reason my offering at private sale is exceptional. I am offering some real sale attractions, the best in my herd. They include daughters of Model, Wonder, Great Master, Golden Gate Defender and Giant Bob Wonder. Gilts all bred to Jumbo Joe; tried sows to Golden Gate Defender and Giant Bob Wonder. If you want good ones, these will please you. They are priced to sell quick. Correspondence promptly answered.
O. R. STRAUSS, SILVER DALE FARM,
Route 1, Milford, Kansas

POPULAR POLANDS

Bred sows and gilts for March and April farrow. Tried sows bred to Hill's Col. Jack, a wonderful son of the noted Col. Jack, \$75 to \$80; registered. Hill's Col. Jack gilts bred to Giant Liberator, a great son of the famous Liberator, \$65; immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed.
W. H. HILLS, MILO, KANSAS

The Better Kind

of Poland Chinas at farm prices. Choice bred sows and some fall boars and gilts for sale.
Address, **MYERSDALE FARM, Gardner, Kansas**

ROADSIDE FARM POLANDS

March gilts, actual tops and well grown. Bred for March and April farrow. The blood lines are popular and the prices are right.
T. CROWL, BARNARD, KANSAS

Big Black Polands

Summer and fall boars and gilts that are growthy, and priced to sell. Also a few fall yearling gilts that are bred extra good.
E. M. WAYDE, R. 2, Burlington, Kansas.

Big Bone, Stretchy Polands

Spring boars and gilts ready for service; fall gilts and tried sows; fine fall pigs, both sex; immunized and recorded; priced to sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.
ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

BIG BONE, STRETCHY POLANDS

Fall pigs, choice, well grown. Also bred sows. Priced within reach.
ANDREW ROSAR, DELPHOS, KANSAS

1200 LONGFELLOW, assisted by A. Wonder Hercules and the big Kansas winners, in service. Bred gilts and a few boars for sale.
James Nelson, Jamestown, Kansas, Route 1

POLAND CHINA BOARS

High class big type Poland China boars at farmers' prices. We send C. O. D. if desired.
G. A. Wiebe & Son, R. 4, Box M, Beatrice, Neb.
FOR SALE—Purebred Poland China sows; bred to Gerstade Wonder; gilts bred to Sensational Bob. **A. W. Howell, Macksville, Kan.**

for a revival in the hog business and will be on a surer foundation than she has been for years for good safe business in hogs. Zink Stock Farms, Turon, Kan., topped the sale at \$150 for a spring yearling sow by the grand champion, I Am a Great Wonder Giant, at \$102.50 and Dean Bailey was one of the choicest things sold.

George M. Long's Poland China Sale

George M. Long held his Poland China dispersion sale at Stafford, Kan., February 2. Nearly half of the offering was composed of late fall pigs. This naturally reduced the average very materially. Eighteen sows and gilts averaged \$48.25 per head. Two boars \$32, 7 fall pigs, gilts, averaged \$15 and 9 fall boar pigs \$12 per head. The average on the 32 head was \$32.50. A tried sow by Miami, out of Big Bone Kate, topped the sale at \$70, going to Homer Taylor of Stafford. The 32 head went to 16 buyers.

B. R. Anderson's Duroc Sale

B. R. Anderson's annual Duroc Jersey bred sow sale at McPherson, Kan., last Saturday, Feb. 5, drew a good attendance from McPherson and adjoining counties. Forty-eight bred sows and gilts sold for \$2,750 and averaged \$57. Of course this was not enough to insure Mr. Anderson any profits but as bred sow sales are going this winter it was not so bad. Practically the entire offering was bred to Victory Sensation 3rd, a splendid boar, two years old in March and the first in class and grand champion boar at the Kansas fairs last year. The offering was well grown and had been properly handled and conditioned for the sale and of course should have brought more money. This was Mr. Anderson's fifth sale of bred sows. Among those who attended the sale from a distance were P. J. Stauffer, Valley Center, Kan.; R. C. Smith, Sedgewick, Kan.; W. J. Stevens, Fulton, Kan.; Mr. Zink of the Zink Stock Farms, Turon, Kan.; G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.; John P. Johnson, Lindsborg, Kan.

Healy Farm Duroc Sale

The joint sale of Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts held at the Healy farm joining Hope, Kan., last Friday, Feb. 4, was well attended by farmers and quite a number of breeders from nearby territory. Among the breeders who attended were E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, E. B. Norman, Chapman, Billy Moore and his son Will from near Chapman, W. H. Mott, Herington, Al Seaborn, Lost Springs, Stants Bros., Hope, Ed Duncan, Abilene, Dudley Wilson, Abilene and Sid Replogle, Cottonwood Falls. The offering was good. Mr. Jones was selling some of his best proven brood sows and Lee Healy sold spring gilts that were as good as will be sold in any sale in Kansas this winter and probably as good as will be seen in the best sales to be held in 1921. They were bred to Lady's Col. Orion, a splendid boar of the best of blood lines and a wonderful individual. Forty head averaged nearly \$55. It was Mr. Healy's first sale and Mr. Jones was consigning with him.—Advertisement.

Conyers & Son's Duroc Sale Averaged \$60

The Conyers' sale at Marion, Kan., February 9, should be classed as one of the best Duroc sales of the month. The quality of the offering appealed to the buyers and it went quickly to 26 farmer buyers, every one of which was seated at the ring side. The top was a March gilt by Maplewood Pathmaster by Pathfinder at \$105. This gilt went to Donald Joseph, Whitewater, Kan. Eight April gilts comprising two groups of four each deserve especial mention. These gilts were considered by several who had been present at a number of February sales as the best spring gilts yet seen. Four of them sired by Maplewood Pathmaster, the boar recently sold by W. A. Conyers, that went to Nebraska at the highest price ever paid for a boar sold out of Kansas, were sold as follows: \$72.50 to W. R. Towner; \$75 to J. M. Hess; \$72.50 to Donald Joseph and \$72.50 to J. W. Harrison. The other four sired by the present Conyers' herd sire, Valley Pathfinder 3d, a littermate brother to the boar sold, were sold as follows: \$82.50 to Al Lehmann; \$72.50 to F. K. Hambley; \$90 to J. A. Kalsey and \$87.50 to H. C. Hartke. The 37 sows sold averaged \$60. One boar sold for \$50.

G. M. Shepherd's Durocs Average \$53.25

On a Duroc offering of which any breeder might feel proud, G. M. Shepherd of Lyons, Kan., averaged \$53.25 per head, 40 sows and gilts bringing \$3,350. The top of the sale was the tried sow, Lady Pathfinder, which went to the 101 Ranch at Bliss, Okla., for \$200. This is the sort of value which 18 months ago was being reported at prices 10 times that high, yet no one will question that established herds can now make good money producing choice sows at \$205 each. Prices ranged as low as \$40 for gilts and the sale list showed the names of many farmers starting new herds and of small breeders adding to their herds. Following is a list of representative sales:

Lady Pathfinder, 3 years, 101 Ranch, Bliss, Okla., \$205.
 King Orion's Beauty, 2 years, John A. Reed, Lyons, Kan., \$142.50.
 Miss King Pathfinder, 1 year, J. L. Scofield, Williamsburg, Kan., \$140.
 Miss Golden Uneeda, 2 years, J. L. Scofield, Williamsburg, Kan., \$160.
 Roses Illustrators, 5 years, Homer Drake, Sterling, Kan., \$97.50.
 Graduate Pathfinderess 2nd, 1 year, Henry Waddy, Barnard, Kan., \$97.50.
 Graduate Pathfinderess 2nd, 1 year, Harold Shulk, Hutchinson, Kan., \$90.
 Orion's Bell 1st, Farrert Ebright, Lyons, Kan., \$100.
 Roses Orion 2nd, Fred C. Simpson, Holyrood, Kan., \$82.50.
 Roses Orion, Harold Shuler, Hutchinson, Kan., \$85.
 Miss King Pathfinder 6th, 11 months, E. E. Hopkins, Maridahl, Kan., \$75.
 Miss King Pathfinder 7th, 11 months, Fred Crowl, Barnard, Kan., \$62.50.
 Pathfinder Nell, 11 months, A. F. Kiser, Hesperia, Kan., \$97.50.
 Pathfinder Nell, 17 months, Dennis Fallin, Holyrood, Kan., \$67.50.
 Great Wonder Pathfinder, 1 year, Joe S. Pratt, Kan., \$95.
 Queen Sensation 5th, 10 months, Ed Hays, Lyons, Kan., \$40.
 Miss Pathfinder Wonder, 10 months, R. C. Mahurin, Severy, Kan., \$65.

New Breeders Take Zink Offering

An average of \$102.63 was made by the Zink Stock Farm in its sale of Duroc Jerseys at Stafford, Kan. The entire offering was sold to brisk bidding and more hogs of the same quality could have been sold at

An Offering of Extra Good Polands

Dr. W. C. Hall & Son and Cline Bros. Sell at

Coffeyville, Kansas, Monday, February 28, 1921

18 tried sows, 9 fall yearlings, 23 spring gilts, and 5 boars

Note these familiar names of boars that have sired this offering: Black Bob Wonder, also D's Wonder both by Caldwell's Big Bob; Hercules Liberty Bond, Liberty Bond, Kansas Black Prince, Liberty King, Williams' Wonder, Big Special, Gerstdale Jones, Giant Clan, The Clansman, Orange Pete (a half brother to the Pickett), Revelation, and Emancipator.

It is very doubtful if any more popular bred Polands have gone or will go thru a sale ring in Kansas, Oklahoma or Missouri this year than will be found at this combined sale at Coffeyville, Monday, February 28.

Remember that every Poland in this sale was sired by or is bred to one of these boars mentioned. Blood lines and quality is what we must look for in buying registered hogs. These blood lines are deservedly popular and you will like the individuality because these consignors have carefully selected the good ones from their herds. These are the kind of registered hogs to put in your pens at the lifelong job of producing more and better hogs for the market. Note especially these boars for sale: 1 by Liberty Bond, 2 by Revelation by Liberator, 1 by Giant Clan by The Clansman, and 1 by Emancipator. Sale at Fred House horse barn, Coffeyville, Kan. For catalog write either

Dr. W. C. Hall or Cline Bros., Coffeyville, Kansas

And don't miss this sale. When writing please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.
 J. T. Hunter will represent the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND BRED SOWS wanted. 50% white. Give breeding and lowest listings. C. L. Jury, Lakin, Kansas.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

BRED BERKSHIRE SOWS, RED POLLED BULLS. Victor Farm, Lawrence, Kansas.

the prevailing figures. Prices ranged from \$67.50 to \$215, and at these figures 29 different buyers, almost entirely new breeders and farmers starting herds, laid in very superior Duroc Jersey values. Following the distribution of the 50 sows by the breeders of Stafford county, in the association sale held recently, this strong home support given Mr. Zink in his bred sow sale is splendid recognition of the work he is doing in establishing higher standards in the type of hogs being used in that section of the state. Comparatively few purchases were made by established breeders. The largest purchase was that of Fred Serangen of Belpre, who took two choice fall yearlings and a spring gilt at a total of \$395. Mrs. M. G. Allmon of Preston topped the sale with her one purchase at \$215 for the yearling sow, High Orion Lady, a member of the first senior herd at Topeka and Hutchinson last fall, and also in first get of sire group at Hutchinson. One of the choice offerings was a spring gilt, Miss Orion Defender 1st, from the litter with which Mr. Zink swept the boards at the fairs last fall, purchased by R. C. Knappenberger of Penola for \$150. The National Duroc Jersey Association district futurity will be held at Stafford next fall. Mr. Zink announced that in addition to the futurity prize he would put up \$15, \$10 and \$5 prizes for the 1st, 2nd, 3d boar and sow pigs from sows purchased in any of his sales and \$20, \$15 and \$10 for 1st, 2nd and 3d litters from sows purchased at his sales. The list below is of representative sales:

SOWS AND GILTS.

Miss Orion Defender, 11 months, Knappenberger, \$150.
 Orion Sensation Lady 4th, 1 year, E. H. Kelly, Stafford, Kan., \$185.
 Florence Pathfinder, 3 years, Clyde C. Horn, Stafford, Kan., \$100.
 Snyder's Maid, 2 years, E. W. Haas, Stafford, Kan., \$77.50.
 Miss Pathfinder, 3 years, W. H. Fulks, Turon, Kan., \$77.50.
 Sammy 2nd, 5 years, W. R. Jenkins, Stafford, Kan., \$157.50.
 Z's Dot, R. G. Daugherty, Kinsley, Kan., \$82.50.
 Gilt, 1 year, R. M. Young, Hugoton, Kan., \$95.
 Gilt, 1 year, Lant Bros, Dennis, Kan., \$125.
 Gilt, 1 year, W. F. Marcum, \$77.50.
 Gilt, 1 year, Fred Serangen, Belpre, Kan., \$117.50.
 Gilt, 1 year, Bryan Harves, Belpre, Kan., \$72.50.
 Gilt, 1 year, Clay Newell, Stafford, Kan., \$77.50.
 Gilt, 1 year, M. C. Newell, Stafford, Kan., \$87.50.
 Gilt, 1 year, R. V. Richardson, Stafford, Kan., \$110.
 Gilt, 1 year, Glenn Haas, Zenith, Kan., \$107.50.
 Gilt, 1 year, W. D. Austin, Isabel, Kan., \$87.50.
 Gilt, J. W. Vincent, Stafford, Kan., \$100.
 Gilt, 1 year, Charles Thole, Stafford, Kan., \$67.50.
 Gilt, 1 year, James Nelson, Turon, Kan., \$92.50.
 Gilt, 11 months, Fred Serangen, Belpre, Kan., \$140.
 Gilt, 1 year, R. C. Knappenberger, Penola, Kan., \$72.50.
 Gilt, 1 year, Bert Buell, Turon, Kan., \$112.50.
 Gilt, 1 year, I. C. Newell, Stafford, Kan., \$67.50.

Morris County Poland China Sale

The Morris county Poland China breeders' association is a going concern that has a definite object in view. Last Thursday, Feb. 3, the first association sale was held in the sale pavilion at Council Grove. The evening before a banquet at the Ar-way hotel proved a very enjoyable affair and was attended by members of the association and their families and visiting Poland China breeders. The consignors were R. M. Collyer & Son, Alta Vista; H. O. Mott, White City; O. E. Fitzsimmons, White City; Howard Strout, Wilsey; and S. C. Scott & Sons, Council Grove. Sixty head sold for a

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spotted Poland Bred Sow Sale

Huntsville, Mo., March 7, 1921

From the Herds of Miller, Jacoby and Haines, Spotted Poland China Sows and Gilts

The offering will consist of 50 head bred sows and bred gilts. The big easy feeding kind. The hog for the farmer. The blood lines are English Booster 66, Big Type, Buckeye Boy, and other noted Spotted Poland China sires. Please send for catalog and arrange to attend this sale, whether you buy or not your presence will be appreciated. We will offer four herd boar prospects. Please register at the Radium Springs hotel as our guest. Everything free but the hogs. If you cannot come send your bids to O. Wayne Devine representing this paper at sale.

Booster Lady 7th 117510

O. Wayne Devine will represent this paper at sale and we believe a good brood sow will be a good property. There is a shortage of pork and beef production headed for this country about as fast as it can come. The pork shortage will get here first, that is why I believe a good brood sow a good investment. Farmers who never owned a purebred sow should get in and buy and improve their herds. If you want good Spotted Poland China hogs this firm has them. O. Wayne Devine, who will represent this paper at sale.

For catalog write

**Isaac Miller or Henry Jacoby, Huntsville, Mo.
 or Dave Haines, Clifton Hill, Mo.**

Auctioneers: P. M. Grals, Carl Bergly, E. M. Stone.

A Well Chosen Spotted Poland Foundation

Provides the Offering at **Paola, Kan., Saturday, March 5**

Wm. Hunt, Osawatimie, Kan. Sells

25 tried sows—a majority bred to Mr. Hunt's senior sire, the 1918 world's junior champion, Leopard King. These will make a hit with breeders and farmers.

15 fall yearlings—bred to Leopard King and to the junior sire Fairholmes Royal Booster, a son of the 1918 world's grand champion, Booster King.

10 special attractions—King's Daughter 2d by Booster King; Arch Back Queen, richly bred and 50-50 in color; her 5 coming spring yearlings by Thousand Dollar Spot selling open with privilege to either herd sire; and two pair of trios that are crackjacks.

Leopard King sired H's Sunny Queen that sold January 13 for \$4950. All hogs recorded in National Association, most of them in Standard Association. Double immuned.

Sale at Paola because of good pavilion and train connections.

A wonderfully fine offering. For catalog write

Wm. Hunt, Osawatimie, Kansas

Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

P. M. Gross, auctioneer.

J. T. Hunter will represent Mail and Breeze.

Buy Some Spotted Polands

Special prices on tried sows and yearling gilts, bred or open. Good serviceable boars and fall pigs. Everything immuned and in thrifty condition. Very attractive prices on lots of five or more.

THOS. WEDDLE, R. 2, WICHITA, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND HOGS

Standard or English bred, either sex. Special prices on young boars; have a few Hampshires. All hogs reg. and immuned. C. W. WEISENBAUM, Altamont, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Bred sows and gilts at farmers' prices for the next 30 days at Cedar Row Stock Farm. A. S. Alexander, Prop., R. 2, Burlington, Kan.

Curtis Spotted Polands

Reg. boars, \$35 each; gilts, \$30; August pigs, \$20; fall pigs, \$15. T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kan.

SPOTTED POLANDS—May boars, and bred gilts, immuned. Wm Meyer, Farlington, Kan.

The Bonaccord Durocs

Sale at
Solomon, Kansas, March 3, 1921

Duroc Jersey Bred Sows

After 17 years of constructive breeding, we again find ourselves fitting our annual offering of bred sows.

We will have them ready March 3

Write for catalog, which will give you all desirable information regarding one of the best money-making herds of Durocs in Kansas.

Louis Koenig, Solomon, Kansas

W. C. Curphy, Auctioneer

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



Walter Shaw's Hampshires

200 head; registered; immuned; 35 tried sows bred; 50 gilts; service boars; best of breeding. Wichita, Kan., R. 6, Tel. 3918. DERBY, KANSAS.

WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRE

Sold on approval. Choice bred gilts weighing 250 to 300 pounds with quality and breeding. A few tried sows and fall pigs. F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Spring boars and gilts; also one tried boar; excellent breeder. Priced to sell. C. R. Pontius, Eskridge, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

Serviceable and Fall Boars

Some late gilts, bred or open. Big bred sow sale Feb. 11, 1921. Send for catalog. Everything shipped on approval. The old reliable. HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS.

Reg. Chester White Gilts and Boars

1 bred gilt, 9 July gilts and boars, 33 fall pigs. WICKOFF BROS., LURAY, KANSAS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

June boars and gilts, also my herd boar. Bert C. Feaster, Selden, Kansas.

BOOKING ORDERS FOR CHESTER WHITES. Sows farrowing now. Book your orders. Have some fall boars. Reafter sire prospects. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan.

1 REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE BOAR for sale. Weight about 300 pounds. \$75. Joseph J. Schmitt, Kinsley, Kansas.

O. I. C. BRED GILTS, \$30.00 EACH. E. S. Robertson, Republic, Missouri.

CHESTER WHITE BOARS AND GILTS by Bob Tip Top. W. H. Lynch, Neosho Rapids, Kan.

BIG BONED STRETCHY CHESTERS—Bred gilts and boars. Verg Curtis, Larned, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

CHOICE BRED DUROC GILTS

From big type Duroc sows, of Pathfinder, Great Sensation, and Cherry King Orion breeding. High quality individuals. Priced low to sell quickly. J. A. REED & SON, LYONS, KANSAS.

Fogo's Duroc Sale Feb. 22

A valuable offering of sows and gilts bred to Fogo's Invincible, High Sensation Jr., Supreme Pathfinder and Stylish Orion. Send your name for our mailing list. W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan. (Jewell County)

Sensation and Pathfinder

Good spring boars at \$40 each; extra gilts by Climax Sensation and Pathfinder Orion and bred to High Orion for spring farrow; also tried sows bred; August pigs, either sex. Prices will suit. Henry Woody, Barnard, Kan., Lincoln County

Bred Gilts and Boars

Extra good big type gilts bred for spring farrow. Best breeding of the Sensations, Crimmon Wonders, Orions, and Cols. families. All immuned and priced right. ERNEST A. REED, R. 2, LYONS, KANSAS.

Worth Waiting For

Otey's great sale, Thursday, Feb. 24. The 1921 event. Pathfinder Chief, Great Pathorion, Intense Orion, Sensation herd boars. Send for catalog. W. W. OTEY, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

Extra Good Bred Gilts

spring and summer yearlings of Pathfinder and Orion breeding bred for September farrow to High Orion Sensation and Chief Pathfinder. Young herd boars by Pathfinder and Great Orion Sensation. Write us about good Durocs. GWIN BROS., MORROWVILLE, KAN.

REGISTERED DUROCS FALL PIGS

Either sex; also a number of older males and gilts; all well grown and good ones. J. E. Weller, Holton, Kan.

DUROC SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

For immediate shipment. Priced reasonable. R. F. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

Big-type bred sows and gilts; boars all ages; Sept. pigs unrelated; popular breeding; registered; immuned; priced right; good terms. E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kan.

MUELLER'S DUROCS

Bred sows and gilts. Boars ready for service. Pigs, either sex. Pathfinder strain. Priced to sell. W. K. Mueller, St. John, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Bred Sow Sale Duroc Jerseys

40 dandys, 30 of them young tried sows, 10 picked spring gilts, in the sale pavilion

**Emporia, Kansas
Wednesday, February 23**

Great Wonder I Am, Pathfinder, Jack's Orion King 2nd, King the Col. 10 gilts by Red Cross Pathfinder. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

C. H. Black, Neosho Rapids, Kan.
Aucts.: Wood & Crouch, Wm. Mayes.

BRED GILTS

Coming from some of the foremost families of the breed such as: Orion Cherry King, Joe Orion 2nd, Illustration 2d, and Defender. Bred for March and April farrow. Joe's Orion Friend Walt, son of the great Joe Orion 2d, heads our herd. Special prices on lots of three or more. Come and see them or write immediately.

ROSS M. PECK, GYPSUM, KANSAS

250 BRED SOWS

Durocs with bone. Tried sows, spring and fall gilts bred to Pathfinder and Sensation boars, guaranteed immune, and in farrow. Pay after you receive them.

F. C. CROCKER, BOX B, FILLEY, NEB.

Boars: Boars: Boars:

Pathfinders, Sensations and Orions sired by Giant boars and out of 700 and 800-lb. sows. These boars are big, rugged, thrifty fellows weighing from 200 to 300 lbs. In breeding form; immuned; priced to sell; Liberty bonds taken in payment. Write now, describing your wants.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

PATHFINDER SPRING GILTS

as well as fall boars. Some sired by Pathfinder. Registered, immuned, guaranteed. We prepay express charges.

OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KANSAS

Woodell's Durocs

Some good spring and summer boars at farmers' prices to move at once; most of them sired by Chief Wonder, first aged boar at both Kansas fairs, 1920.

G. B. WOODELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

BRED SOWS AND GILTS

Pathfinder's Image 273101
Peerless Pathfinder 342649
Bred to the whale of a boar, Greatest Sensation. Boars also.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS.

ROADSIDE FARM DUROCS

Picked gilts by Pathfinder Orion and Ideal Giant. Bred for March and April to Climax Sensation. Immuned and farmers' prices.

FRED L. CROWL, BARNARD, KANSAS

1883—Searle Durocs—1921

38 years of constructive breeding combined in every animal you buy from us. Registered, immune, bred sows reasonable.

Searle & Searle, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kansas

Duroc Bred Gilts and Sows

225 to 500 lbs. Long, heavy boned, good colors. Bred to grandson of Orion Cherry King with 7 inch bone at 10 months.

J. A. CREITZ, BELOIT, KANSAS

Durocs Shipped on Approval
HOW IS THIS FOR BREEDING? Sows and gilts by Great Wonder Model, Kansas junior champion and half brother to Great Wonder I Am. Bred to Pathfinder Jr. by old Pathfinder. Immuned. Reread heading of this advertisement and write us today.

HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS

FOUR BABY DUROC BOARS FOR SALE
\$10 each. With papers, \$11.50 each.
Frank Lupton, Ottawa, Kansas

general average of \$58.50. Over half the offering averaged better than \$60 but the younger gilts brought the average down somewhat. At least two pig club boys were buyers in the sale. Ray Hund, Topeka, bought a spring gilt for \$53, and L. K. Smith, Council Grove, bought a yearling sow for \$50. Both are joining the Capper pig club this spring. S. C. Scott, Council Grove, as sales manager, proved a big success. The catalog was neat and well gotten up. The sale arrangements were good. The sale was conducted by Jas. T. McCulloch, of Clay Center, assisted by Lester Lowe and others. Following the sale a meeting of the breeders present was held and arrangements made for holding a boar sale in November and a bred sow sale again next February. There are some splendid herds in Morris county and with a continuing of interest in the business, such as was indicated in this meeting and sale last week will make Morris county a Poland China territory worth while. Most of the sows and gilts sold in this sale remained in Morris county.—Advertisement.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan., offers in the Shorthorn section some choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls ready for service. Write him immediately for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

E. M. Phillips & Sons, Beverly, Kan., and V. A. Plymott, Barnard, Kan., both firms in Lincoln county will hold a joint sale of Shorthorn cattle at the Phillips farm near Beverly, Wednesday, March 16. There will be about 20 females and 10 bulls in the sale. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze soon. You can ask for the catalog any time now.—Advertisement.

Bonaccord Farm Duroc Sale

Louis Koenig of Bonaccord Farm, Solomon Kan., is advertising his annual Duroc Jersey bred sow sale in this issue. Bonaccord Duroc herd is one of the best in the state and Duroc breeders may be sure that an offering that is the result of seventeen years constructive breeding will be above the average both in breeding and individuality. Look up Mr. Koenig's ad and write at once for catalog, giving full description and breeding of the offering.—Advertisement.

N. E. Kansas Shorthorn Breeders

D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kan., Atchison county, association sale manager for the Northeast Kansas Shorthorn breeders' association announces that the annual spring sale of that association will be held at Hiawatha, Kan., again about April 20. The definite date will be announced soon. Those members of the association who want to consign to this association spring sale should write Mr. Dawdy at once at Arrington, Kan. They expect to sell about 50 head of high-class cattle to be selected from the different herds of the association.—Advertisement.

N. W. Kansas Shorthorn Breeders

E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan., association sale manager for the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders' association, is getting things in shape for the big association sale at Concordia, April 27. This is the regular annual spring sale and the annual meeting will be held there the evening of April 26, which is the night before the sale. A banquet will be served again by the business men of Concordia and a big time is in store for visitors. Mr. Cory would like to hear from all who expect to consign at once. Address him at Talmo, Kan.—Advertisement.

Creitz & Son's Durocs

J. A. Creitz & Son, Beloit, Kan., Mitchell county, are breeders of Duroc Jersey hogs who are advertising in the Duroc Jersey section of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze bred sows and gilts. These sows and gilts weigh from 225 to 500 pounds and are bred to a grandson of Orion Cherry King for spring farrow. They mention this young boar as very promising. At 10 months old he had a 7-inch bone and is of the type that is now very popular. Write to them at once for descriptions and prices. You will find them very reasonable.—Advertisement.

Henry J. Haag's Sale

Henry J. Haag, Holton, Kan., Jackson county, sells 90 Spotted Poland Chinas, registered and eligible to registry in his big sale at his farm near Holton, next Wednesday, Feb. 23. It is the largest sale of "Mortgage lifters" ever held in Kansas. About 60 head are bred sows and gilts and the rest are of last fall farrow gilts and some boars of serviceable ages. He is also selling eight head of registered Shorthorns, five of them young cows coming with their first calves, some young bulls and heifers. Free auto service from the hotel in Holton to the sale and back in the evening in time

for evening trains. Remember the sale is next Wednesday, Feb. 23 at Holton, Kan.—Advertisement.

Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Sale

The Northeast Kansas Shorthorn breeders are preparing to hold a consignment sale at Hiawatha, Kan., about April 15. The offering that will go in this sale will be selected from the best herds in Northeast Kansas. This will be one of the Shorthorn sales that will interest both breeders and beginners. Watch for announcement of exact sale date and don't fail to send your name for catalog.—Advertisement.

S. B. Amcoats Shorthorns

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., offers a choice lot of young Shorthorn bulls ranging in ages from six to 16 months old. They are pure Scotch and Scotch topped and a very desirable lot of young bulls for those wanting herd bulls. The Amcoats herd is pretty well known over Kansas at least and has become recognized as a good place to buy herd bulls of real value at fair prices. Recently Mr. Amcoats has sold bulls to the following parties: R. E. Healy, Dwight, Kan.; R. R. Walker & Sons, Osborne, Kan.; E. C. Bayles, Garrison, Kan. Write to Mr. Amcoats for descriptions and prices on these bulls and tell him what you want in the female line.—Advertisement.

F. J. Moser's Duroc Sale

Fern J. Moser's annual Duroc Jersey bred sow sale will be held in the sale pavilion, Sabetha, Kan., Tuesday, March 8. Forty sows and gilts go in this sale that everybody is saying is better than the sensational offering he sold in the same place one year ago now. That offering broke all records for hog sales in Kansas and was without doubt one of the best offerings ever sold in the west. That this offering can be better looks almost impossible but those who should know are saying that it is. It consists of proven sows, fall yearlings and spring gilts and 14 of them are by the great Joe King Orion. Remember it was a Joe King Orion gilt that topped the northeast Kansas Duroc Jersey bred sow sale circuit last week. There is a variety of breeding in this sale that gives everyone an opportunity to get something that he wants especially to strengthen his herd with. Write for the catalog right now and be sure you get it. Address Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.—Advertisement.

C. H. Black's Duroc Sale

C. H. Black, Neosho Rapids, Kan., Lyon county, will sell 40 Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts in the new sale pavilion, Emporia, Kan., Wednesday, Feb. 23. Mr. Black is as well known to Duroc Jersey breeders over central Kansas as any breeder of that section and he has bought at some of the best sales in the west, and he has always been a good buyer of the kind that make Duroc Jersey history. Of the 40 head he is selling 30 of them are young proven sows and 10 are spring gilts. The breeding is of the most up to date and popular kind. Great Wonder I Am, Pathfinder, Jack's Orion King 2nd, Red Cross Pathfinder, Mr. Black's senior herd boar and Headlight Pathfinder and Orion Great, two other boars of merit in service. The catalogs are out and ready to mail. If you do not receive yours in time go to the sale anyway and you will find one waiting for you there at the pavilion. It is a great lot of sows and gilts and you want to be sure and go to this sale.—Advertisement.

W. L. Fogo's Duroc Sale

Next Tuesday, Feb. 22, W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan., Jewell county, sells Duroc Jersey bred sows at his farm near town. Fifty sows and gilts of the most fashionable blood lines and individually as good as any like offering that will sell anywhere this winter. It is a great offering and if you are interested in Duroc Jerseys be there without fail. You will buy the best on this date and at prices that are sure to be far below what such sows and gilts are selling for in other sales farther north and east. I want to call your attention to the two boars, sired by Fogo's Invincible and out of an Orion Cherry King and Sensation, Great Wonder I Am sow. Mr. Fogo considers them future champions, especially if they are fortunate enough to fall into the right hands. Now you are invited to this sale next Tuesday, Feb. 22. If you like Duroc Jerseys of the correct type and appreciate good breeding and good individuals you will be glad you came. You will find a catalog waiting for you if you have not already written for it.—Advertisement.

Carpenter's Holstein Sale

Next Saturday, February 26 at Emporia, Kan., Sam Carpenter, Jr., is dispersing his great herd of Holsteins. That is next Saturday, one week from today. You can draw a card to W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., or to Mr. Carpenter today and get the catalog by return mail. There have been some important Holstein sales held in Kansas during the last few months but I doubt if any

THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE Of the Capper Farm Press

Is founded on five great farm papers, four of which lead in circulation and farm prestige in their respective sections, while the fifth covers the best one third of the United States with the greatest general farm circulation of this territory.

Orders for starting or stopping advertisements with any certain issue should reach this office eight to ten days before the date of that issue. Advertisers, prospective advertisers or parties wishing to buy breeding stock, can keep in direct touch with the managers of the desired territories at the addresses given below. Where time is limited, advertising instructions should come direct to the main office, as per address at the bottom. All cancellation orders must be addressed to main office at Topeka.

TERRITORY MANAGERS AND THEIR TERRITORIES.

John W. Johnson, Northern Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
J. T. Hunter, Southern Kan. and W. Okla., 427 Pattie Ave., Wichita, Kan.
Elliott S. Humphrey, Special, 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska, 3417 T St., Lincoln, Neb.
Stuart T. Morse, Okla. and S. W. Mo., 631 Continental Bldg., Oklahoma City.
O. Wayne Devine, Western Mo., 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Harry R. Lease, Eastern Mo. and So. Ill., Centralia, Mo.
George L. Borgeson, N. E. Neb. and W. Ia., in care of Nebraska Farm Journal, Iron Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
Glen Putnam, Iowa, 1611 Carpenter Ave., Des Moines, Ia.

W. J. Cody, Office Manager, Topeka, Kan.
T. W. MORSE, DIRECTOR AND LIVESTOCK EDITOR.
Livestock Service Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

of them are to be compared with this sale in the high-class cattle catalogued and to be sold with a single reservation in this dispersion sale. During the few years that Mr. Carpenter has been building this herd with selections of animals that would strengthen the herd he has gained for himself and for his herd the good will and admiration of the Holstein fraternity who have been in a position to know just what he was doing. Write today for the catalog and go to Emporia next Saturday, Feb. 26. The sale is in the new sale pavilion at Emporia. Good hotels and lots of trains in and out of Emporia makes it an ideal place to hold a sale.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

J. L. Nairn, Pawnee Rock, Kan., on March 1, will sell at his farm 14 Percherons, six stallions and eight mares, and 26 Shorthorns, 21 females with calves at side or to calve soon, and five bulls. Everything purebred. Sale at farm following arrival of afternoon train.—Advertisement.

Last Call Hunt's Spotted Poland Sale.

Wm. Hunt, Osawatimie, Kan., sells an unusually good offering of Spotted Poland at Paola, Kan., Saturday, March 5. Mr. Hunt has been raising Spotted Poland for more than twenty years and has built up a herd second to none in this country. The senior herd sire, Leopard King, is the 1918 world's junior champion and the junior herd sire, Ed Holmes Royal Booster, is a son of the 1918 world's grand champion. Naturally, these excellent sires used on a carefully produced group of dams that Mr. Hunt has been twenty years developing would produce some extra good Spotted Poland. All the offering is recorded in the National and most of them are recorded in the Standard associations. Double Immured. Good train connections at Paola, Kan. Write Wm. Hunt, Osawatimie, Kan., for a catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write. See last two issues of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for advertisement of sale.—Advertisement.

Smiley Booking Orders for Chester Whites.

When one decides to buy a registered hog at private treaty and looks thru a farm paper for advertisements inserted there by breeders he is anxious to make a selection from a good herd owned by a reliable man. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan., is recommended as a reliable man to prospective purchasers of Chester White hogs. Not only that but his hogs are from a herd that he has been several years developing and are now second to none in the country. Mr. Smiley sells his surplus to parties who come to the farm to buy or who send mail order bids, and if any one has bought from this herd and was dissatisfied with the purchase this fact has never come to the attention of this fieldman and we invite dissatisfied customers to report to us the facts in the case when the seller resides in our territory. Mr. Smiley is changing his advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze because he has sold all his surplus spring and fall gilts. He is now offering for sale some fall boar pigs and one crackerjack July boar. He has some sows farrowing now and some to farrow soon and will book orders for these spring pigs. Good registered hogs are in brisk demand now and the chances are that they will be in greater demand from now on. Get in your order as early as possible. When writing or calling on Mr. Smiley please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

BY E. S. HUMPHREY

Mules for Profit and Power

The Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America, Wm. E. Morton, Sec'y, Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., has some very interesting data on the production of mules on farms of the corn belt. Every farmer who is breeding a mare or working a horse will profit by having this data. Write for it today as it is free distribution. When you write Mr. Morton tell him how many head of mules or jack stock you own, how many mares you are breeding to jacks this year and give him the names and addresses of men having jacks in your community. If you own a jack or jennet don't miss the ad of the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America in this issue.—Advertisement.

Money Value of Uniformity.

Uniformity in a breeding herd usually is added, even by those who do not realize its great practical value. As a rule, however, only the older breeders learn how much this quality means in dollars saved and dollars made. Modern herd management has become so much more a science than in former years that occasionally one sees a modern herd being built with uniformity as one of the prime requisites. Such a herd, two such herds in fact, are the Pickering Farm herds of Holsteins and Herefords. In the Hereford herd the prevalence and uniformity of Ankers 4th type females would lead one to think that the herd had been developed thru many years of careful constructive breeding. And so it has, for the management bought and bred from only animals produced in that way. In the Holstein herd Manager Flske has solved the problem of uniformity in a striking and practical manner, selecting the nucleus for his foundation 80 daughters of our famous Holstein sire. We know no better place for studying real herd management or selecting real herd foundation material than the Pickering Farm. As it contains over 5,000 acres there is plenty of room for the two great herds.—Advertisement.

Pickering Farm News

The Pickering Farm reports the sale of 49 fine senior helper calves and yearling calves to the Chillicothe Indian School of Chillicothe, Okla. These helpers were purchased by Mr. Correll, Superintendent of the cattle department of the Chillicothe School. Mr. Correll was accompanied and assisted by Professor W. L. Blizzard, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, and Agricultural Experiment Station. This is a fine lot of helpers and they have been sold where they will be developed to the fullest capacity. Considering these farm conditions, the Pickering Farm sale, Pickering Farm also reports the sale of the young bull, Beau Repeater 5th, B. H. Shouse, of Pardin, Mo. Mr. Shouse is going to use this bull as a herd sire. Donald 2nd 2nd, a yearling bull, by Beau Repeater 5th was sold to Mr. B. K. Williams of Wakefield, Kan., and will head

45—Duroc Bred Sows—45

Earl Babcock's Sale in Fairbury, Neb. Feb. 26

The offering will include 8 tried sows by Sensation Lad, Improved Pathfinder and Jr. Orion Cherry King. Some fall gilts by True Pathfinder 2nd. The spring gilts will be by King's Col. Orion, Illustrator Orion, Credit Sensation, and four of our best are by that famous old sire Pathfinder.

These sows will be bred to Credit Sensation. He is by the 2d prize junior boar at the Nebraska State fair 1920, A King Sensation. The gilts by Pathfinder will also be bred to him. A part of the offering will sell bred to True Pathfinder Again. This is your chance to buy good sows bred to good boars, and good sows and cheap corn is a good combination. For catalog write



Credit Sensation

Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.

Col. H. O. Waldo, Auct. J. C. Lamb, representing the Capper Farm Press

H. C. Luther's Duroc Sale

Alma, Neb. March 1

50 head of choice sows and gilts bred to a Nebraska champion

10 tried sows by such sires as Ideal Pathfinder, Pathfinder 2nd, Top Sensation, all bred to Col. Sensation. 1 fall gilt by Joe Orion 7th. 38 spring gilts by Pathfinder, Pathfinder 2nd, Luther's Sensation, Joe Orion 7th, Victor Orion, Great Pathfinder, all bred to Col. Sensation, High Sensation and A Top Pathfinder. A good lot of sows of the best blood bred to a champion.

Look up this great Pathfinder gilt and the sow by Pathfinder 2nd if you want the kind that stand out in all herds. These sows and gilts have been fed for the best breeding results. For sale catalog write

H. C. Luther, Alma, Nebraska

Col. A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer.

Col. Sensation

J. Cook Lamb, representing Capper Publications.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

H. W. Flook & Son's Duroc Sale

Stanley, Kansas, February 26, 1921

Our offering of bred sows and gilts were sired by Faultless by Big Lincoln, Van's Col. by Orion's Cherry King, High Wonder by High Orion, T. E. Orion by Jack's Orion 2nd and Stanley Sensation by Echo Sensation. The dams of the offering are: Parker Wonder, Kansas Girl, Stanley Lass E Nuff, Model Lass E Nuff, Lorra Pathfinder and other good sows. Write at once for catalog giving full description of the offering, and if you want a good Duroc sow, arrange to attend this sale.

H. W. Flook & Son, Stanley, Kansas

Auctioneers—H. T. Rule and Jake Jameson

Fern Moser's Annual Bred Sow Sale

His 1920 bred sow sale made the highest average ever made in Kansas. The 1921 offering is better but no such an average is expected. Sale in modern sale pavilion.

Sabetha, Kansas, Tuesday, March 8, 1921

40 Aristocrats of the kind that never fail to make money

14 by Joe King Orion, 9 by Golden Wonder, one by Pathfinder, 2 by Great Pathfinder, one by Great Sensation, 2 by Pathfinder I Am, 3 by Defender's Top Col., others by Smooth Giant, Cherry Chief, Orion's Cherry Col. 2nd, Longview's Vally Chief, King Orion, King Col., etc., etc. Bred to Joe King Orion, Golden Wonder, Joe King Wonder, Crimson Pathfinder. Write for catalog now. Address,

Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kansas

Auctioneer, E. M. Holsinger. J. W. Johnson, representing Mail and Breeze.

BY O. WAYNE DEVINE

Get the Catalog

In this issue will be found the sale announcement of Isaac Miller, Henry Claboy, Huntsville, Mo., and Dave Haines, Clifton Hill, Mo., Spotted Poland China bred sow sale at Huntsville, Mo., on March 7. They are offering a fine lot of old original Spotted Poland China farmer hogs with a dip of English breeding thru English Booster 66. Big Type, Buckeye Boy and other noted sires. The catalog gives complete information of the herds and sale offering. Huntsville is on the Wabash east of Kansas City. Sale held right in town.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

H. C. Luther's March 1 Sale

H. C. Luther will sell 50 head of high class sows on March 1 at Alma, Neb. They will largely be bred to that great young boar, Col. Sensation. This boar was junior champion at the Nebraska State fair 1920, was the center of attraction among the big hog men, and was purchased by Mr. Luther for the sum of \$3,500. The Luther sale held in January when 50 head sold bred to this boar sold for an average of almost \$130 per head, was proof that he was a very cheap investment. In this sale there will be a spring gilt by Great Pathfinder and a sow by Pathfinder 2nd that are outstanding individuals and anyone wanting to put a head line in their herd should look up these sows. The offering is made up of some of the best sows and blood that could be had. Write H. C. Luther, Alma, Neb., for sale catalog.—Advertisement.

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