



March 20, 1920.

Think What Punishment They Stand

HAVE you ever considered how much depends upon the tubes in the tires of a racing car?

No matter how staunch a casing may be, it cannot withstand the punishment inflicted by the track unless the tube, also, is flawless.

During the American racing season of 1919, every important race of fifty miles or more, on speedway and road, was won on Goodyear Cord Tires.

While that is splendid tribute to the Goodyear Cord Tire, it is also proof conclusive of the superior quality of Goodyear Tubes. As you know, Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes, just as the Goodyear Tubes so favored by racers, are made of pure gum strips, *built up layerupon-layer*.

Their cost is but little more (an average of seventy cents) than the cost of tubes of lesser merit. Do you consider it economy to risk a costly casing to save so small a sum?

Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes come in a water-proof and oil-proof bag. Get them from your Goodyear Service Station Dealer. More of them are used than any other kind.





Vol. 58

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No. 12

Winning With Shorthorn Heifers Members of the Riley County Calf Club are Making Excellent Progress in Their Contest, Which Ends in May

HE BOYS and girls in the Riley County Calf club are greatly pleased with the success they have had in feeding and caring for their calves. Pride in the ownership of a choicely bred Shorthorn heifer is making play of what might be considered disagreeable work. There are 24 members in this club and all are full of enthusiasm.

In company with W. A. Cochel, field representative of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association, I recently spent a most enjoyable half-day among the members of this Riley County Calf club. No one could make such a trip and witness the enthusiasm with which the members told of their achievements and asked questions on feeding and management without being convinced of the value of club work in building character and habits of thrift into the lives of procreasive farm hows and girls

lives of progressive_farm boys and girls. On a 50-acre farm up the Blue River a few miles from Manhattan we found Charles Allen, a boy 14 years old, unloading and stacking some corn fodder with the help of the eldest of his seven sisters. There was not the slightest indication that he felt abused because he had to work on this Saturday holiday, while other boys might be playing. His helfer was in the yard with some other cattle, and he hastened to put a halter on her, meanwhile explaining that he didn't have much time to train her in leading because he was so busy.

How He Bought Feed

We asked Charles what his father was charging him for the feed his heifer consumed, and he replied that he was paying for it by hauling fodder and doing other chore work about the little farm while his father worked away from home. He also is earning \$5 a week building fires in the schoolhouse furnace and carrying out the ashes. Looking into the future, one might easily see this boy as a constructive breeder of improved livestock, who would date the beginning of his career back to the time when he had made play of work because he was acquiring the ownership of a choicely bred Shorthorn heifer.

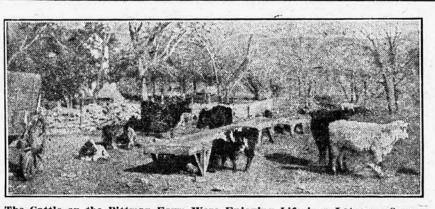
A few miles farther up the Blue we visited Everett White. Everett's heifer was broken to lead and he proudly led her out to pose for a picture. Mr. White is keenly interested in his boy's undertaking. He asked if it would be desirable to breed thi; heifer to a new bull his neighbor, Lank Estis, had just purchased Mr. Cochel knew all about this bull, for he had been instrumental in putting Mr. Estis in touch with his former owner in Greenwood county, and the two men had made an exchange of herd bulls to their mutual advantage. "His sire is Lord Avondale, one of the best bred bulls of the breed," said Mr. Cochel. "You couldn't go wrong in breeding this heifer to good a give " to such a sire." This conversa-tion pointed to the beginning of a purebred herd on this rented farm, perhaps with the father and son as partners in the firm. The average cost of the heif-

By G. C. Wheeler

ers distributed to the members of this club was \$150. They were grouped in classes, the heifers in the highest priced class costing \$165. Mr. Cochel, who purchased the calves, set his mark high, believing it worth while to start a group of young people with animals any breeder would be glad to have in his herd.

The club was financed by the banks of Manhattan, every boy or girl giving a note at 6 per cent interest for the purchase price of the calf drawn. On the day the calves were distributed, November 8, they were placed by competent judges in the order of their merit from No. 1 on down to No. 24. After the calves were grouped and valued, the boys and girls drew numbers, each getting the calf corresponding to the number drawn. They are all to be entered in a sale to be held during Commencement week at the Agricultural college by the Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association. Forty carefully selected animals are to be consigned to this sale in addition to the 24 club heifers. Every club member is privileged to bid on his own calf, if he wishes. Breeders will be asked to bid strictly on a business basis, so the value of a heifer as it is appraised in the auction ring will be a true measure of its worth. It would be most unfortunate to mislead any boy or girl as to just what had been accomplished. In some instances ambitious breeders have bid club animals up to fictitious values, thus giving young people an entirely wrong impression of the livestock business.

That good feeding and care go with quality animals is one of the first lessons to be learned



The Cattle on the Pittman Farm Were Enjoying Life in a Lot on a Sunny Slope Well Protected From the Wind,



Charles Allen, a Boy Who is Developing Into a Constructive Shorthorn Breeder, and His Heifer Which Has Made Good Gains.



A Quality Shorthorn Heifer Owned by Everett White: This Calf Will Make a Good Record in the Sale to be Held in May. of the first lessons to be learned by beginners in handling improved livestock. The members of the Riley County club evidently are well grounded in this fundamental principle. Every calf seen had made good gains and was in a thrifty, growthy condition. This is an indication of good leadership and Mr. Cochel is to be commended for his success in getting the members of this club to feed their calves as purebred animals should be fed. Everett White's heifer weighed 640 pounds, January 29, the day she was 1 year old. She weighed 450 pounds November 8, so she had made a gain of 190 pounds in 82 days, or at the rate of more than 2 pounds a day. None of the other calves seen had been weighed, but some apparently had made even better gains. At every place visited the question of feed came up, the club members telling what they were feeding and eagerly asking for suggestions.

A Very Good Herd

Just before the noon hour we headed up a little creek leading into the hills of Pottawatomie county, and after following the winding road until it almost ran out, we came to the Springer farm where there are two ger farm where there are two club members, Carrol, aged 12, and his sister, Clara. Here we found the beginning of a good purebred herd headed by a white bull purchased at the American Royal Shorthorn sale last fall. We gladly accepted the invitation to dinner, and after the meal went out to see after the meal went out to see the heifers, accompanied by the whole family. While we were at the table Clara had slipped out, and on her return we charged her with making an inspection of her heifer to be sure she was properly curled and primped for visitors, to which charge she blushingly plead guilty. Carrol and an older brother have been running a line of traps in partnership and they have made enough money from the sale of furs to pay off the note when it comes due.

A walk of half a mile over a bluff and down into a sheltered valley brought us to a typical livestock farm where cows and baby calves were lying down on the sunny side of the slope, forming a perfect picture of (Continued on Page 47.)



Passing Comment-By T. A. McNeal

THERE is a land selling boom on in the Central states and Middle West, that is difficult for me to understand or explain. While farmers everywhere are complaining that they have been discriminated against in the matter of government price fixing, and also that on account of the great rise in prices of labor, farm machinery and general cost of production, they are making very little and in many cases losing money on farming operations, the price of farm lands continues to bound upward.

One would naturally suppose that if the business of farming is unprofitable the prices of farm lands would not advance but rather would decline. Men do not, as a rule, care to invest in unprofitable business. The fact is, however, that farm lands have appreciated in price to a greater extent than almost any other kind of property. This is especially true in the Middle West and in the Central states of Ohio and Indiana. Perhaps, nowhere has there been such a phenomenal advance in the price of farm lands as in the state of Iowa, where good farms sell for four or five times as much as they could have been sold for six or seven years ago. Sales of farm lands in that state at \$500 an acre are not uncommon and some farmers refuse to sell even at that price.

A case is cited of a farmer who was offered \$80,000 for his quarter section of land in Iowa, and of an Illinois farmer who disposed of his land at the rate of \$600' an acre. The Iowa farmer who refused the offer of \$500 an acre gave as a reason that the farm suited him. He had lived on it nearly all his life; had improved it and erected comfortable, modern buildings. He expected to follow the business of farming as long as he lived and was better contented on this place than he would be anywhere else. Was he wise or foolish?

Well, it depends on what view you take of it. If the price of farm lands is going to continue to aviate then the old farmer was wise, for if he expects to continue in the farming business presumably he could not buy another farm that suited him as well as this, without having to pay even more for it than he would get for his present farm.

It must also be remembered that he would have to report to the income tax collector the difference between the reasonable value or selling price of the farm in 1913 and the price at which it would have sold had he accepted the offer. His farm in all probability would not have sold in 1913 at more than \$100 an acre, and probably he had not put more than \$10,000 on the place in the way of improvements. Assuming, however, that his land would have sold for \$16,000 in 1913 and that he has invested \$10,000 in improvements, his profit on the sale would have been \$54,000, on which he would have had to pay the government approximately \$10,000, so that he would have received for his farm \$70,000 instead of \$80,000.

As I have said, if land prices are going to continue to advance or even hold up to present prices this farmer was wise in refusing to sell. But will land prices continue to advance, or hold up to present rates? Of course I do not know. If, however, the complaints of farmers are well founded, then present land prices are too high and must recede, for sooner or later the selling price of land which is only useful for farming purposes, will be fixed by the amount it will pay on the investment. Of course this rule does not apply to land

Of course this rule does not apply to land under which there is, or is supposed to be, mineral or oil. That land will have a speculative value that has no connection with its production as a farm. I never have been able to quite understand, the psychology of a boom anyway. Those of us who remember the marvelous town boom of the 'S0s which spread all over the country wonder now what caused it or what kept it up S0 long. The town of Wichita, for example, laid out enough territory in town lots to supply a city as hig as Chicago and the lots sold at fabulous prices. Now certainly no same person really believed that Wichita ever would be as large a city as Chicago or even a teach part

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as large, at any rate not for many years. Therefore it was entirely evident that there could be no permanent demand for more than a tenth part of these lots. Yet people went on buying and selling them just as if there was really a legitimate demand.

The time came, however, when the boom burst and then the lots were worth a little less than they might be expected to be worth for farming purposes. Unless the experiences of the past supply no criterion for the future, this extraordinary boom in prices of farm lands will burst and there will be a reaction.

If this proves to be true the Iowa farmer was not wise in refusing to sell. He should have taken the \$70,000 net, invested it in safe interest-bearing securities, then waited until the prices of land receded and then buy his old farm back at \$15,000 or \$20,000 less than the price for which he sold it.

What People Are Thinking

I F YOU are laboring under the impression that the women are taking no interest in politics, get it out of your head. I am receiving fully as many letters from women as men concerning the political situation, and let me say that the women are going to cut a figure in the next election.

Here, by way of example, is a letter just received from Mrs. W. E. Stice of White City, Kan., who has some very positive opinions about a good many public questions. First and foremost she is opposed to compulsory military training and will support ne candidate who is for a military program. She is also disgusted with President Wilson, altho I imagine she may have voted for him in 1916. If she were a member of the United States Senate I rather suspect that she would line up with the irreconcilables against the League of Nations. Hoover doesn't suit her and if he should be nominated by either party, can certainly not count on her vote.

Milton Watts of Larned, Kan., is a strong admirer of Thomas Paine, the author of "Common Sense," "The Crisis," "The Age of Renson," and other works, and is disposed to give Paine credit for saving the Revolution from defeat and utter failure.

He calls attention to the fact that Washington started out utterly opposed to independence of the colonies. All he wished was a redress of the wrongs under which the colonies had suffered. "It was only," says Mr. Watts, "when Thomas Paine wrote and published his 'Common Sense' that Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and other revolutionary leaders became converted to the idea of American independence. During the winter of 1777-1778, when the army of Washington was at Valley Forge and the hopes of the colonists were at the lowest 'ebb and the cause of independence seemed almost lost, Paine again came to the rescue with his book, "The Crisis' beginning with the words: "These are the times which try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will in this crisis shrink from the service of their country, But he that stands by it now, deserves the love and thanks of men and women.'

"This book was written while Paine was an officer on the staff of General Nathaniel Green and was written under the most unfavorable circumstances. Washington ordered copies of the 'Crisis' distributed among the soldiers of the Continental army. It inspired the soldiers with new hope and urged them on to victory." "This was the man," continues Mr. Watts, "who said, 'I believe in one God and no more and I hope for happiness beyond this life. I believe in the equality of man and I believe that retigious duties consist in doing justice, loving mercy and endeavoring 'to make our fellow creatures happy. The world is my country and to do good is my religion.""

Edwin, E. Swanson, of Larkspur, Colo., evidently takes himself quite seriously judging from what he says in a letter under date of March 3. "I notice," he says, "a doctor from Indiana says to deport all the reds. I am a

leader of the reds and I also conquered this world in the last five years. Of course I am a Socialist. Even that wild and grizzly bear, Teddy Roosevelt, found out that some of the Socialists could fight to a finish. I have fought all the capitalists, all the kings and rulers; this includes the Pope and clergy. This class has dictated, dominated and kept the working class ignorant. They tell the worker that he will get his pie in the sky. Just tell that to the fools and hypocrites. Dead bodies do not require any food.

"We have gotten rid of some of the crazy creatures on their thrones; the kaiser, the Romanoff of Russia, the Hapsburg of Austria. The reds did the work. We don't depend on Republicans and Democrats to straighten out this workd. They have neither the nerve nor the brains to do the work. Paine, Jefferson and Lincohn never had this capitalist trash to fight as much as I did, nor did they have one-fourth as many of these superstitious church members. "I think I have fought all the humbuggers that live in this day and age. My blood is as red as they make it. If I knew how to steal and rob the workers I could be rich and wear gold and diamond medals. But I shall hold the honor and high mark for conquering the world in spite of them all. Please speli my name right, Edwin E. Swanson, Larkspur, Colo."

If Mr. Swanson has finished the job of conquering the world as he says, there would not seem to be much of anything left for anybody else to do.

S. R. Elliott, of Berwyn, Okla., is apparently a bit hazy about this prohibition business, judging from his letter in which he says: "To the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, the great journal, and T. A. McNeal and Senator Capper, the friend of the human race: I must say it puts new life in the laboring class of people except on the prohibition side of the great issue. It might be that you all are playing polities, if not I know that you are playing — with my good old friend, John Barleycorn, who sat by my bed two and a half score years, when I was listening for the first rooster to crow so that I might start with vigor to my duties and accomplish a joyful day's work. Now he is gone, gone, gone. Now my rooster don't erow right and I am tired at night and wondering if John was right or if he ever will come back again."

"We are nearing another Presidential election," writes a Phillipsburg reader. "and it seems militarism is the issue. I believe we are to dance to its tune, no matter who wins the race. In 1016 myself and many others turned down Mr. Hughes because he preached war, and we supported Woodrow Wilson on his stand for neutrality. Well, we got Woodrow all right, or rather he got us and gave us Prussian militarism with inefficiency and excessive extravagance. The ballot box has been likened to the Ark of the Covenant. Thru it the people are said to rule. But they did not in this instance and I believe the same injustice is to be done again.

"No candidate can win standing for compulsory training, but the volunteer method is more American and can win and be easily made compulsory later. Now if we expect to escape the uncalled for, heavy load we should adopt a strong resolution opposing the military system signed by so many people that they could scarcely find room for it in Washington. Back in the dark ages war may have been excusable but not in our advanced civilization.

"It would be far better that we train the rising generation in national kindness, benerolence and neighborly love. These elements in man are neglected and dwarfed and he is taught and trained to kill and decorated as a hero for the crime. I do not think there is such a thing as a just war. It is, to say the least, evil and destructive and no evil can be said to be just. What is called patriotism is often only a cheap hatred of other people.

"The United States attained her present greatness by the development of private industry. Industrial growth has only fairly begun. It was the desire of man for wealth coupled with freedom which brought all of our useful inven-

tions into existence. If we destroy the in-centive of profit we will kill progress. "Too many of our leaders are catering to the dreamers, the socialistic and labor elements. They hale industrial leaders into court, call them gougers and threaten them with jails and penitentiaries. We hold them responsible for the H. C. of L. while the scarcity of food, the worldwide demand and militarism in America resulting in a heavy war debt; the excess profit tax and the income tax have combined to raise the cost of living just as naturally as it is for a hog to eat.

"It is a known fact that the common peoplepay most all of the debt of a free republic, therefore the common people should be taxed direct and industry should be free of all taxes, for it is thru organized industry that the farmer finds a ready market for his products. The less industry is hampered the better market we will have and the more the H. C. of L. will be This method will build up trade and lowered. tend to destroy a desire for gouging. If we hamper industry we injure the business of the farmer. Under our present rule meat as a finished product, ready for consumption is priced as high as 60 cents a pound. The remedy is more industry and less dreams.

A farmer's wife writes me, giving her reasons for the frequency of divorces: "When a young lady marries," says "Farmer's Wife," "she is blind. After marriage she begins to see that she is only a slave. Before she marries she thinks one-half of what she and her husband will earn will be hers. After children come into the family she begins to consider their future, as all loving mothers do, and then wakes up to the fact that if she should die her children would not share in what she has earned, but her surviving husband could marry again and at his death give his estate to whom he pleases, possibly casting her children out into, the world to do for themselves.

'No wonder mothers do not wish to rear children. When a man dies the mother only gets one-half which is really her own anyway, and the children get the rest. Why should it not be the same in the father's case? Surely if the woman can live on half the estate the man can. How many men would trade places with their wives and consent never to get one cent's pay for what he had done unless he happened to outlive his wife, and have nothing left for his children unless she chose to give it to them?

"Eighty-five per cent of the divorces are ap plied for by the wives. No wonder; and until the law is changed you may look for the per-centage to increase. When I was young I wondered why my mother felt that way but now I know. I am a mother with three children, one a sweet baby but lots of times I get heart sick when I think of rearing little ones, working hard all the time, planning for their future and knowing that all my plans may be set at naught by death. Change the law and give the wife a chance and you will see a lessening of the number of divorces."

Why They Must Go

A FEW weeks ago a Colorado reader wished to be shown some proof that the "Red" revolutionaries are as bad as they have been charged with being. I am now prepared to print some of the proofs supplied by the At-torney General of the United States. The evi-dence consists of the report of the International Secretary of the Communist party of America. The manifesto of 3rd Communist International Assembly adopted at Moscow, March 2-6, 1919: The Constitution and program of the Com-munist party of America;. evidence of the sabotizing of labor; declarations of the intention of the American Communist party to overthrow our government-not undertake to re-form it remember, but to overthrow it.

The record is entirely too voluminous to publish in its entirety. I can only give a few extracts showing the purpose of this treasonable organization. The American Communist party is an offshoot from the Socialist party; the of that party. This radical wing now a separate organization, is fully allied with the organization of Lenine and Trotsky in Russia and its manifesto is therefore interesting as showing the purposes of the Bolsheviki. It is addressed to the proletariat of all lands and classes together, the overthrown dynasties of the Romanoffs, the Hohenzollerns and the rulers of the United States. It proposes the "dis-arming of the bourgeoisie at the proper time, the arming of the laborers and the formation of a Communist army as the protector of the proletariat and the inviolability of the social structure. Such is the Red army of Soviet Russia which arose to protect the working class against every assault from within and without. The Soviet army is inseparable from the Soviet state."

It will be observed here that the government

of Lenine is the most offensive and dangerous kind of militarism. It proposes to disarm all classes except the class that follows the lead of Lenine and make this army supreme in Rus-sia. If the Communist party should ever suc-ceed in getting control of the United States we would be immediately placed under a military despotism, for, says the manifesto, "The Soviet army is inseparable from the Soviet state."

Further along in the manifesto I quote the declared purpose of this organization which reads as follows: "The task of the International Communist party is now to overthrow this order, the present government and to erect in its place the structure of the social world order." Further along I find that the program is more definitely stated. "Seizure of political power by the proletariat," says the manifesto, means destruction of the political power of the bourgeoisie; the organized power of the bourgeoisie in the civil state with its capital-istic army under control of bourgeois junker officers, its police and gendarmes, jailers and judges, its priests, and government officials. Conquest of the political power means not merely a change in the personnel of ministries, but annihilation of the enemies' apparatus of government."

You will observe that the program is thoro and sweeping. Our present government is to be entirely destroyed; then we are to be put under a military despotism in which only one class is to be given any voice. Further along the manifesto makes the following declaration: "The revolutionary era compels the proletariat to make use of the means of battle which will concentrate its entire energies, namely mass action, with its direct conflict with the govern-mental machinery in open combat."

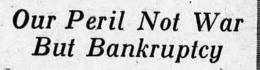
In the separate manifesto issued by the Com-munist party of America I find the following statement of the purposes of the organization ; Communism does not propose to capture the bourgeois parliamentary state but to conquer and destroy it. As long as the bourgeois state prevails the capitalist class can baffle the will of proletariat.'

I might add pages of quotations showing the purpose of this organization. It proposes to foment strikes, to create industrial strife, to encourage sabotism, all with one ultimate pur-pose in view—the overthrow of our government and the setting up in its place of a military despotism controlled by the Communist party. This is simply treason. You must make your choice so far as this party can force the issue, between being for your government or against it. I am most emphatically in favor of great latitude in speech and the freedom of the press. I am in favor of the repeal of the espionage law and the pardoning of all offenders who were guilty of merely political offenses by making speeches or publishing articles calculated to create sentiment against the war. I think that Debs and Berger and Mrs. Stokes for example, should have stood by the govern-ment while the war was in progress. Their utterances were calculated to do a great deal of harm at the time they were uttered, but the war is over and amnesty should be extended to these offenders just as it was extended to the rebels after the Civil War.

But here is an organization which does not stop with criticising the government. It does not propose to undertake to reform the gov-ernment to suit the ideas of its leaders, thru the means provided by our Constitution and laws for changing the government. Its announced purpose is to destroy the government. It does not intend to seek industrial peace but to do everything possible to create discord. In brief its purpose is to raise hell with all established order; to destroy all private property; to destroy not only the upper class capitalist but all the middle class which it designates as oourgeoisie. Every man who has been indus-trious and thrifty enough to accumulate some property — a farm, a house and lot in town, a shop, a store, is classed as a member of the hated bourgeoisie and must be destroyed.

I am loyal to my government. It has many faults. Great abuses have been and are being permitted in the name of democracy in this republic. Our government is extravagant and far from being as efficient as it ought to be, but with all its faults it is the best government so far organized among men. Of all govern-ments a government by a class is to me most distasteful and unbearable. It necessarily means a military despotism. The Communist organization of Lenine and Trotsky and their associates here in the United States are at least frank and consistent. They boldly proclaim that the army is essential to their plan and all must be disarmed except their class. Can u think of anything more unjust or despotic? When any man begins to talk that doctrine

he should be deported if he is a foreigner and if he is American born should be immediately arrested, tried and imprisoned.



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HAVE considerable sympathy for the Kansan who wrote me:

"I have been held up, held down, sand-bagged, walked on, flattened out and squeezed, first by the government for federal war tax and excess profits tax, Liberty Bonds, thrift stamps, capital stock tax, merchants' license, merchants' bond, and automobile tax, and by every society and organization that the mind by every society and organization that the minu of men can invent—to extract what I may or may not possess—from the Society of John the Baptist to the Navy League, the Red Cross, the Double Cross, the Children's Home, the Dorcas Society, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Boy Scouts, the Jewish Relief and every hos-pital and church in town. In the meantime the pital and church in town. In the meantime the government has so governed my business that I don't know who owns it. I am inspected, sus-pected, examined, re-examined, informed and misinformed, required and commanded, so I don't know who I am, where I am, or why I am. All I know is that I am supposed to be an inexhaustible supply of money for every known need, desire and hope of the human race: and because I will not sell all I have, and go out and beg, borrow or steal money to give away, I have been cussed, discussed, boycotted, talked to, talked about, lied to, lied about, held up, robbed and nearly ruined, and the only reason I am clinging to life at all is because of an insane desire to see what is coming next."

Notwithstanding these are supposed to be extra prosperous times behind the counter, the average small town merchant or business man is getting little more than a living while wonder-ing what is to happen next. Big business and governmental extravagance are holding-him up. The merchant who did not profiteer before the war is not profiteering now. The gougers always have gouged. They will keep gouging until business is done so openly and above board that they must be fair or betray their greed.

This is what putting a cost price on manufac-tured goods would do for the born gouger—it would compel him to be square or it would drive.

would compel him to be square or it would drive him out of business. And that would be "good business" for everybody as against the "bad business," in which both big business and the nation itself, are now engaged up to their necks. When our war-prosperous folk have "blown in" all their "easy money," when flush pockets have ceased from burning and our spendthrifts are at rest, we shall discover that the be-leaguered common people have learned to do without or with a smaller quantity of a-lot of without or with a smaller quantity of a lot of things which promote their well-being and earning power and also create a big demand for American-made products.

While scolding the profiteers and arresting and fining some of them, our government is itself the biggest profiteer of all. It is the business partner of every gouger and the sharer of his swag. The profiteer gets all he can from the public for himself. Then he extorts enough more to square the demand that Uncle Sam levies on him as profit taxes—and it all comes out of the consumer after the product has been "tax loaded" all the way down the line.

The only difference between the profiteer and Uncle Sam is that Uncle Sam needs the money, or most of it, for he is still the largest borrower of most of it, for he is still the largest borrower of current funds, having outstanding nearly 3 billion dollars of debt of which 850 million falls due March 15. Thru these debt certificates the government has anticipated, if not squandered already, nearly all this year's income taxes.

The demand that the government shall do something to relieve itself of useless burdens and at the same time reduce the cost of living for the people, is valid and urgent. It can do this by ending its criminal wastefulness, by stripping every extravagance, and every expense not vitally important, from the public service and following this up by a drastic reduction of Its national and reserve banks should taxes. immediately quit lending money to speculators. food cornerers and Wall Street gamblers. Legitimate business needs this money to carry on the work of reconstruction. The rest may safely be left to American push and optimism.

The earth's great peril is not war, but bankruptcy and revolution in Europe, followed, if not preceded, by a world collapse of business and industry. All Europe is flat on its back. The kind of preparedness we need is anything but military. It is thrift--the utmost thrift and economy-coupled with industry. We must get busy and keep busy. Our salvation depends on it, busy and keep busy. Our fit for the very fate of civilization. As a Atthe Capper.

we must dig in at once.

Washington, D. C.

A Small Potato Acreage? The Production Plans of Most of the Growers in the Kaw River Valley are

Somewhat Uncertain This Year

CARCITY of railroad cars, the extremely high price of seed and the serious labor shortage have combined to make uncertain the plans of potato growers in the Kaw Valley this spring. Commission men and growers are at a loss to know whether these factors will result in a

As a limiting factor in planting, the 12 to 15 busiles an acre and the cost the fabor shorage, the high cost of inability to obtain necessary labor for seed, not counting labor would be seed and the difficulty of getting it probably will have the greatest effect. about \$40.50. Labor would add ma-shipped in. A number of large growers are com- terially to this figure. The grower is plaining that they are having much faced with a heavy initial investment of Topeka, expect high prices to predifficulty in getting the help needed to and runs a serious weather risk. To vail through the marketing season and plant and if this labor shortage per- recompense him for this he has a very anticipate the usual planting in this plant and if this labor shortage per-sists it is possible that in many in-stances the acreage will be decreased. The labor situation also will be a problem of importance at digging time and the grower must figure on this when determining how big a crop to plant.

No Cars, As Usual

It is unlikely that the high price of seed will cause large growers to reduce their acreage but some commission men are inclined to the opinion that smaller growers may be discouraged. This opinion, however, is not unanimous

At present the problem is one of obtaining seed. There is an acute short-age of railroad cars to bring the seed from the North and there are no indications as to when relief will come. There is said to be plenty of seed available but it cannot be placed im-mediately in the hands of the growers.

The best opinion in the Kaw Valley is that the acreage planted to potatoes will not be increased. On the other hand the prediction was made by one man closely in touch with the situation that it might be reduced one-fourth. His opinion was based on the demand for seed up to the present, and he said this demand might suddenly increase, growers waiting until the very last minute to buy the seed needed this year.

By Ray Yarnell

If unfavorable weather conditions liams commission firm of Topeka pre-continue there is a chance that by the dicts that prices of potatoes will re-time planting begins on an extensive main high thruout the marketing sea-scale the car shortage will have been son. He believes all the old crop relieved and plenty of seed will be probably will be gone when the new po-available

good assurance, dealers say, that the section, prices at digging time will continue F. O. strong. This fact, as much as any-nee con thing else, is expected to aid in maintaining the acreage.

In this connection the Kaw Valley is particularly favored, because the crop usually matures between the time the Oklahoma and Arkansas crop and the Colorado crop are being marketed, reducing competition with outside production

Conditions existing in the Topeka potato territory, reaching from Silver City in the eastern part of the state. est in treating seed as insurance against A. L. Williams, of the Heney & Wil- loss. The high cost of seed is another

effect they will have on the activities of both large and small growers. As a limiting factor in planting, the inability to obtain necessary labor probably will have the greatest effect. A pumber of large ane activities about \$49.50. Labor would add ma-shipped in.

F. O. Blecha, county agent for Shawnee county, who is closely in touch with the potato growers, says reports indicate that the acreage will be about the same as in 1919, which was somewhat smaller than the previous season. All growers, Mr. Blecha says, are complaining of the shortage of labor and the unsatisfactory prospects of ob-taining help at digging time.

The bulk of the seed planted this season will be treated against all dis-eases except blight, Mr. Blecha stated. Lake east to Grantville, are believed Growers, following experimental work to be representative of the remainder conducted on the Kelsey Brothers farm of the Kaw Valley as far as Kansas near Topeka are taking an added inter-



Spraying Potatoes in the Kaw River Valley; This Crop is Handled on a Big-Scale, and as a Rule it is Highly Profitable.

factor increasing this interest, because the grower is anxious to gain as much protection as he can against possible loss as his investment is unusually heavy for his preliminary work.

Because much seed will be treated, Mr. Blecha says, the prospects for a good yield this season, aside from weather conditions which cannot be anticipated, are exceptionally good. The opinion is held that blight will not be a serious factor as it was prevalent to some extent last year and normally it is said to appear only every five years in this section. This assumption, however, cannot be taken for granted.

Leading Farmers

Jess Willard, former heavyweight champion of the world, is an addition this season to the ranks of Kaw Val-ley potato growers. Mr. Willard recently purchased 1,200 bushels of seed potatoes and expects to put out about 90 acres. He has been considering the advisability of increasing this acreage but has not reached a decision. Among the other large growers in the Topeka territory are C. D. Skinner, 200 acres, the Kelsey brothers, about 230 acres, and Bert Pugh, 160 acres. There are a great many others who will plant large acreages.

Potato growing statistics from the South are of interest to Kansas growers. In Florida there are 20,380 acres in potatoes this year as compared to 17,555 last year. Fifty per cent of this acreage had to be replanted. Federal market reports indicate that the April movement will be light and that the bulk of the shipments will be made in May. There is also an increased acreage in Texas, 8,400 acres this year as compared to 4,975 in 1919. These figures are from the four principal potato counties in the state.

Wet weather has seriously delayed the planting of potatoes in Alabama, Louisiana and Virginia, and it is prob-able that the crop from these states will reach the market later than usual.

Let's Consider the Future The Best Opportunities in the Cities are Only for the Specialists Who Have Spent Years in Preparation

ILL it pay a young man to stay with the country and make farming his life work?

What are the relative ad-vantages to be expected from life on the city streets or in the open fields? May we expect agriculture to develop properly in Kansas with the big vision which we hope for?

These questions are being asked by many young men today. It is recognized generally that farming is going thru an abnormal period in readjustment, and that real thinking is needed. especially on the economic and social factors. I think that a part of the present abnormal situation was well indicated recently by H. C. Filley, chairman of the department of rural economics of the University or Ne braska, when he said:

'If plumbers, painters and carpenters receive \$1 to \$1.25 an hour, the farmer must pay equivalent wages or limit his farm operations to the work which can be done by himself and family. When he recalls the 13 to 1 hog ratio, the reduction in the price of wheat, the efforts made to compel dairy farmers to sell milk at less than the cost of production, the drive on food prices last August, the losses incurred by feeders due to the sudden declines in the price of livestock, and the continued increase in the price of retail goods, he is not likely to compete strongly with paving contractors. automobile companies, and clothing manufacturers for the limited number of men who really and truly wish a job.

By F. B. Nichols

"So long as men are drawn from the their working day to approximately farms by the high wages and short the average length of the farmer's hours of city occupations, we cannot working day, speed up production as expect an increase in the production the farmers have done, and curtail of farm products. So long as the pro- their consumption of non-essentials, duction of manufactured goods a we can expect a reduction in the cost worker continues to diminish, due to of necessities. Other reductions will the short hours and inefficiency, we come with a decrease in the service cannot expect the cost of living to de-crease to any appreciable extent.

cities. When the city workers lengthen should certainly cease to censure the

crease to any appreciable extent. "The remedy for the high cost of liv-ing is not on the farms but in the to produce more and consume less they



The Relative Advantages of Farm and City Life Should be Considered Carefully Before a Young Man Decides to Leave the Country,

farmers who are the only important group of workers who have increased man production during the last five years of the nation's farm activities."

Briefly, the present abnormal industrial and agricultural conditions have completely upset ordinary fundament-als. This makes it very important that a man who is considering the relative advantages of the city and country should take a long look into the future, with the idea of deciding what will occur, and then in determining the type of life he prefers. And may he make no mistake!

I am not in sympathy, and never have been, with the idea that all rural young men should stay with the coun-try. That is bunc, of course. A man should go where he will get the most from life, no matter where that is. There is no more reason for saying that all farmers' sons should be farmers than there is for saying that all doctors' sons should be doctors. It is

an individual problem in every case. In some cases it will pay for a farm-er's son to go to the city, if he is able to get the right kind of preparation required for success there. The city is a good place for a man with considerable money, or with a type of special-ized training which enables him to do work which ordinary people cannot do. To get this skill usually requires many years of work and much money. And then after one has all this and goes to the city he usually encounters very difficult competition—and the fight (Continued on Page 23.)

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

March 20, 1920.

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0381 March 20, 1920. March 20, 1920

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Farmers today are spending large sums for building repairs, when the judicious use of good paint would have saved this expense.

With building materials sky high, every build-ing-new or old-every repair job, should be protected *immediately* with good paint.

Every wise farmer insures his buildings against firewhich may never happen. How much more important to insure against decay and rot, the always-active and relentless enemies of buildings. COOK'S PRODUCTS are "best for wear and weather."

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COOK'S BEST BARN PAINT-An extra heavybodied paint made of highest grade metallic pigments finely ground in pure linseed oil. Penetrates deeply. Color does not fade. Covers more surface than other paints. Specially made for farm needs.

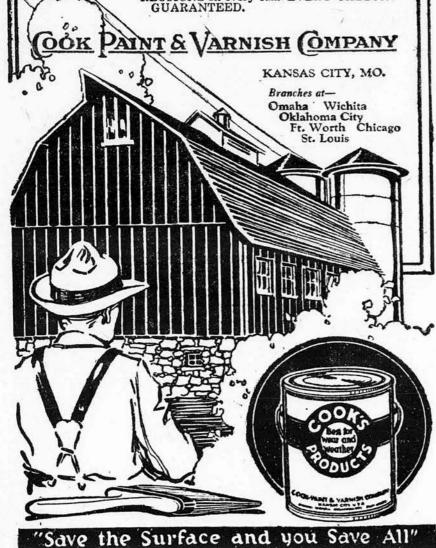
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For Shingle Roofs and Shingle Surfaces: COOK'S FIRE RETARDANT SHINGLE PAINT-Tests show shingles protected with this paint only charred, while similar shingles unprotected were destroyed.

Ask the COOK DEALER in your town for informa-tion about the use of good paint on the farm. Write us if your town hasn't a COOK DEALER and we'll see that you are supplied. FULL DI-RECTIONS on every can. EVERY GALLON GUARANTEED.



Cropping Systems That Pay

Building Up Soil Fertility Increases Farm Profits BY A. C. HARTENBOWER



Assurance that it will continue to produce good crops each year during the next hundred years. If only our farmers would take into consideration the fact that someone else will have to make a living on their soils when they are thru with it, many of them would change their methods of taking all from the land and returning noth-ing to it. It isn't even good business so far as they are concerned person-ally because of the gradually reduced crop yields of their lands as they slowly deteriorate in producing power. It is surely practical to adopt at least a surely practical to adopt at least a we must give especial consideration to simple cropping system. The wise man having the plant food taken out of the simple cropping system. The wise man having the plant food taken out of the will not go on year after year grow-soil evenly by rotating in each field ing the same crop in the same field crops that have root systems of differ-and reducing as rapidly as possible the ent depths. Nor to the matter of hav-humus it contains—he will at least ing plant food taken out of the soil grow corn before or after one of the in regulated amounts. Of course, we small grains which, while being humus may have to consider this in the future, determine one not wearly so docting. destroyers, are not nearly so destruc-tive as corn or other inter-tilled crops.

Careful Planning Brings Results

I often think that the matter of giv-1 often think that the matter of giv-ing some system to farming is the greatest gain from having and follow-ing a plan of crop succession in each of the fields of a farm. If a farmer is methodical enough and systematic enough to plan several years ahead for each field on his farm, he will be methodical enough to make plans and to follow them to the best of his ability in the other undertakings on his farm. in the other undertakings on his farm. I cannot believe that our farming generally shows a lack of system because of indolence or ignorance of the farm-ers, but rather, I am led to think that the reason for this common failure to grow crops in some regular order is because so many men do not appreciate In considering a rotation for the sec-what it will do for them in the matter tion under consideration. I am led to of increasing profits.

of man labor. This is necessary if we generally found together. So, please be

of man labor. This is necessary if we generally found together. So, please be-are going to get by with profit. certain to include leguminous crops in I do not know how much trouble your rotation, especially to provide for you are having with weeds—but I the maintenance or the upbuilding of know that each spring finds me with a larger supply than I wish. And doubtless I shall continue to have my show a fthem is the amount of vegetable matter in your show a fthem is a mill you. This roughers for your livestock Do not do

farmers generally followed some sys- sorghums because they are the crops tem of crop succession there would be which are most reliable and will pro-far more leguminous crops grown (Continued on Page 20.)

HE FACT that the land grows than are now grown. Observation h good crops in normal years is not led me to conclude that one of our assurance that it will continue to most pronounced defects is that we are

> but today the other objects of having a carefully laid out system of crop growing in each field ase so pressing that they give us sufficient reason for adopting systems for our farms.

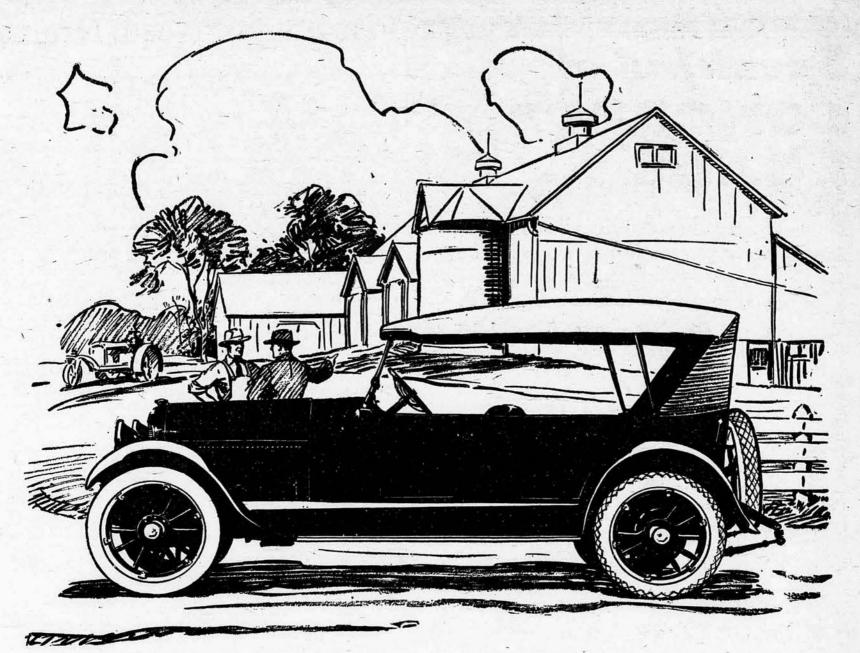
> No scheme of cropping each field will be applicable to all farms. It' is a problem for each farm and the owner himself and must be largely worked out by him. He is the only one who knows what his plan of operations is because each man has a different idea of what line of farming he wishes to make his principal source of income. Yet, there are certain characteristics which any valuable scheme of crop succession embraces. We can consider these in some detail because they may prove helpful to interested farmers.

Humus Control Important

In considering a rotation for the secof increasing profits. Further, the labor consideration alone should make the adoption of a cropping system desirable on prac-tically every farm. Let us, for illus-tration, point to but one place where this would be true, namely, in following corn or one of the grain sorghums with wheat. How much labor would be saved by carefully preparing the field for corn, or the grain sorghums, for that matter, and then drilling wheat in the corn field in the fall? What we farmers should endeavor to do is to sible expenditure of labor, particularly of man labor. This is necessary if we place stress, first, on the matter of

a larger supply than 1 wish. And son. doubtless I shall continue to have my share of them! And so will you. This will be in the face of everything that we can do towards keeping them down. But, how much more is the trouble em-phasized where the same crop is grown in the same field year after year. Every crop has its weed friends and weed enemies, so it becomes necessary, from the standpoint of ease of weed destruction to change from one kind of crop to another kind. This makes it far cheaper to hold weeds in check, aside from often making it possible to profitably grow a certain crop. Again, I firmly believe that if all our farmers generally followed some sys-

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Accept our advice, therefore, and inspect this model at your earliest opportunity. Compare it with any five passenger carthat the market affords and determine whether it is not, indeed, the greatest dollar-for-dollar value in the light six field.

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Speaking of CONCRETE ROADS

10

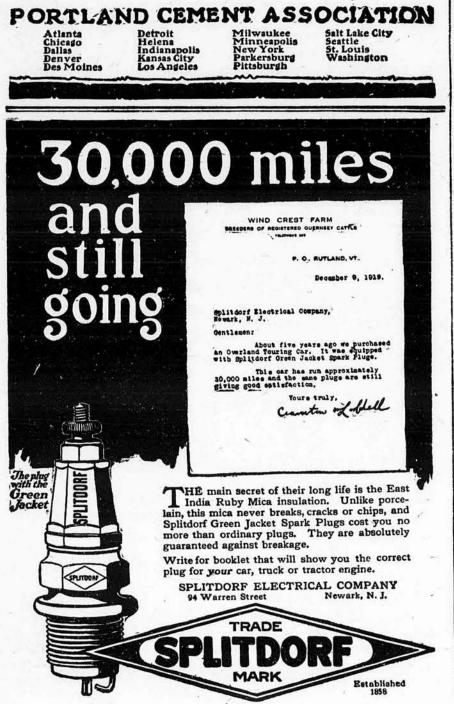
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				Miles				Miles	
Arkansas				87	New Jersey	14		87	
California	1.1			210	New York .	•		329	
Delaware				55	Ohio			239	
Georgia	12			90	Oklahoma .			69	
Illinois				570	Oregon			42	
Indiana .				280	Pennsylvania			491	
Kansas	8.1			69	Texas			59	
Maryland		1		95	Utah			84	
Massachuse				31	Virginia .			91	
Michigan	•••		- 25	169	Washington	1	1.00	161	
Minnesota	•	14		79	West Virginia	. :	- 63	87	
Mississippi	÷.		4	38	Wisconsin .			132	
				0.00	 A state of the second se				

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



Flat Lands Need Drainage

Increased Yields Soon Pay Expense of Tiling BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

be drained easily and made to grow profitable crops. The increased yields brought about thru proper drainage will pay for the entire expense of In regard to the form of tile the ditching and tiling in a very short U. S. Department of Agriculture in time. The cost of draining the land Farmers' Bulletin No. 187 says: "The may be high compared with what it tiles used should be round in form, would have been in the pre-war period, but when we consider that the whole country is three years behind in its building and manufacturing work, there is nothing to be gained by waiting for cheaper prices that may not come for a long time or perhaps may never come.

Prices are Relatively Cheaper

Tile for farm drainage has increased in price in the last 10 years so far as dollars and cents are concerned, but not very much when the price of the tile is spoken of in the terms of bushels of corn, which the farmer sells to buy his tile. Tile is 34 per cent cheaper, based on January 1 quotations of both tile and corn than it was in 1911.

One thousand feet of 5-inch tile on January 1 of this year could be purchased for 35.9 bushels of corn. In 1911, 55.5 bushels of corn were necessary to buy the same amount, while in 1913 51.1 bushels were required. The greatest trouble the farmer ex-

periences at present is the inability of the factories to fill the orders on hand, and altho the prices are high they are not out of reason with other com-modities. Thoro drainage of the soil changes both its mechanical and its chemical structure. It removes the surplus water and makes possible the admission of air into the spaces pre-viously filled with water. It is only in soil in which both air and water circulate that roots of cultivated crops can grow and make satisfactory yields.

Wet Soils are Cold

Water is 10 times more difficult to heat than the solid matter of the soil, and hence the less water there is present the more quickly is the soil warmed. On account of the large and deep root zone resulting from good drainage, the root system is in better condition to withstand a drouth when it comes, as the available space from which the roots can absorb capillary water is enlarged, and the roots will have penetrated to a level nearer the permanent water supply.

Water when freezing in a saturated soil expands, and in expanding lifts the soil, carrying small plants with it. after it was sown. After this expe-This heaving often causes plants to rience I let the ground stand idle until be thrown entirely out of the soil. This three years ago when I tiled it. I have often results in the "winter killing" of the so-called winter crops. Proper but I think it was about \$100 for the tiling will help to overcome much of two fields. tiling will help to overcome much of this trouble. For spring planted crops it will make possible earlier seeding and a more vigorous growth of the young plants. The soil is kept sweet, erosion is checked, and fertilizers when used are not wasted by surface wash-ing. Drainage insures larger yields from the crops and consequently bigger profits from the land.

Drain tiles ordinarily are made either of burned clay, or concrete. Both are extensively used and have proved very satisfactory. Clay tile may be "I tiled out these places using per-either soft or hard burned or vitrified. haps 2,500 feet of 4-inch drain tile. This However, the hard burned and vitrified tile are the most durable, because they are stronger and as the walls are less porous they are more resistant to frost

FLAT low lands in Kansas, Mis- action. The size of the tile used will souri, Oklahoma and Nebraska can depend on the souri, Oklahoma and Nebraska can depend on the area and the comparative amount of water to be handled, but in general it does not pay to use tile less than 4 inches in diameter.

straight, and above all, well burned. They need not be vitrified in order to be lasting, but whatever kind of clay is used in making them, every particle should be completely burned. Such a tile is then almost indestructible in earth and water. Where exposed to long continued freezing and thawing, as at the outfalls, the best vitrified pipe should be used. After one has become familiar with the ware of a particular factory, properly burned tiles may be readily distinguished by their color and by their ring when struck with a piece of steel. Good clay may usually be semi-vitrified if skill is used in burn-ing. Decredity of the finited ware is ing. Porosity of the finished ware is not important, since the quantity of water that will pass thru the walls of well burned tile is practically nothing. All water enters at the joints. Vitrification, altho not essential, is always a desirable quality in drain tiles."

What Farmers Say

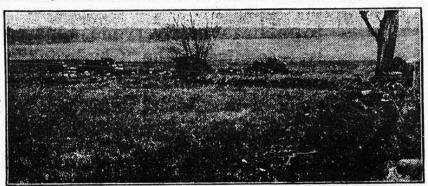
The testimony of farmers in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and other states of the Middle West who have used tiles for drainage shows that the increased yields often will pay for the entire cost of tiling the first year. J. N. Roach of Muscotah, Kan., in 1912 tiled 125 acres of bottom land at a cost of \$1,800 or \$14.40 an acre. A large part of his land could not be farmed before it was tiled, but after being tiled the wheat the very first year averaged 42 bushels an acre or 10 bushels an acre more than was made on higher land adjoining it. The subdraining paid for itself the first year. John McAdow of Atchison, Kan., in

speaking of his experience in drainage work says: "When I bought my farm six years ago there were parts of it so wet that my friends told me they thought I had made a poor investment. There were two places on the farm, each containing 8 or 10 acres, which were so wet that they could not be cultivated at all. The first year I was on the farm we had a fairly dry spring and I was able to put those two fields into cane, but later the ground was so wet I never was able to cut the cane rience I let the ground stand idle until no record of the exact cost of the tiling,

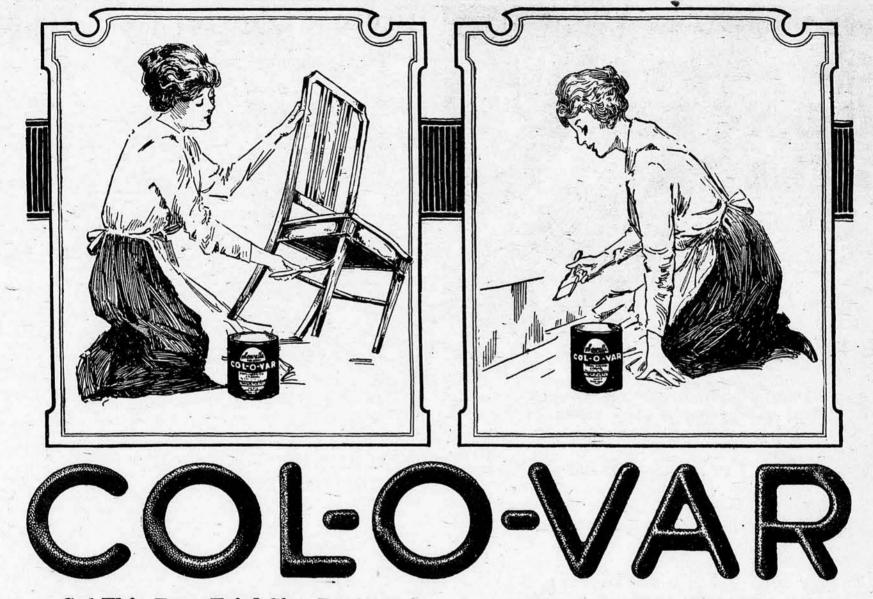
"Last year my corn on this ground, was the best corn in this part of the country and stood up against the dry weather better than any of my neigh-bor's."

"I am firmly convinced," says Curtis A. McCoy, of Hiawatha, Kan., "that tiling is a paying investment. When I bought my farm 12 years ago there were places on it, amounting to perhaps 20 acres altogether, where there was nothing but willows and bulrushes.

"I tiled out these places using percost me 75 cents a rod in the ground. Since then my best crops have been on these places which were formerly only unsightly anagmi Dogs



Drainage on This Field Changed the Land from an Unproductive The Tile Swamp to a Fertile and Highly Profitable Soil.



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Present the attached coupon to any COL-O-VAR dealer, or fill out and mail to us today and we will send you Free a new spring dress for your kitchen table or a new coat for that chair that's a little worn, but still too good to throw away.

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We want you to have this trail package of COL-O-VAR. You will realize as soon as you try it that COL-O-VAR is superior to any like material you have ever used. It is one of the quality line of

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COL-O-VAR is the trade name for a complete line of household finishes that make old things lastingly bright and new. With COL-O-VAR only the slightest effort and expense is required to make your home attractive, cheerful and inviting. COL-O-VAR withstands abuse and hard usage.



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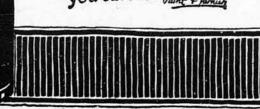
Look for the Name Sewall 11

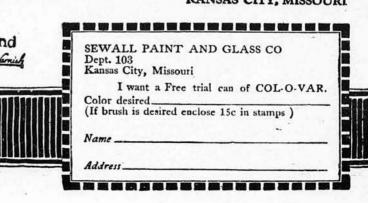
COL-O-VAR transparent colors are correctly blended stains and varnishes made in the following shades: Ligh: Oak, Dark Oak, Walnut, Mahogany, Cherry, Rich Red, Moss Green and Clear. Especially made for surfaces on which you seek to retain the natural grain cf the wood. COL-O-VAR is also made in solid colored Enamels in the follow ing shades: Pink, Light Green, Azure Blue, Emerald Green, Vermillion, Gloss White, Velvet

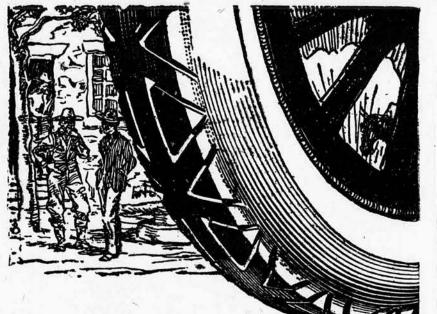
White, Gloss Black, Velvet Black; also Gold and Silver for picture frames, radiators, light fixtures, etc. They dry hard over night, producing a finish that is very durable and beautiful. The varnish in COL-O-VAR is remark-Put your name and address on the coupon, ably tough and elastic. Although the wood present to any COL-O-VAR dealer or mail may be dented under a blow, the finish will to us and you will receive without cost a 30c not crack. It's the best floor finish produced. can of COL-O-VAR. If you need a brush, COL-O-VAR is made only by the Sewall Paint attach 15c in stamps. Fill out the coupon

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BUY TODAY



From a Quarter Acre, \$4200

Private Thunder Storms Aid a Lettuce Grower BY RAY YARNELL

ORTY-TWO hundred dollars from frequency current, the same as is used H farm 160 acres at that rate. But it forth across the greenhouse, about 5 can't be done.

Mr. Nelson's farm is glass coveredit's a big greenhouse and he raises let- for 2 hours morning and evening. All tuce and tomato plants. The returns Mr. Nelson will have to do to start or indicate what can be accomplished by stop it will be to press a button. intensive cultivation. The theory is that this electric enintensive cultivation.

enough to buy a farm.

On a 5-acre tract just west of the city, morning. limits he erected a greenhouse 50 by 100 feet. In this he produced a ton of lettuce in a season. Today he has a greenhouse 60 by 150 feet and a nursery 23 by 90 feet and his annual production is around 12 tons. The season opens September 1 and closes during May. Production begins about the middle of October.

The plant is just half large enough, Mr. Nelson says. He and one hired man could take care of $\frac{1}{2}$ acre and. with only a slight increase in overhead costs, double the income.

A Good Price

After production begins Mr. Nelson markets 200 baskets of lettuce a week, weighing 5 pounds to the basket. This sells for from 18 to 20 cents a pound. He has no marketing troubles because he disposes of his output to a wholesale firm which handles the distribution.

The seeds are sown in the nursery beds, being drilled in rows and cov-ered. Three weeks later they are transplanted, being placed 21/2 inches apart each way. Two to three weeks later they are moved to the cropping house and set out 8 inches apart each way. Usually the plants are transplanted three times, each handling stimulating their growth.

Nelson has 11,000 square feet under glass. His best production showed a gross return of 40 cents a square foot. Fifty cents a foot, an excellent return, is the goal at which he is aiming and hopes to achieve.

Fertilizer, both manure and commerlettuce growing, and from 15 to 20 tons are used in the Nelson plant every year. During the spring season from 3,000 to 4.000 gallons of water are used every day. Mr. Nelson has a heating plant to keep his greenhouse warm. He burns $2\frac{1}{2}$ carloads of coal a season. The boiler he uses was salvaged from a junk pile, and he erected the building in which it is housed without outside help. Mr. Nelson is not a bricklayer but he put up a dandy looking chimney.

A knowledge of mechanics has been valuab's every day since he began rais-ing lettuce. It enabled him to do most of the work in connection with the erection of his greenhouse and take care of fall repair work and plumbing, and this reduced his expense bill.

Cloudy Weather

Cloudy days are the bane of this letof cloudy weather. Every cloudy day

in the winter Mr. Nelson misses the summer thunder showers. These storms always freshen up plants and stimulate them to greater growth. So Mr. Nelson has erected the necessary machinery next fall will stage homemade thunder storms twice a day for the benefit of his lettuce.

Experts who have carried out experiments along this line declare that these thunder storms will increase production 20 per cent during a season. Tests, conducted out of doors, have proved these figures. Mr. Nelson believes the plan will work just as well in a greenhouse and he's going to try it out.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER and transformed into high tension, high and beef tallow, melted together.

¹/₄ acre in nine months! N. C. with wireless apparatus. This current Nelson of Topeka wishes he could will be fed to wires stretched back and feet above the lettuce beds.

The thunder storm will be put on

Eight years ago Mr. Nelson quit a ergy released from the wires will stim-job as a mechanic to raise lettuce. He ulate the growing plants and wake got tired of being tied down to a ma-them up. Mr. Nelson says lettuce is chine shop and he didn't have money an abnormally late sleeper, remaining dormant usually until 10 o'clock in the

Longer Growing Periods

As all plants store up energy from sunlight during the day the loss of time between sunrise and 10 o'clock is im-portant. Morning sunlight is strongest in violet rays and these rays are the ones that make plants grow.

So Mr. Nelson proposes to rouse his plants early so they will absorb more violet rays and keep them awake fairly late in the evening so they will not shirk on him.

The thunder storms are of the noiseless variety and the electric waves will not be visible except at night, and then only a glow about the wires will be discernable.

It is estimated that the electric storms can be staged at a cost of 28 cents a day. Nelson holds that it will be good business to increase his production 20 per cent at this small cost.

The expense of installing the thun-der-making machinery was small be-cause Nelson did all the work. Ordinary wire was used for the most part, only the feeding wire being of copper. Transformers, which have to be of a special design, are the chief items of expense.

To Protect Bird Life

The Kansas state horticultural seciety has issued a bulletin entitled "Birds—Their Practical Benefit, and The Farm Woodlot—A State Asset." This bulletin is dealing with two important subjects to Kansas. We must as a state and nation prepare for the cial brands, plays an important part in generations yet to come by planting lettuce growing and from 15 to 20 tons trees for the production of lumber and fuel. The protection of birds is a vital necessity which has been realized by horticulturists for many years. This bulletin should be in every home in Kansas, and will be mailed on request by the Kansas state horticultural so-ciety, state house, Topeka, Kan. Secretary. O. F. Whitney.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

A Farm Paper Edited on a Farm

Capper's Farmer, published by United States Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, is a farm paper that is different. It is edited on the farm by a farmer and for the farmer. It is pub-lished in the heart of the greatest agricultural country in the world. It stands for a square deal for the consumer and fair profits for the producer thru elimtuce grower's existence. A long cloudy inating grain gamblers, market jugglers, spell, especially if the sun does not and other trusts and combines. For that spell, especially if the sun does not and other tracks and controls. For that shine in the mornings, will cut produc-tion two-thirds. This season's output live with ideals, who want to be pro-is already 5,000 pounds short because gressive, there is no such favorite as of cloudy weather. Every cloudy day Capper's Farmer. There is a depart-Mr. Nelson estimates costs him \$20. ment for the women folks, boys and rr, Nelson estimates costs nim \$20. girls, marketing, livestock. poultry, Because his growing season occurs dairy, field crops, farm machinery, in the winter Mr. Nelson misses the horticulture, health, etc. In addition to the regular editorials. Senator Capper's Washington Comment is one of the most interesting and instructive.

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

Shoes will withstand the moisture of spring rains and thaws if they are The electric current will be taken coated with a warm mixture of equal from the power wires near his place parts of white pine tar, neatsfoot oil



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HE stamp of the old starved rooster has been a sure guarantee of thresher reliability for more than half a century. And today, no farmer could want greater value than this famous line of threshers gives -- in big capacity, in thorough separation and in low cost per bushel.

The Aultman-Taylor New Century Thresher clinches your grain profits. It gives you every bushel you grow--clean and whole. No high-price bushels blowing into your straw stack. No cracked, cheapened grain due to poor threshing

Less Power-More Grain A Thresher That Won't Clog

The big-capacity cylinder is Hyatt Roller Bearing equipped. The Cylinder teeth are case hardened, high carbon tool steel. They cannot break e-no matter how hard you crowd them. And note the Universal Rotary Straw Rack. It keeps the straw mov-ing rearward constantly, with two kicks to each revolution of the crank shaft. It gives double the agitation of any other type of rack--and eliminates vibration.

The value of this continuous straw movement needs no introduction to men who know threshers. Nor does the money-saving merit of our famous Grain-Saving Device. Dozens of other features, too,-vitally important features -- endorse these threshers above all. Understand them fully, and you will not decide on another make.

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Do you know whether a small eize thresher for your individual use would be a profit maker? Thousands of farmers are finding the individual thresher a mighty fine investment. We will place the facts before you without obligation. Simply fill out the coupon below and mail to

Four Sizes --- All Standard Fit Your Power Exactly

The New Century is made standard in four efficient sizes. These differ only in weight, price, and in the power required for operation. No sacrifice in construction or quality has been made to gain a low price. The Universal Rotary Straw Rack and the Hyatt Bearing-equipped cylinder, together with the In-clined Traveling Open Web make the New Century a Super Thresher in capacity, in saving qualities and in light run-ning qualities. The large end-shake shoe with over-blast fan makes it the champion grain cleaner.

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I would also like to have a copy of your large illustrated "New Century" Catalog.

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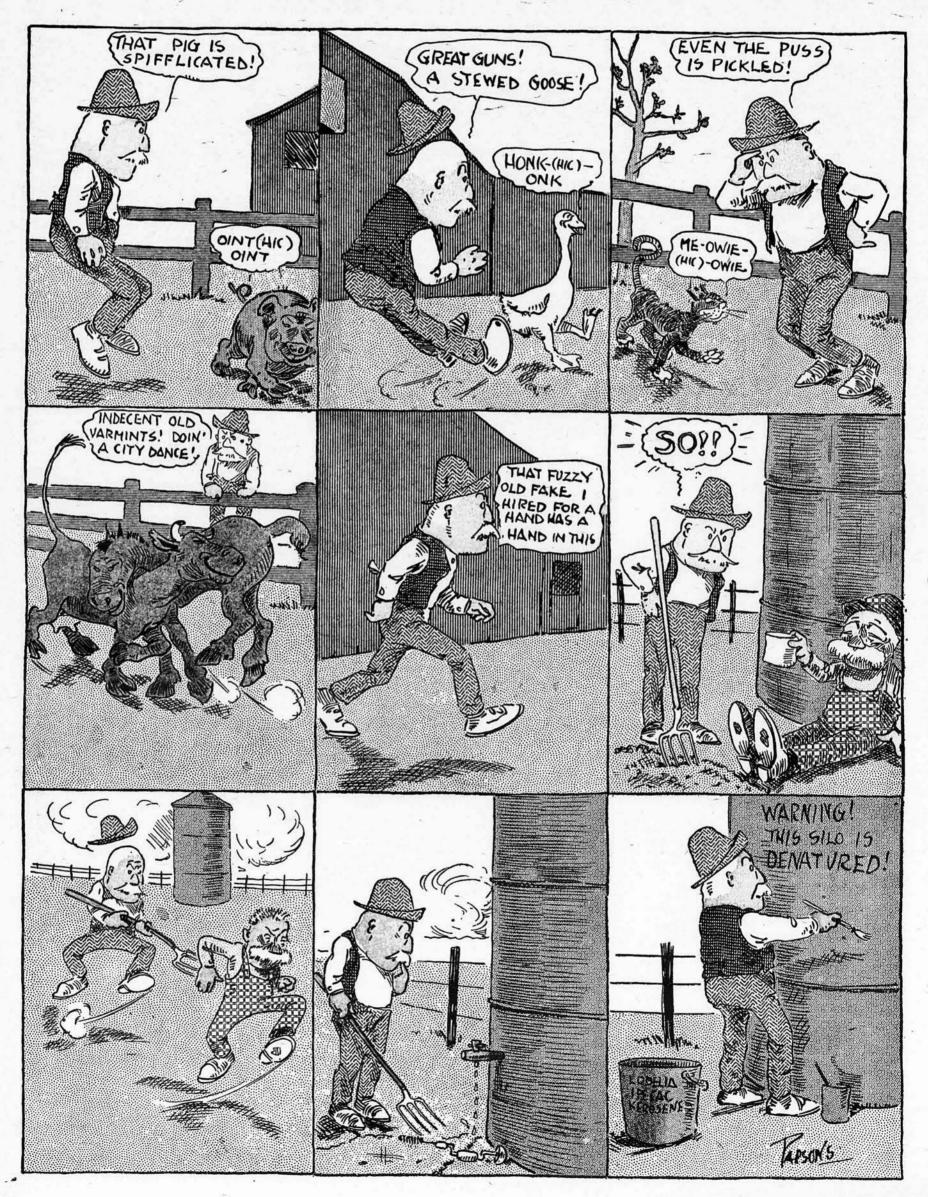
City .

Name

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State

The Hired Man and The Livestock All Got Dippy When the Silo Was Tapped So Hi Decides It Must be Denatured and the Public So Advised





Senator Capper's Washington Comment

made to have Secretary Houston au-thorize a revision of the grades and It becomes more apparent every day rules, but the Secretary apparently did that the United States Grain Corpora-not sympathize with the complaints tion was run in the interest of the made by the farmers, and favorable big grain elevator interests and the action could not be obtained. The big milling interests of the country, to new Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. the injury both of the producer and Meredith, has shown a great deal more sympathy with the grain producer and sympathy with the grain producer and has arranged for a conference to dis-cuss grain grades and rules to be held

Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, by delegates from the various farmers' organiza-tions, and by other persons interested. The conference is public and may be attended by anyone who cares to come ment. Members of the committees on to Washington.

Rank discrimination has been prachope to compose their differences and ticed on the farmer under the grain put thru a bill before the adjourn-grades established by the Bureau of ment of Congress in June however. Markets of the Department of Agricul-The House raised objection particu-Markets of the Department of Agricul-ture and the rules of the United States larly to a Senate Amendment which Grain Corporation. Due to the manipu-balance in the rates of the onited states farly to a senate Amendment which ation of grades and rules, the Kansas ments by farm loan boards on farm farmer, instead of getting the guaran-loan borrowers and applicants for loans teed price for his wheat based on \$2.20 of not to exceed 1 per cent of the a bushel, got much less. The wheat crop of Kansas was marketed last year by the farmers for an average of less by the farmers for an average of less contended that this would tend to in-than \$2 a bushel, and much of it sold crease the rate to the borrower. Supdown around \$1.50 a bushel, notwith-standing the guaranty. Farmers gen-erally, in Kansas and elsewhere, pro-tested bitterly against the system of grain grades and the manipulation of ness. Under the existing law the local the rules of the United States Grain associations have been able to get along Corporation, which resulted in lower without paid secretary-treasurers in prices to the producer and greater many instances. Local bankers fre-profits to the elevator owner and quently acted in these capacities with-miller. It is hoped at the forthcoming out cost to the associations conference to obtain a system of grades and rules that will be fair to the grain grower and not leave him at the mercy of grain grades and rules that can be manipulated to defraud him of part of the fair price for his grain.

Rob Peter to Pay Paul

The more the recent charge made in the report of the grand jury at Spokane, Wash, that officials of the United States Grain Corporation have been able to manipulate the market with great profit to themselves and their associates, the more it reflects on this not institution of Herberg on this pet institution of Herbert Hoover, headed by Julius H. Barnes. In a hearing before the House Rules Committee, of which Congressman Phil P. Campbell of Kansas is chairman, Barnes was forced to admit that not only does Max H. Houser, the Vice President of the United States Grain Corporation against whom the charge was directly made, retain his.financial interest in grain and milling concerns while an official of the United States Grain Corporation, but that the same is true of a number of other vice presidents and regional directors of the corporation. Mr. Barnes sought to excuse Mr. Houser by saying he gave away all his profits in these grain and dered at if they are thus discrimi-milling concerns exceeding 6 per cent against by the government itself milling concerns exceeding 6 per cent against by the government itself to charity. This is saying, in effect, In this connection Senator Gronna that the producer and consumer have of North Dakota directed attention to been compelled to supply profits of at the fact that just such a result had least 6 per cent and then additional been predicted by Republican Senators profits to enable these officers of the when the War Finance Bill was before United States Grain Corporation to the Senate. It had been predicted that make reputations as philanthropists, the floating of such a vast volume of As it is not even contended that the bonds would result in the enrichment other stockholders in the mills and of men already rich and that eventually elevators, who were not officers of the these bonds would find their way into grain corporation, gave away their ex- the coffers of the rich. Senator yers

into account, and it is recalled that self and others to impose a tax of the United States Grain Corporation 80 per cent on excess profits had been

BEFORE another wheat crop is has made profits on its own account of harvested there is prospect of a more than 50 millions during the past Dharvested there is prospect of a more than 60 millions during the past revision of the grain grading rules year, it is easy to see why the farmer by the Bureau of Markets of the United was paid less for his wheat than the States Department of Agriculture. Dur-ing last year and earlier, efforts were at the same time the buyer of floar made to have Secretary Houston au-and bread continued to pay war prices.

For Better Rural Credits

cuss grain grades and rules to be held in Washington, March 19. This conference will be attended by Loan Law so that it will operate to the Representatives and Senators from greater advantage of farmers are tem-such grain growing states as Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Minnesota, the Senate and House on this measure. The House rejected the conference report agreed on by members representing the two branches of Congress and so far it has been impossible to get an agreebanking and currency in the two Houses

of not to exceed 1 per cent of the amount of the loan to pay the salary of the local recretary-treasurer. It was porters of the proposal contend, on the contrary, that some such charge must be made or the co-operative farm loan associations will be driven out of busitended it has become necessary to have paid secretary-treasurers, and the purpose of the Amendment was to provide a practicable means for taking care of this and other unavoidable expenses of the local associations. Where a of the local associations. Where a levy has been made by a local associa-tion for this purpose it has been done without specific warrant of law, and the National Farm Loan Board has nonwritted it as an enverse permitted it as an apparent necessity. This Amendment, if adopted, would provide legal warrant for such levy, which must be not more than 1 per cent on the amount lent.

War's Frenzied Financing

The country already has begun to reap some of the bitter fruit of the reckless financing during the war. Not only are Liberty Bonds below par, but the Federal Reserve Banks are pre-ferring other kinds of collateral to the government's own bonds. It was com-plained on the floor of the Senate last week that banks requiring money of-fered bonds bearing 4¹/₄ per cent interest as collateral for loans and were compelled to pay a 5 per cent rate to obtain the needed money. That the bonds are below par is not to be wondered at if they are thus discriminated

grain corporation, gave away their ex- the coffers of the rich. Senator cess profits to charity, these profits, Gronna charged that the number of exacted from the farmer on the one millionaires in the United States had hand, and the consumer of flour and been increased from 7,000 to 30,000 durbread, on the other, went to swell the ing the war, and much of this suddenly bank accounts of the business asso- acquired wealth was due to the Admin-ciates of these grain corporation law- istration's plan of financing the war. acquired wealth was due to the Admin-istration's plan of financing the war. I am`in entire accord with his argu-When these excess profits are taken ment that if the plan proposed by him-

adopted, fewer big fortunes would have been made during the war, and such huge bond issues would not have been necessary, and the bonds would not soon after the war be selling for less than par.

Co-operative Farm Loans

The success and development of the ederal Co-operative Farm Loan System has been amazing. Up to the first of this year it had lent 300 million dollars, and had total assets of 350 million dollars, after having earned \$750,000. Some 250,000 farmers had applied for loans of which nearly 200,-000 had been granted. The loans now in force number about 125,000 averaging approximately \$2,400 a loan. Bor-rowers keep up their payments of prin-cipal and interest, arrearages being very small.

But the system has had hard sledding from the outset. It was opposed by the private farm mortgage banks and farm loan companies, and the joint stock land banks provided for in the law have become dangerous competitors of the co-operative banks, threatening to drive the latter out of existence if inequalities favoring the joint stock banks are not eliminated by new legis-lation. The Co-operative National Farm Loan System also has been at-tacked in the courts, and the United States Supreme Court has been asked to pass on the constitutionality of the A decision is anxiously awaited law. and is expected soon.

I am earnestly supporting the Fed-eral Land Loan system, and shall do everything in my power to strengthen everything in my power to strengthen and encourage it. The government cannot go too far in aiding the farmer to become a land owner instead of a tenant farmer. With the splendid start the system has made its friends are the more anxious that the two Houses of Courses of Congress may soon agree on legislation to perfect and encourage the growth of the system and that this great co-operative farm loan system, which already has proved such a boon to the farmer, may expand and be-come still more useful.

anner Washington, D. C.



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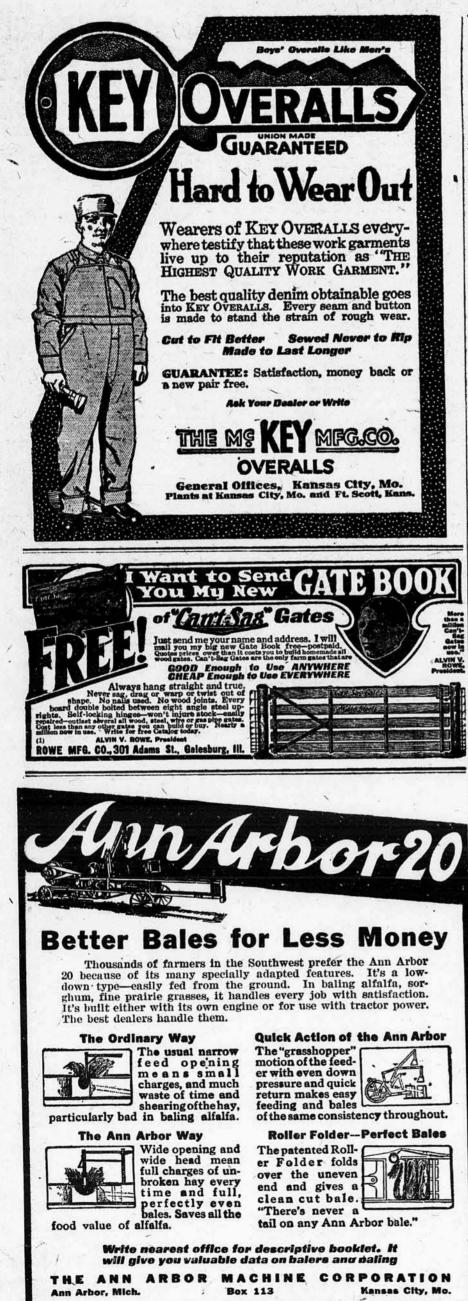
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March 20, '1920.

March



16

Value of Lightning Rods

Rural Losses From Fires are Often Heavy

BY DIAMOND PEARL

B Y FAR the larger part of the fin-ancial loss which results each may be partly sunk or imbedded in year from lightning occurs in the earth as is the case with tree roots, rural districts. There is a reason for windmill frames and house foundafire departments in most instances before they get under great headway, whereas the house or barn that is struck in the open country is likely to be a total loss. It is, indeed, a for-tunate circumstance when such a structure is saved since it is not unfire to a building in several places.

Nature of the Flash

The part played by lightning rods in giving increased protection against this peril may be better understood if a word or two first is said about the nature of the lightning's flash. The accompanying photograph of an approaching storm will help, also, to this end. Simply stated, the bolt of lightning is nothing but an electric spark of hugh proportions and it takes place between the surface of a cloud and the earth beneath for the same reason that any electric spark jumps from one object to another. The earth The clouds above are charged with the opposite kind of electricity. Were it not for the resistance offered by the output des constants exchanged air there would be a constant exchange of electricity between the two in an "wireless" messages thru the ether. What actually happens, however, is what actually happens, however, is that the atmosphere, which ordinarily is a poor conductor, holds back the "charge" of electricity in the cloud from making the jump across the gap which separates the cloud from the earth.

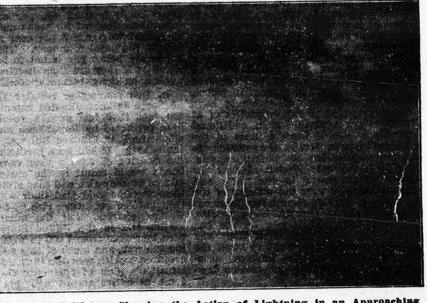
horizon and subsequently sweeps across the heavens, conditions rapidly change. The charge of electricity carried by the clouds increases enormously and at the same time the increased moisture in the air, either as vapor or rain, lowers its resistance. Storm clouds hang low and this is another factor making more as well. and this is another factor making more as well. easily possible the jump of the huge-electric spark which we know as light-ning. We all know that the electric tion as to this. - Taking lightning bolt has a fondness for striking trees, rods as they are found in the houses, windmills, barns and other ob-jects which project above the surface ance experts say that they reduce the of the earth. There are three princi-fire hazard on houses by 80 or 90 pal reasons for this. First, the dis-per cent. In the case of barns the tance for the spark to jump is some-protection is said to be even greater.

this and in this reason is to be found tions. These things make for a more a strong argument for the installation ready passage of the electric charge, of lightning rods upon country dwell- Third, houses and other objects on the ings and other farm structures. The earth accumulate the same kind of fact that losses of this kind are great- electric charge as is found in the earth er in the country than in the city is not itself. If this accumulates in suffibecause nature seeks to show any par- cient quantity there may be a dis-tiality toward such as dwell in charge of the opposite kind of electric-crowded centers. It is more likely that ity from the clouds above. However, crowded centers. It is more likely that ity from the clouds above. However, fires which originate in the city from if such surfaces are provided with a bolts of lightning are put out by city number of metallic points thru which fire denartments in most instances the the the the theta lightning the electricity may escape there will be no discharge. This is clearly demonstrated with a static electric machine. When the negative and positive terminals are connected with metallic balls held a short distance apart there will structure is saved since it is not un-structure is saved since it is not un-usual for a flash of lightning to set constantly as long as the machine is fire to a building in several places. operated. However, when either of these terminals are covered with a number of fine points the current passes off quietly and there is no dis-charge. Lightning rods when placed on a building at proper distances apart serve the same purpose. If the bolt of lightning, however should strike, the lightning rod being a good conductor will catch the current and convey it to the ground. For this reason most rods are made of steel or copper, but preferably of the latter.

Expert Installation Best

The installation of lightning rods is a matter for experts alone to handle. However, there are a few points with which everyone should be familiar who contemplates erecting such safeguards or who has them already in place. Chief of all, perhaps, is the fact that the best material and workmanship in the matter of installation or electricity between the two in an manship in the matter of installation effort to establish a state of equili-brium or harmony. Under such hypo-thetical conditions we would be as lit-tle aware of this interchange as we disaster. Durability is a factor of are at present of the pulsations which go on about us, all the time carrying "wireless" messages thru the ether. will in time vitiate the conductivity of the system. To avoid this, one should make sure that different kinds of metals do not come in contact at points where moisture will not dry away speedily after a storm. Other-wise corrosion at such points will en-sue. The terminal, also, should be of When a storm cloud piles up on the a kind that will not corrode and it should be sunk deeply enough to reach permanently moist soil. Otherwise in a prolonged drouth the system will become non-conducting. An efficient worker in lightning rod installation will see that all these factors are taken care of and others of importance

Do lightning rods protect? The best



An Unusual Picture Showing the Action of Lightning in an Approaching Thunder Storm. Many Destructive Fires are Started by Lightning.

Kansas

City

8 Wichita

Here are the dealers are buing filled in the above shipment of the second second shipment of the second second shipment of the second second second second grower fills, White Cur, Kans, Grower fills, White Cur, Kans, M. P. Robinson & Son, Bite Rand, H. B. Robinson & Son, Bite Rand, M. B. Robinson & Son, Bite Rand, M. B. Robinson & Son, Bite Rand, M. Schanz, Lawrencord, Kans, B. Schanz, Lawrencord, Kans, B. Schanz, Caveneword, Kans, M. B. Schanz, Caveneword, Kans, M. Burges, Lawrencord, Kans, M. Burges, Machaer, Kans, M. Burges, Manchester, Kans, M. Burges, M. Burges, Kans, M. Burges, M. Barth, Kans, M. Burges, M. Burges, M. Burges, M. Burges, M. Burges, M. Burges, Kans, M. Burges, M. B

3 Solid Train Loads of Averys to Customers in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma

Here is the largest shipment of Motor Farming Machinery ever made. It was sent to Kansas City during the recent National Tractor Show. Every car in this shipment was bought by Avery dealers in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, and about three-fourths of these machines were already sold by them to their farmer customers.

This record breaking shipment shows two things: First, how more and more farmers in your part of the country are fast dis-covering the fact that motor farming means raising bigger crops with less expense; and

All the All

140

Second. how strongly farmers unite in deciding upon Averys to meet their needs. No one need question nowadays whether an Avery is a good investment. The cost of doing without motor farming machinery is going higher every day. Farm labor is demanding more in wages. Horses and mules cost more to feed and take care of. But motor power is doing more work and costs less, and takes the place of both men and horses.

It is estimated that about two-fifths of the cost of raising the average farm crop is represented in labor. You cannot cut expenses in the cost of your land, the seed you use, or your necessary tillage tools. The only place where you can cut expenses economically is in cost of labor, and this means replacing labor with motor owner. power

Avery Experience Takes Experiment Out of Your Buying

Avery machines have demonstrated for years in the hands of owners what you can expect from an Avery on your farm. One Avery dealer in Kansas reports, "I have 85 Avery Tractor owners in my territory and not one of them ever lost a half day with their machines."

Averys are the Tractors with the "Draft-Horse" Motor and "Direct-Drive" Transmission—they have Renewable Inner Cylinder Walls, Adjustable Crankshaft Boxes, Duplex Gasifiers that turn kerosene into gas and **burn it all**, Valves-in-Head, Round Radiator, etc. Avery Threshers are the Champion "Grain-Savers" of them all— they have genuine tool steel Cylinder Teeth "Guaranteed-for-Life" against breakage; I. X. L. Grain-Saving Device; Roller Bearings on Cylinder and Wind-Stacker Fan Shafts that make them extra light running, and many other exclusive grain-saving and cleaning features. Avery Motor Cultivators are built in two sizes. Sizewlinder

and cleaning features. Avery Motor Cultivators are built in two sizes: Six-cylinder, two-row and four-cylinder one-row machines. They make the planting and cultivation of all row crops easy and profitable and they may be used for many other power jobs about the farm-such as pulling the mower and the binder, raking 'hay and all kinds of lighter belt work such as feed grinding, pumping, sawing wood, etc. You can get Avery Tractors, Avery "Power-Operated" Tractor Drawn Tools and Avery Tractor Driven Machinery to fit any size farm and to handle any crop.

The Avery Line Includes

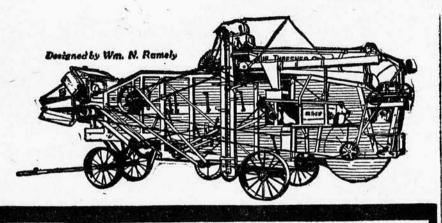
six sizes of tractors, 8-16 to 40-80 H. P.-all built with the same standardized design; two small tractors, Six-Cylinder Model "C." and 5-10 H. P. Model "B;" "Self-Lift" Moldboard and Disc Plows, Listers and Grain Drills, "Self-Adjusting" Tractor Disc Harrows, Roller Bearing Threshers, Silo Fillers, etc.

ing Tractor Hitch Book-Both Books Free AVERY COMPANY, 7507 Iowa Street, Peoria, Illinois Branch Houses: Kansas City, Mo. ; Wichita, Kans.; also in other principal machinery centers covering every State in the Union



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is as perfect as time, money and inventive genius can possibly make it. There is no other machine more practical, simpler in construction, stronger, or with so many points of excellence. Made in two sizes.

The Illinois "SUPERIOR " is a straight thresher-made in five sizes and is of the same high-grade construction as also our coal, wood and straw-burning engines.

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Boys make

Rural Engineering Hints By C. E. Jablow =

N THE Middle West the crop of lantic cable was not prepared for connew engineers placed before the tinuous service, the incandescent elec-public each year have been re- tric light had not been thought of, the cruited very largely from farm homes telephone and the electric car were yet and most of these young men have unknown. There were no telephones, known very little other than farming no wireless telegraph or telephone, no during most of their early life. The automobiles and certainly no airplanes. writer has, for a long period of time The gas or gasoline engine was de-been in a position where he could study veloped to a commercial success as many of these engineers in their process schools in connection with our state universities and colleges. That the majority of these young men originally from the farm have made successes ers and forefathers knew nothing of in their new calling, has been proved some of these things. by a recent investigation that has been These things give one an idea of the conducted. Only a negligible percent debt we owe the engineer and also age of these men have failed to follow help to indicate that the end of our the engineering profession after their period of training.

It is not here recommended that all young men on the farms prepare them- the way, selves for the engineering profession. It is n temperamentally fitted for this work need not hesitate for fear of not making a success.

Farmers Need Engineering Courses The need for professional men and especially engineers, never was better demonstrated than during our recent war. The only difficulty was in re-cruiting them in sufficient numbers. While, perhaps, these men were not subjected to shell fire as were our is igh boys, nevertheless they contributed to a very large degree in all of the successes of the infantry.

In days gone by there were men who with no scholastic training overcame great obstacles and made prominent en-gineers of themselves, but the easiest and commonly accepted route today is by training in one of our engineering schools. Here the young man should find advantages of a varied lot of equipment and the guidance of older

men in the engineering profession. Many of these farm boy engineers will compensate for their absence from the farm by assisting in developing and improving some class of farm machin-ery that will in its turn save a great amount of human labor.

Many people outside of the engineer-ing profession do not have a proper appreciation of the long and tedious period of training that precedes the time when our colleges can say that the young man is fit to take even a subordinate position in the engineering field. The writer has on many occasions been asked to assist young men with no previous preparation to make engineers of themselves in a few months.

An engineer's minimum qualifica-tions will soon be four years of collegiate work based upon a common and a high school preparation. It is en-couraging to note that most localities in our Middle West afford the farm boy such an opportunity.

Pioneer Experiences

Most of us forget the period of progpensable. A half century age the At- \$2; or, one three-year subscription \$2.

of these engineers in their pro-vof these engineers in their pro-vas the dynamo for developing elec-of development at engineering trical energy within this period. One ols in connection with our state could name many more conveniences ersities and colleges. That the that we use every day and believe that rity of these young men originally we could not do without, but our fath-the farm have made successed ers and forefathers know nothing of

period of development has not been reached, but it remains for the young engineer of today to open and show

It is not my purpose to explain the Far be it from this, but a man who is differences in the different kinds of temperamentally fitted for this work engineering as the field has been undergoing constant division and specialization. We now find institutions of higher learning offering courses in engineering under more than 20 separate designations, but educators in general agree that the young man in his early engineering training requires broad and fundamental courses and should not specialize until a later time in his career.

For the boy who lacks the necessary preparation for a complete engineering course, opportunities are offered in many of our state institutions in this section of the country, for training themselves to become skillful in the handling of tools, engines and other appliances-such courses are designated to train artisans and mechanics. Such training while of a very important kind, requires but a small fraction as much time to complete as an engineering course.

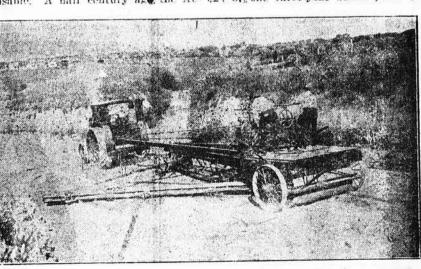
Men who come from farms for this training nearly always return imme-diately to the farm and thereafter are more skillful with their tractors, gas engines, and other machinery than their neighbors who are without this training.

For Better Health

An excellent book on nutrition has been published recently by the Mac-millan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. This is Diseases of Nutri-York, N. Y. This is Diseases of Nutri-tion and Infant Feeding, by John Lovett Morse and Fritz B. Talbot. It takes up the care of children, and also shows how a higher standard of health can be maintained by more care in selecting and preparing food. The price is \$4; it consists of 384 pages. It should be in the library of every educated person who wishes to maintain the maximum standard of health.

Our Best Three Offers

One old subscriber and one new subress thru which we have lived. If we scriber, if sent together, can get The stop for a moment to recall our carly Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze childhood we will find that our parents one year for \$1.50. A club of three year-were without things we consider indis-ly subscriptions, if sent together, all for



Successful Farming Today Requires Considerable Knowledge of Engineering. Thru It Better Results Will be Obtained from Farm Machinery.

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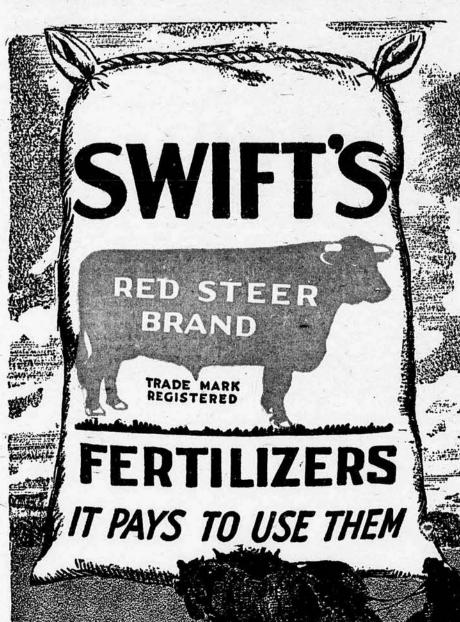
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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE



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Every farmer should know how much fertilizer he can profitably use—not how little. Intensive farming sections profitably use up to 2,000 pounds of the highest grade fertilizer per acre on truck and potatoes, and up to 800 pounds on cereals and forage. A medium application of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer pays the farmer a profit, but it's the heavy application that pays the farmer the biggest profit.

It takes a certain yield to pay expenses—the extra yield is profit.

Use more pounds of plant food per acre and make the most net profit.

Buy Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers containing 14% or more of available plant food and get the most productive fertilizer at the lowest cost per pound of plant food. Behind Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers is the 50-year-old reputation of Swift & Company for making each product the best of its kind.

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Place your order now with our local dealer, or write our nearest sales division.

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Swift & Company, Dept. 93

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Ammonia to promote a quick start, produce leaves and stalks and give vigor to the plants.

Phosphoric acid to encourage root growth, give strength to the plants and hasten maturity.

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The largest yields per acre and per man. Greater returns on your investment in land, buildings and machinery—your investment is the same for a large or a

small crop. Certain delivery. Our many up-to-date plants to draw from offset possible local strikes and car or labor shortages.

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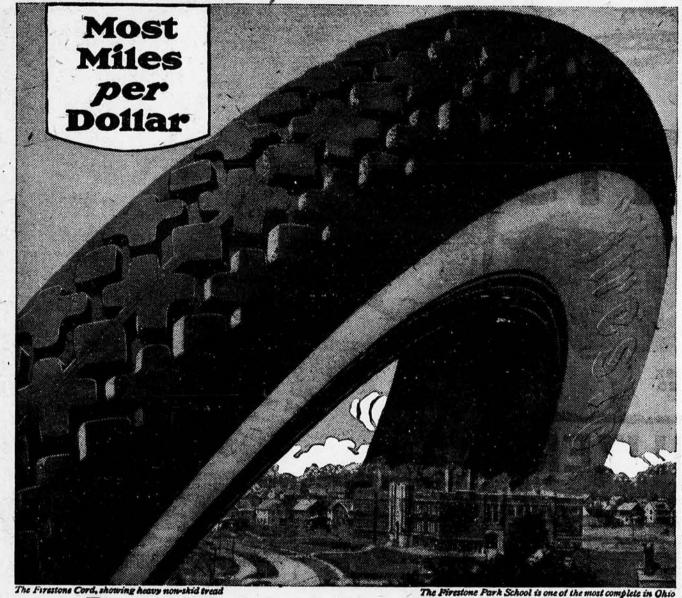
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You get it in Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers containing 14% or more of plant food

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Firestone Park-and Most Miles per Dollar

All ideals that aim toward the general good, all practical efforts at community betterment, have a wide and farreaching effect.

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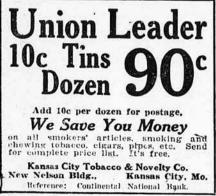
Firestone Park, a community of homes, churches, schools ' and all incentives to loyal citizenship—is an example of the way in which the Firestone organization shows itself mindful of the importance of the home in any great working group.

In Firestone Park are gathered together Firestone workers who are also owners of their homes and stockholders in the business.

They are united by every motive of personal pride to make tires of best possible quality at lowest possible cost. Firestone's resources in capital and workers such as these, create economies that are passed on to the car owner in more tire for the money-most miles per dollar. FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Firestone Park, Akron; Ohio







"You Can't Get Away from It" says the Good Judge

A little of the Real Tobacco Chew gives more genuine satisfaction than the big chew of the old kind.

Saves money, too-because this class of tobacco lasts much longer. The rich tobacco taste stays right with it.

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

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RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco

Weyman-Bruton Company, 1107 Broadway, New York City WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER. ers. spells bigger profits.

March 20, 1920.

Cropping Systems That Pay (Continued from Page 8.)

vide feed in years of scant feed sup-plies from other crops. Of course, where a farmer has a good acreage of alfalfa he is generally safe but for those who do not have that crop grow-ing on their farms, one or more of the reliable feed crops should by all means be included in accourt statistics.

Third, provide for plentiful supplies of pasture. In the eastern half of the section under consideration, this will section under consideration, this will mean, on many farms, the planting of some tame grass. The one which should be planted will be governed by local conditions. Many are the farmers who would, find it profitable to turn some of their cultivated acres into pastures or even meadows. The men who will testify to the increased pas-ture needs can be found in almost every community. Fourth, by all means have at least one inter-tilled crop in every rotation scheme This will become especially valuable as a weed exterminator. This crop will vary with the different sec-tions, but generally speaking, more

tions, but generally speaking, more than one for each rotation scheme will

be easily found. Fifth, if possible, have about the Fifth, if possible, have about the same area of each crop you grow each year. This will not make it necessary to invest in additional machinery or work stock, aside from giving you about the same general amount of crops for market. Probably, over most of the section under consideration, wheat should be the principal money crop. So grow wheat, but do not grow it to the exclusion of every other crop. If you exclusion of every other crop. If you do there is absolutely no doubt but that you will eventually regret your action if you own your farm.

Specific Results from Rotations

The agricultural experiment stations of Kansas and of Missouri have accumulated some very interesting and instructive data upon the value of growing corn, for example, continu-ously and in a rotation. The Missouri Experiment station found: Corn grown continuously are on anorazo midd of continuously gave an average yield of continuously gave an average yield of 11.8 bushels an acre as an average of 17 years; while corn grown in a rota-tion made up of corn, wheat and clover, gave an average yield for the same period of 50.7 bushels an acre. Where barnyard manure was used in the ro-tation at the Missouri Experiment sta-tion, the average corn yield was 77.6 bushels an acre. bushels an acre.

The Kansas Experiment station The Kansas Experiment station compared corn grown continuously with different rotations which em-braced corn. The results, on eight years of work, were: Corn; continu-ously, 17.6 bushels an acre; corn in a rotation of corn, corn, and wheat, 22.7 bushels an acre; corn in a rotation of corn, cowpeas, and wheat, 32.8 bush-els: corn in a rotation of els; corn in a rotation of corn, corn, wheat and cowpeas, 34.5 bushels an acre; and corn in a rotation of corn, wheat, and alfalfa, 44.9 bushels an acre.

It cannot, of course, be said that every crop will respond as well as corn to the growing of it along with other crops in some regular order, but cer-tainly the results from growing it in a rotation give a clue as to what the farmer may expect by growing his crops in a regular rotation scheme. If there were serious drawbacks to the adoption of a rotation on the farms of Kansas and of Oklahoma, there would be some excuse for the failure to adopt it, but I know that such is not the case. Why not adopt a rotation for your farm?

Big Returns from Four Cows

The milk sold last year from four returned \$1,045.57. In addition to the returns from milk sold, which Mr. Taylor reports from his book, the cows produced the milk used by his family, enough to feed two calves for 21 days and two heifer calves as long as they and two helter calves as long as they needed the milk. Three of these cows are grade Holsteins and the other a grade Shorthorn. They were fed al-falfa, fodder, sheaf oats, some corn and hay. After harvest they con-verted the crab grass and other vegeta-tion in the stubble fields into milk. The milk was picked up by a driver on a regular milk route and sold in Wichita, 35 cents a hundred being charged for hauling.

Co-operation, to many Kansas farm-

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March 3 struck. When the mail came at noon on that day we read the cer-tain promise of a bad storm on the way, so as soon as the last of the oats were in the ground we hitched to the find of feed wagon and brought in a load of About the time this was in, the wind struck; then we immediately smelled smoke and looked up to see a prairie fire bearing down on us from the northwest, right with the wind. That meant dropping chores and hustling out to help fight the fire. We got in well after dark, thinking that on the whole we had put in a day.

March 20, 1920.

Sowing Oats

By plowing the ground last fall, then double disking this spring and then cross harrowing before drilling, our oats went in the ground in about the best order of any we ever sowed. We think that he have now done all we can do. The rest lies with the weather. Here is where farming differs from any other occupation; we have to take two chances while other workers take but one. For seed, we had 22 bushels of one. For seed, we had 22 busnels of oats which were the product of the volunteer crop which lived thru the winter of 1918-19. The actual weight was 39 pounds to the bushel, the meas-ure being stricken off level full. Our drill has not a very large sowing capacity and we had thought these big oats might not feed thru fast enough so we opened it as wide as possible. Two rounds showed that the seed was run-ning out at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, so we closed it down until it was sowing 21/4 bushels. When these oats were gone we sowed those of spring seeding which were smaller and which weighed 36 pounds to the bushel. When we came to these we had to open the drill a little, showing that weight and not size was what hurried the seed thru the drill.

Less Hay This Year

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I was talking with one of the leading bankers of this part of the state this week regarding the outlook for the profitable handling of the coming prairie hay crop. He agreed with me that if present conditions hold there is every probability of a large acreage of native hay not being cut this com-ing summer. These present conditions are: A carry over of the 1919 crop amounting to at least 60 per cent; the very probable chance that the shipping situation will not improve within the next year and the practical certainty that wages in haying will be as high as last year, if not 20 per cent higher. Add to this the liklihood of a further decrease in prices and you will at once see that the chances for profitable handling of the native hay crop in this locality is not of the best. Should we at once get cars to move the 1919 crop the flood of hay at terminal markets would reduce the price \$5 a ton, so the only hope for profit on that crop seems to lie in feeding it.

Float for Water Tank

From Canton, Kau., comes an inquiry regarding the use of a float to shut off the flow of water into a tank. This inquirer has a big tank at the well which he can cover to prevent freezing and he wishes to run the water this in a pipe to another tank on lower ground. He wishes to know if he can put in a float at this lower tank which will shut off the water when the tank is full and which will not freeze in cold weather. I am unable to say, never having had a proposition just like this. My guess would be that a float put in the lower tank would freeze in cold weather. As this inquirer says, there are many ponds in Fastern Kansas having a pipe leading from the bottom thru the dam to a tank below which have floats that shut off the water when the tank is full but such tanks are usually located in a pasture where the water is used only in summer so that freezing does not bother. I would advise this inquirer to put this question up to some

TE SUCCEEDED in getting the manufacturer of floats. His local hard-last of our oats sown about three ware dealer could no doubt give him hours before the terrific wind of the needed address. The Best Farm Tractor

Many farmers have asked our opinion regarding the best size of tractor to buy for the ordinary farm of 120 hurry. up to 320 acres. Our answer is, if you wish a tractor to do other farm work beside plowing such as disking, har-rowing, pulling a grain harvester or corn binder, get the 2-plow size. If you expect to do heavy belt work with a tractor such as pulling a grain sep-arator it would be better to get a larger size. But for all ordinary farms of 320 acres and under I think most farmers will find the 2-plow tractor large enough. It costs little more than half to buy and the operating costs are much less. Every man will have to be his own judge of the work he will have to do and should gauge the size of his to do and should gauge the size of his tractor accordingly.

Lightens the Horse's Burden

If there is any harder plowing in the United States than we have here when we hit the gumbo bank of some run thru the field I would not know where to look for it unless is might be where rock crops out. I know that three horses hitched to a single plow cannot get thru this gumbo if the plow is set to get up much more than an inch of it. Yet the tractor pulls its He that by the p two 14-inch plows, right thru the himself must either gumbo and never hesitates. Of course, Benjamin Franklin.

it is new and so perhaps has more power than it will after having been used two or three years, yet I see no reason why it cannot be kept in good condition by proper care the same as a motor car. I am free to confess that I think much more highly of the trac-tor than I did last fall. I do not know that it will plow or disk an acre of ground any more cheaply than horse power can do it; it may cost more in the end and it may cost much less; time alone will determine that. The best point of the tractor lies, I think, in being able to jump in at just the right time and do a lot of work in a

Speeds Up the Work

In other soils the ability to work the ground at just the right time probably does not count for so much as it does here. Our soil is a heavy one and there is a "just right" time in which to work it. With a tractor even of a 2-plow size one man can do virtually twice as much as can one man with a gang plow drawn by horses. In harvesting, so I am told by those who used them last season, a tractor is by far better than horse power. Not only can just the right motion be kept up but the tractor does not tire, is not overcome by the heat and is not troubled by flies. It is not the draft of the grain harvester that makes the work so hard. It is the heat and flies com-bined. I like horses too well to see them entities of horses often do when them suffer as horses often do when pushed during a busy time, for that reason the tractor appeals to me. There always will be plenty of work left for the horses on the average farm even if the tractor takes the killing jobs.

He that by the plow would thrive, himself must either hold or drive.-





21

You Get What You Give

7HEN a business fails the financial statement reflects the conditions at that time, but the real reason for failure is seldom shown. In many cases the true reason is that the business performed no service which was necessary or useful to society generally.

Every individual must give a useful service if he is to prosper, for society will refuse to maintain him if he fails to be useful to society.

When we find a business which has been notably prosperous over a long period of years, we may be sure that it has won its position by performing a service useful and necessary.

That, in a word, explains the continued, ever-increasing success of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana.)

This Company is included in the list of big business because the ideals of service which it holds and maintains are big.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is big because it recognizes the necessity of developing its sphere of usefulness to the highest degree and of maintaining this high standard in spite of every obstacle.

The success of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) proves that it is performing a useful service and that every link in its chain of achievements is delivering an added benefit to civilization and to you.

Service is the first consideration of this organization, for it knows that by increasing its service to the public its earnings will automatically grow, and all will profit by its activities.

Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

910 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, III.

1998

Among Colorado Farmers

THE per capita consumption of po-it is well worth his while to look into tatoes in America is less than 3 conditions here. Land in the East is bushels—about one-third that of approaching prohibitive prices, espe-Europe, America has not kept step. It cially for the beginner or anyone of is timely that Colorado, with an an-limited means. For one to start out much production of about 15 million under these conditions and worth nual production of about 15 million under those conditions and expect to bushels, should do its part toward in- save and eventually own his own land creasing the consumption. Colorado it is almost a lifetime job. Agricultural college has issued a cir- In the last year the wheat yields cular giving recipes. This will be sent were from 15 to 20 bushels an acre; on request.

Smaller Trees for Planting

The planting of trees for shade and in this state is likely to be most successful, in the end, if nursery stock been. There cultivation for maximum of small size is used. "The common yields is as essential here as anywhere idea is that the planting of a good else. sized tree gives that much gain in time and growth over a small one," says Professor Longyear of Colorado Agricultural college. In some cases this may be true in part especially where some trees is much lower than that of the larger sizes and the planting is correspondingly inexpensive.

In all cases plean cultivation should be maintained around such trees dur-

Progress at Lamar

The last six years, or from the time the Helvetia Milk Condensing company built its plant at Lamar, Colo., have marked many changes in rural conditions. The price of the non-ir-rigated land has advanced from perhaps \$3 an acre to from \$12.50 to \$25. Previous to the building of the condensery the homesteaders with limited means had difficulty in making ends meet, especially when they experienced a crop failure a year or two in succession. At that time when crops were good there was no market for them, consequently the homesteader was working under great hardships.

Conditions are changing rapidly. In the last few years the settlers are realizing what a few dairy cows mean to them and the people are more prostry which are passing more than 100 team and wagons. I purchased a ½-ton homes. This makes it possible to mar-ket the milk daily at the perous. There now are three milk ket the milk daily at the same price down to one day's time, and the expaid by Eastern markets, in other pense was not half the cost of going words, the market is brought to the homesteader's door. This community the possibilities of a larger truck and is no longer the West, for in a few years the country will be as densely settled as the East. The opportunities are much greater here than in the East which takes from 6 to 7 hours, three

maize, kafir, feterita and corn from 20 to 40 bushels, and corn for silage purposes from 8 to 10 tons. These yields were produced in many cases under windbreak purposes on irrigated land conditions where the farm operations were not so thoro as they might have

A quarter section of dry land, if properly handled, will produce suf-ficient feed for a herd of 12 or 15 dairy cows. The first essential is to be true in part especially where some have a sho. A very inexpensive type water for irrigation is available and is the pit silo, of at least 100-ton ca-with favorable soil conditions. In the main, however, the smaller trees are easiey to establish and in a few years may overtake the larger ones and give more nearly permanent results. The used to fill the silo, the maize and sur-planting of large trees is nearly all uses grain ground for the cow, and the A very inexpensive type have a silo. planting of large trees is nearly al-ways followed by a stunting effect wheat sold in exchange for alfalfa hay, while the small trees may start into if a farmer has this supply of feed, vigorous growth during the first sea- and gives his herd the proper attenand gives his herd the proper attenson. Then, too, the first cost of small tion as to housing, an average yield of 6.000 pounds of milk can be obtained easily, and by careful selection can be increased to 8,000 pounds or more.

The average price paid for milk by the Helvetia Milk Condensing company ing the summer season or until the last year was \$3.25 a hundred, and middle of August. with a 6,000-pound yield this will averwith a 6,000-pound yield this will average \$195 a cow, and for a herd of 15 cows will amount to \$2,925. By placing the land value at \$20 an acre, and the cows at \$150 apiece for 15 cows, it will total \$5,450, or a proposition of this kind can be handled, financially, with from \$5,000 to \$7,000. Comparing this with a farm and herd of that size in any other place would mean a capital of \$20,000 to \$30,000. By careful, conservative farming one can pay for his herd and farm in a few years, whereas if one undertakes the same proposition in the Eastern states, he has a lifetime proposition. It is a great satisfaction for one to have a home of his own, without a mortgage on it, for the greater part of his life. Lamar, Colo. C. Stocker.

An Experience With Trucks

I am 18 miles from Pueblo, where we do most of our buying, and for with a team. I saw in this small truck about two months ago I purchased a 1-ton truck. I am unfortunate enough to have to haul water 61/2 miles, and for anyone who is in dairy tarming trips a week with horses, for five bar-

Cole.; Big Yields are ountry Near Lamar, Obtained In This Section; Alfalfa is a Leading Crop.

rels. I now haul six barrels in 2 hours with a truck, a saving of at least 13 hours a week. I figure the cost at about 50 cents a trip and with this scarce and high priced farm labor, I figure a big saving in that job alone

figure a big saving in that job alone. I find in hauling off crops and stock and hauling in supplies just as big a saving as the water job. I think a motor truck and a two-row weeder cul-tivator are about the best investments a farmer can make. C. C. Butler. Boone, Colo.

Construct Silos Early

Manufacturers say this year is to be the banner year in silo building. Farmers should get their orders in early and have the silos built before they are needed, according to R. W. Clark, extension specialist of the Colorado Agricultural college. Last year ordering was put off until late and on account of the dry weather in some parts of the state many orders given early in the season were suspended until after the rains came. This con-dition was very undesirable and many a farmer was disappointed in getting his silo up when the crop was ready. To avoid this condition again farmers should look well ahead and plan accordingly.

Farmers have plenty of time to put in a pit silo if they will start it early. They should set aside a definite time when this is to be done and do it. Thousands of pit silos are needed on the dry lands, and the dry land farm-ers will not be satisfied until they get them.

Let's Consider the Future

(Continued from Page 6.)

for success in the city gets more difficult every year. Success is to the strong, while the weak go down, and do inferior work all their lives, under a boss.

If there were a real appreciation of what city life really is among the young men, the drift toward the white lights would almost stop. It is true that the wages paid for ordinary work in the cities seem high but measured inat the wages paid for ordinary work in the cities seem high, but measured in terms of what these wages will buy they are low. If you question that statement figure out what living costs are today. Or, better still, if you are a young man and are thinking of mak-ing the plume into the measured ing the plunge into the mad scramble of the city, take a vacation of a few weeks or months from the farm. Come to Topeka, or go to Wichita or Kansas City, and get a job at ordinary work, which perhaps looks so good to you. Find out from personal experience how much "brightness" you can get from the wages which seem so attractive to Talk the matter over with you now. some of the older men you encounter who have made perhaps the average success. Ask them whether they would stay with the farm if they had a chance to do it over. Then make your own decision.

Opportunities will always be best for the average man in the country, near the source of the food. There is a considerable proportion of the people of the cities who are actually not get-ting enough to eat today. There is much complaint of living costs, despite the fact that farmers in many cases are not getting a fair price for farm products.

Farming is on a much better economic and social basis in Kansas today than in any past year. It will improve steadily in the future. On the other hand, the cities are becoming so con-gested, with such a high proportion of the workers, that the cost of living always will be high. Unless a man is equipped to do the work of a specialist he had better think a long time before embarking in the mad fight of the The day of the country has arcities. rived. The future is bright with promise.

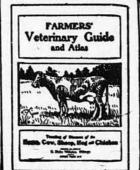
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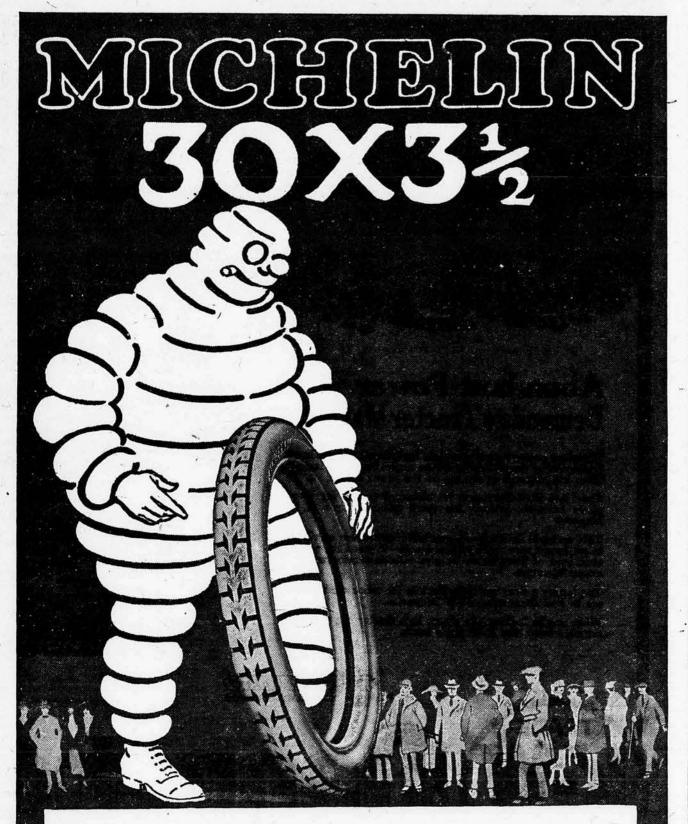


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Guide and Atlas Absolutely FREE!

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Name



The small car is moderately priced because it is a small car-not because poor materials are used in its construction. Maintain its efficiency and economy by using Michelin Tires.

Small size Michelins are made of the same quality materials, by the same careful workmen, in the same modern factory that have made Michelin Ring-shaped Tubes and other Michelin products famous.

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

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IE, WH. CAN'T STICK IT

To Obtain Quality Wool

March 20, 1920.

The cash value of a crop of wool depends not only on the care and man-agement of the flock during the wool growing season, but also on the man-ner in which it is removed from the sheep's back, packed and marketed.

The time to shear sheep depends on conditions where proper barns and sheds are provided to give the animal protection, in case of cold, damp weather. The wool may be taken off as soon as the weather is warm enough to cause the grease to rise in the fleece. This adds weight, gives the wool more life and makes shearing easier. Where poor shelter is provided it is best to wait until the weather is particle and daycar from cold wat ming settled and danger from cold wet rains is past, because sheep take cold easily and this may result in a loss to the flock.

Sheep that are not in lamb or nurssheep that are not in lamb or nurs-ing lambs should be shorn first. Ewes heavy in lamb may be injured during the shearing process. Ewes nursing lambs may take cold, which is likely to retard the flow of milk, thus giving the lamb a sarious actual. the lamb a serious setback.

Should cold, wet weather set in after shearing place the sheep in a dry place free from drafts, using plenty of dry bedding. Sheep may be shorn either with hand shears or the power machine. The machine will cut closer to the body, does not make so many second cuts or as many cuts in the animal's cuts, or as many cuts in the animal's body, and the inexperienced person can do a much better job than with the hand shears. Experienced sheep shearers are getting scarce and the average flock owner could well afford to have a machine.

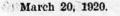
Before starting to shear have all tools, twine bag and place to do the shearing handy. A clean, dry floor free from dirt and dust is an excellent place to do the work. This should be close to the pen where the sheep are penned, to avoid losing time catching the animals. To do a good job in shear-ing, the wool should be removed smoothly, close tog the body, in such a manner that the fleece is not torn apart.

The animal is set on its rump with the body tilted backward against the knees of the shearer, so the hind feet do not touch the ground. Thus the animal cannot struggle so readily. There is no certain method of procedure in removing the fleece as most people do the job a little differently. However, first shear down the belly and sides, up on the neck, around the sides and up the outside of the hind quarters.

After the fleece has been removed all dung tags and wet portions should be removed. The fleece should be rolled in a neat bundle, with the flesh side out and tied with either paper or wool twine, the former preferred. Sisal twine should never be used as it ad-heres to the wool and lowers its value because it will not take the dyes and is harmful to the strength and finish Is narmful to the strength and finish of cloth. The tying of the fleece may be done by rolling it up or by the use of the wool tying board; the latter is to be preferred by the inexperienced person. Do not tie the fleeces too tight, as it makes the fleece appear too heavy for the bulk. Wool should be packed in wool sacks which average about 7 feet in length and bold about about 7 feet in length and hold about about 7 feet in length and hold about 275 pounds, depending on the kind and condition of the wool. These hags should be filled by means of a wool ring. The bag is attached to the ring and fastened so it barely touches the floor, and a person gets in the bag to thoroly pack the wool. It is a good plan to keep the grades of wool sep-arate, where enough fleece is taken off to make it practicable. It should be the aim of the wool producer to be the aim of the wool producer to good honest package mit the market.

The marketing of wool has been un-satisfactory in the past, but as the people realize more the value of sheep the number will increase. This will make the pooling more satisfactory because larger amounts of wool can be centralized, thus giving more induce-ment to the buyers. The pooling of wool will be educational as the grower will receive the value of his wool based on the grade, quality, condition, and cleanliness of the product.

There's many a farmer now, who, while enjoying a commodious bathtub, recalls the day when he had to sit on the narrow edge of a galvanized iron wash tub, while taking a swim.





There are 123 enrolled the present term. Twenty per cent of these own their own farms. Fifty per cent are still working for their parents, 18 per cent are tenants, 6 per cent are farm managers and 6 per cent hired farm laborers. A number of the best farmers in Kansas are men who have taken this short course work, spending 8 weeks during the winter season, get-ting agricultural information and obtaining inspiration for continuing their studies and working out better methods on their home farms.

High Prices for Chickens

A Dickinson county poultryman and fancier recently paid \$2 apiece for 300 White Leghorn hens at a public sale near Chapman. This man operates a 10-acre chicken ranch about 2 miles from Chapman and is making a financial success of the business.

Demand for Walnut Logs

Walnut logs from along the streams of Eastern Kansas are still being ex-tensively marketed to provide material for airplane propellers and high-grade furniture. It was expected that the ending of the war would reduce the demand for walnut, but it continues and high prices are being paid for the logs.

Weather by Wireless

Weather forecasts by wireless will be sent out by the physics department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. "A receiving set can be pur-chased for \$35." says E. A. Stewart of that department, who is arranging to supply this service. It will be sent out daily at 9:55 in the morning at the rate of about 18 words to the minute.

Farmer Donates Library Building

A free library building is to be erected at Republic, Kan., by C. C. erected at Republic, Kan., by C. C. Hobson and wife as a memorial to their son, Ray Hobson, who was killed in action in France. The mayor and council met with Mr. Hobson and agreed to furnish a site for the build-ing. A small tax levy has already been voted to provide the necessary funds funds.

Large Wheat Acreage Fails

It is expected that fully 2 million acres of the wheat sown in Kansas last fall will be abandoned and the ground planted to other crops, says E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas grain dealers' association. It is too early to make positive predictions. With a loss of 2 million acres there will re-main about 7.196.000 acres to harvest, of which 2 million acres is volunteer and of doubtful character.

Potato Seed Infected

Plant disease experts report that Northern seed potatoes - shipped to Kansas last year were badly infected with scab and black scurf. Many poor stands resulted from planting this infected seed. The experts recommend treating all seed potatoes with a corro-sive sublimate solution made by dissolving 4 ounces of the poison in 30 gallons of water, using wooden tubs or barrels as containers. Leave the uncut potatoes in the solution 30 minutes. After each batch of potatoes has been taken out add an ounce of the corrosive sublimate and enough water to bring the total solution up to 30 gal-lons. After doing this four times, make a fresh solution.

Farmers' Commission Firm

Approximately 100 local farmers' union business associations are making co-operative livestock shipments to the farmers' union commission firm at the Kansas City market. This firm is now in its second year and has become one of the strong firms doing business in the yards. "Some of the Kansas locals never have consigned a car to this firm." said Mr. Woodman, the manager, "but no local has dropped

within a 90-day period recently. Man-agers of many of the local shipping associations have worked out very satisfactory methods for prorating the returns.

"Neighbors' Day" Announced

"Get acquainted with your neigh-bor; you may like him" is a slogan which has been adopted by some of the farm bureaus of Kansas. "Neighbors' Day" is now to have an official standing, the last official act of Franklin K. Lane, the retiring Secre-tary of the Interior in President Wil-son's cabinet, being the proposal of this plan to celebrate the idea of reviving community and neighborly spirit put her in the feed lot and not give on June 14, which is also Flag Day. Representatives of the states and of

plans for fostering a return to the old spirit of neighborly co-operation which existed to a greater degree in the earlier days.

Pig-Eating Sow

We have been asked if there is any Fully 98 per cent of the men at-from our list of customers after once cure for a pig-eating sow. As a rule at the Kansas State Agricultural are included from seven states. From college are direct from the farms. Wayne county, Iowa, seven local asso-there are 123 enrolled the present clations consigned 100 cars of stock period. As a result they develop abperiod. As a result they develop ab-normal appetites. Give them some fankage and charcoal, and keep them supplied with salt. There should be as much variety as possible in the feed before farrowing. If alfalfa is avail-able keep some before the brood sows constantly. -Pig-eating indicates a de-uwaved appetite and the newsdar is a praved appetite and the remedy is rational feeding during the gestation period. Some recommend feeding the pigeating sow salt pork. Others report success from giving her a big feed of tankage.

The sow that has once eaten her pigs is very likely to acquire the habit and do it again. Unless the pig-eating sow is a very valuable animal it is safer to

the large patriotic and religious A profiteer is a person who seems bodies were called to a conference in continually to seek to put the extra Washington March 20 to formulate straw on the camel's back.





"Extras" are Standard on the Gramm-Bernstein

Gramm-Bernstein Worm-Drive Trucks carry, at the listed sale price, \$590 to \$550 worth of equipment, according to type and eize.

This equipment is all essential to truck efficiency and economy. Any truck must have it.

On the Gramm-Bernstein It is listed as follows: Standard Gramm-Bernstein cab, with doors and storm curtains.

Exceptionally rugged metal ventilating wind shield.

Front fenders and steps.

Sturdy radiator guard, attached to frame independent of radiator.

Radiator shutter, operated from seat-facilitates starting, saves gasoline. Boyce motometer, to indicate temper-ature of engine,

Army type towing hooks at front and.

Spring trailer drawbar at rear, on all capacities above 11/2 ton. Electric generator. Electric side lights

with dimmers and non-glare lenses; dash light; bullseye tail light, protected in frame; electric horn. Patented Gramm-Bernstein always-in-mesh transmission, with extension oil

filler spout. Patented dirt-proof wick oilers on all

spring bolts. Metal license brackets, front and rear. 160.000-mile hub odometer

Ready for the Body-Not an Extra to Buy

Again Gramm-Bernstein is pioneering, in selling its trucks completely equipped.

This means that Gramm-Bernstein savings begin before the truck is put to work. They actually begin with the purchase of the chassis itself.

No one, we believe, appreciates better than farmers themselves the need of trucks on the farm, nor the time and money a good truck will save.

better built; that they do require far less service and repairs.

Every farmer owes it to himself,

before he buys a truck, to be sure he is making the best investment

On that score, we recommend the

Gramm-Bernstein-most earnestly.

We sincerely believe that the

Gramm-Bernstein far excels in downright, honest, dollar-value.

The nearest Gramm-Bernstein

he can make.

All truck buyers have always had to invest upwards of \$500 in extras before they could put their machines to work.

Nothing of the sort with Gramm-Bernstein. It comes to you com-pletely equipped—ready for the body—not a single extra to buy. In this, as in the industry itself and most of its forward steps, B. A. Gramm has led the way.

Gramm-Bernstein records fairly bristle with figures that show these trucks haul for less, both in operation and upkeep; that they last longer; that they are actually

dealer will be glad to give you the benefit of his knowledge; or we will direct you to him if you will writeus. All Gramm-Bernstein Transmissions are trouble-proof and are provided with a pad for attaching Gramm's Basic Patent Power Take-off. Dealers and truck owners should assure themselves that any trucks purchased with power take-off do not infringe B. A. Gramm's Basic Patent No. 1194994

The Gramm-Bernstein Motor Truck Co., Lima, Ohio Pioneers Since 1901-Builders of the First Liberty (U.S.A.) Truck

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free on request.

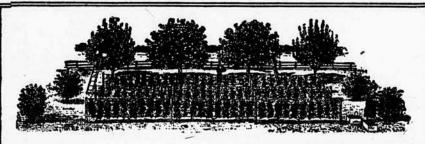
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PRIZE WINNING SEED CORN Imp. Reid's Yellow Dent and Boone County White. Also other farm seeds. Catalog free. Perry H. Lambert, Box F, Hiawatha, Kansas When writing advertisers mention this paper.

SEED CORN Pure Bred Reid's Yellow Dent Every ear butted and tipped, shelled and graded. Germination almost perfect. Price: One bushel, \$3.50; five bushel, \$3.25; ten bushel, \$3.00. Order now direct from this advertisement. Brown County Seed House, Box D. Hlawatha, Kan.



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The Seventeen res, plants, etc., in this collection are GUARANTEED to reach you in good condition, and to faction. Failing in which, they will be REPLACED, at your request, absolutely without charge.

Pedigreed Fruit Plants The Red Raspberry and the Dewberry plants in this collection have been selected from fields that have made high records for heavy production of quality fruit. By following the Instructions, you can secure new plants every year from these we send you, and extend your planting every sea-son. The REX everbearing red raspberry will begin to bear in ninety days after planting, and continue until fall. The vines bear large cones, year after year.

INSTRUCTIONS for PLANTING are wrapped in each package. They are fully illustrated with pictures and dia-grams, showing just what to do, and how and when to do it. By following these simple directions you will have success. **ONE WEALTHY APPLE**

ONE SNOW APPLE

2 REX Everbearing Red Raspberry

Deep red skin, almost Another favorite Russian black. Pure white flesh of variety. Yellow, overcast peculiar rich flavor. Very and streaked with red. sweet and julcy. Bears big Flesh is sweet, melting crops at an early age. A and tender, but slightly Russian variety and very tart. Has few equals for hardy.

2 Improved Lucretia Dewberry Vines covered every sum-mer with immense clusters of big, sweet berries. Rich, winey flavor. Very juicy. Individual fruits average 1¼ inch long and an inch through.

ONE BARTLETT BEAR

A picking every week from June to October. The new canes bear first year, 90 days after planting. Berries large, firm, sweet, and of delightful flavor. A most dependable new fruit. through.

ONE KIEFFER PEAR

Large, angular, and Yellow skin with red slightly irregular in shape, blush. Flesh sweet, juicy this old variety is the and spicy flavor. Very mel-standard winter pear every- low when ripe. Can be where. Dark green. A picked and eaten from splendid keeper, at its best the tree. Yields heavily, in late winter. begins to bear early.

3 NIAGARA

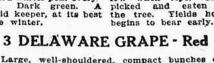
- White -

· GRAPE

"Calloused Grape Cuttings"

Immense clusters of de-licious, waxy-white grapes. Remarkably sweet and julcy. Good for wine, preserves or jelly. In flavor it much re-sembles the Concord. A pro-life hearer.

lific bearer.



Large, well-shouldered, compact bunches of bright red, beautifully flavored grapes. Makes jelly or grape julce of finest flavor and aroma.

3 CONCORD GRAPE

- Blue -The best blue or purple grape grown, and the univer-sal favorite. More Concords are grown and sold every year than all other varieties, on account of its wonderful-cuelity. quality.

Grafted Apple and Pear Trees These grafted apple and pear trees are produced by a method that insures every good quality. From bearing trees, the new branches ("scions") are cut, and carefully grafted to a root of the same type. The little grafted tree takes root as soon as it is planted, makes vigorous growth, and will outstrip and out-yield a larger tree planted at the same time. Each little tree is about a foot high.

From selected vines in the best of the great Southern Michigan vineyards, cut-tings about nine inches long are taken, and buried in damp, cool pits until they undergo a process called "callousing." The cuttings will then take root as soon as planted. The "Calloused Grape Cuttings" in this collection are all produced in this manner. They grow rapidly, make strong, healthy vines, and bear large crops. All Sent Postpaid to Your Mailbox! Send for it Now, Today.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

We will send this fruit collection with a one-year subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for \$1.50 or with a three-year subscription for \$2.50.



Farming in Western Kansas

TRO AT

has had more failures than suc- good. cesses with alfalfa seed crops. section. During the seasons of 1916 and

1917 several station fields gave prom-ise of producing profitable seed crops, Is better to buy good, Kansas grown seed than to try to produce seed under ordinary Western Kansas conditions. In favorable situations in Northwest-ern Kansas and along the Arkansas River in Southwestern Kansas good

Tree Growing

of Western Kansas farms and homes a good tree improves his property in pass by. We owe it to the future cit- sorghum plant and produces shutter zens to make our state, our county and kernels as before. our school district as desirable a place Kernel smut can be prevented by, to live as possible. There is need of treating the seed with formaldehyde, millions of trees. They should be Formaldehyde 40 per cent solution is planted as soon as possible.

trees deserves only less censure than should be used, the cruel neglect of animals. The tree Milo and fete over a long period of time, and it is a ment is therefore unnecessary.

THE Fort Hays Experiment station great wrong to lessen its power for

Every child should be taught that Even alfalfa in cultivated rows has trees are among the greatest blessings not produced enough seed to recom- man enjoys, and that the duty of plant-mend this method of growing for this ing, cultivating and protecting them is one of the duties of the good citizen, The child who plants a tree, cares for it, and sees it grow into a beautiful out-

This disease affects the individual **ker**-nels, usually all the kernels of an **in**-fected plant. The kernels have a **gray**-Nothing can add more to the value ish-brown appearance, are longer than normal, and when broken or crushed are found to contain a mass of smut than the planting of trees. It should are found to contain a mass of smut be considered as a matter of the most spores. These spores correspond to the vital importance. The man who grows seeds of other plants. They become and tached to the sorghum kernels and gery appearance and real money value, and minate with them, producing a new he also adds to the pleasure of all who smut plant, which grows within the pass by. We owe it to the future citi-sorghum plant and produces smutted sorghum plant and produces smutted

anted as soon as possible. But more than enthusiasm is needed. pound to 30 gallons. The seed is soaked A proper appreciation of the require- in this solution for 1 hour and dried ments of a tree in soil preparation, cul- immediately. It is best to treat the tivation and general care is necessary seed just before planting. If treated for the tree grower. A spasm of en- before seeding time it should not be The interest must be sustained throut seed will heat within 24 hours if the year, for many years. The citizen sacked. Only new sacks, or old ones should feel that the cruel neglect of dipped in the formaldehyde solution,

Milo and feterita are not known to has a capacity for usefulness extending be affected with kernel smut, and treat

Weeks Financial News

asked this question. It was almost States, dominant, and it aroused considerable So st

million dollars which matures against franc was advanced to a point which Great Britain and France jointly next sent quotations to 13.12 francs to the October. Another factor in this con-dollar, against a low of 15.20 to the nection was the report from abroad of dollar in February and a parity of plans for improving economic condi-slightly more than five to the dollar, tions in Europe proposed by the states-Also, bullish price movements dei men of England, France and Italy, veloped in stock markets. these plans including a great loan to indemnities and reparations provided Many speculators are so eager to for in the Treaty of Versailles which President Wilson helped to frame, There was also talk of the possibility of a complete revision of that treats ropean gold shipments and Germany to take precedence over the world rather than the furthering of schemes for revenge.

Heavy Gold Imports Expected

Rumors as to European gold shipments indicated that as much as 500 the principal. million dollars might be shipped to Upward pr this country. Many financiers of promment in the banking position of the recoveries, and are still low. Railroad Old World. In conservative quarters stocks and bonds have been prominent

AS THE TIME arrived for fi- more consideration was given to the In nancial markets to look differ- favorable effects of the changed policy L cutly than in recent months upon of the statesmen of Europe as regards Europe as a factor in the prices of the restoration of the Old World to a stocks and bonds and money? In the peace basis, notably the efforts to im-past week many investors, many bor- prove economic conditions, than to the rowers of money and many speculators talk of gold shipments to the United

So strong is the fever for speculation debate. Not a few assumed that a turn that a large part of the public readily has come in Europe and that its in-accepted the reports of gold move fluence on American financial markets ments from Europe as meaning that a for the present, at least, is somewhat new day has arrived in the foreign bullish. Many seriously questioned exchange situation. The English this view. pound sterling was marked up to \$3,75, Why did financial markets suddenly compared with the low figure of \$3.16 begin to consider Europe in a different in February and the normal par of light? The answer is found in the an- \$4.86%. The German mark was light? The answer is found in the an- \$4.805%. The German mark was nouncement from London of plans to boosted to 1.70 cents each, compared ship indefinite amounts of gold to the with the low of 1.01 in January and United States to settle a loan of 500 the par of 23.8 cents. The French million dollars which matures against franc was advanced to a point which

Upward Prices for Stocks

of a complete revision of that treaty ropean gold shipments and scarcely with the idea of giving more attention to the economic advancement of the world rather than the first structure in the first structure in the structure in as to the proposed policy of deferring interest on \$9,659,834,649 which the allies owe the United States governa ment and on which they have not yet paid any interest, to say nothing of

Upward price movements in stocks and bonds were almost general on esinence scouted these rumors, however, tablished markets. Highly speculative maintaining that Europe's reserves of issues not listed on established mark gold have been and are still too low to kets were still difficult to move, and permit considerable shipments without should be purchased with extreme cau-adding to the seriousness of the inpair- tion. Liberty Bonds made very small in the barking period of the recovaries and are still low. Bailton

26

March 20, 1920.

in their display of strength, and it is believed that they would have made an even better showing except for con-tinued foreign selling. Foreign bond prices moved with the changes in foreign exchange rates.

Questions and Answers

What are some of the railroad bonds which you consider a good, safe investment? -W. F. T.

Many railroad bonds can be found at attractive price levels. Before nam-ing a few, I wish to express the hope that Kansas and neighboring states that Kansas and neighboring states will put more money into listed rail-road and other high class bonds in-stead of speculating in questionable oil stocks and in options on foreign exchange. One reason for this hope is my feeling that too many questionable oil stocks are being sold; also, I think many of the salesmen of these stocks ought to be doing something worth ought to be doing something worth while, say using a pick and shovel to help build roads.

Following are some of the attractive railroad bonds, with the prices pre-vailing at the time I write: New York Central general 4 per cents, due 1998, at 68, or on a basis yielding 5.80 per cent, Kansas City Terminal Railway 4 per cents, due 1960, at 72, or on a 5.75 per cent basis; St. Louis and San Francisco prior lien 4 per cents, due Francisco prior lien 4 per cents, due 1950, at 59, or on a 7.70 per cent basis; Baltimore & Ohio, Southwestern Divi-sion, 3½ per cents, due 1925, at 71, or on an 11 per cent basis; Chesapeake & Ohio general 41/2 per cents, due 1992, at 741/2, or on a 6.20 per cent basis, and Seaboard Air Line 4 per cents, due 1950, at 61, or on a 7.15 basis.

Options on German Marks

What do you think about buying options on German marks? Please tell me how these options are bought and sold, and how safe they are.-N. S.

Buying options on German marks is a gamble. It's not safe. The seller sells to you the privilege of calling on him at a specified date for German marks at a fixed price. It is supposed that if the marks rise in the meantime, you will be able to cash in at a profit. If not, you lose on the gamble. There is another consideration. Some of the sellers of options on German marks are not as responsible as they ought to be. What if they close their doors and leave you with a receipt for options? There is such an immense volume of There is such an immense volume of German marks in circulation that I would not buy options. To buy German bonds, the municipals in particular, is the best way to speculate in German exchange. A few days ago two differ-ent houses in Kansas City quoted the same German bond at two prices—one at \$14 and one at \$19. The former quotation came from a reputable house which told its customers they were gambling. The latter quotation came from brokers who have entered the German mark business to take advan-tage of the public's craze for specula-tion. tion.

More Money for Liberty Bonds

I have some Liberty bonds called the Sec-ond converted 4% per cent Liberty issue. I am offered only 90 cents on the dollar for them. Will I have to take that, or will they ever be worth more? If so, how soon? They are registered in my name.-J. R.

The bonds you own may be retired by the government at its option in 1927 and mature definitely in 1942. In the event they are retired in either of these years, you will get 100 cents on the dollar for these bonds from the government. At this writing, your bonds are quoted at \$89.52 for \$100 denomination. But on March 22, they will carry accrued interest of \$1.51 per \$100 melting each \$100 hond worth \$100, making each \$100 bond worth \$91.03. After the present tightness of SS. WP W SPA money provement in the prices of Liberty Bonds. When this improvement sets in will depend on the progress made in liquidating the huge volume of loans held by banks. This department will report when that time arrives. I feel it inadvisable to sell the bonds at the present extremely low prices. We will look back some day and wonder why we failed to appreciate the cheapness of these bonds.

The farmer has as much right to know where the things he raises go and how much the man who eats them pays as the manufacturer has to trace his products until they reach the hands of the ultimate consumer. But he isn't doing it.

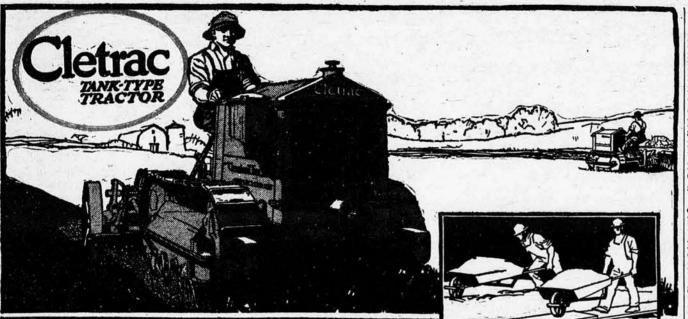




27

City 12-20 and 22-42 Threshar

h 22-27



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Speed up your Spring plowing and seeding with Cletracs-and get a bigger grain harvest.

The Cletrac plows fast-rides easily over soft, sticky or hilly ground-goes anywhere. Turns short, gets the corners and swings back to the furrow quickly.

It travels the seed bed with a light, sure foot-no packing or "digging in." Does the fast, thorough job that puts more acres under cultivation and produces bigger crops.

After the plowing and seeding, your Cletracs are all tuned up—they make short work of the harvest rush. The Cletrac's the big all-year helper around the farm or ranch.

Replace your horses with Cletracs. One Cletrac does more work than six or eight animals, saves care and feed bills, cuts costs and boosts production.

The Cletrac dealer near you wants to tell you the interest-ing story of the improved Cletrac—with a bigger motor, a broader track, an exclusive steering device and a special water-air clarifier—that now sells at a *lower* price: \$1395 f. o. b. Cleveland.

Hullet - McCurdy

TractorCompany

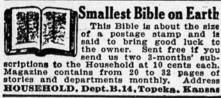
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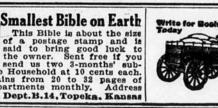
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National Laws for Pure Seed

March 20, 1926

There is urgent need for federal seed legislation that will make it possible for the states that have good seed laws to prevent interstate shipments of impure seeds. It is said that farmers in Wisconsin suffered a loss thru weeds of 67 million dollars in 1917. That estimate is given by the Wisconsin Experiment station and ought to be reasonably correct. Some of the seed for farm crops examined by A. L. Stone, who is in charge of the Wisconsin work in weed and seed control contained 5, 000 noxious and 38,000 other weed

seeds to the pound. C. P. Smith, the seed inspection officer of Maryland, tells how farmers have been imposed upon by mail order houses which offer as an inducement reduced prices together with a glowing eulogy of the quality of the goods they have for sale. Mr. Smith complains that the houses selling the seeds have, failed to give an accurate account of the percengive an accurate account of the percen-tage of weed seed in each shipment. Mr. Smith says the distribution of noxious weed seeds in this way has been extensively conducted in Mary-land, New York, Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin. This shows the neces-sity for placing the control of seed shipments under more effective fedshipments under more effective fed-eral authority. The seed should not enjoy the privileges of interestate com-merce until it is shown that they are up to the required standard.

Charles A. Lyman, secretary of the National Board of Farm Organizations and other members of that association are putting forth every effort possible to get Congress to pass national legis-lation that will protect farmers fully against unscrupulous seed houses that send out impure seed. Johnson grass seed often is mixed with Sudan grass seed and many farmers in the South-west are still fighting that pest and are having a difficult time in getting rid of it. Alfalfa growers have a righteous complaint against seed growers that have sold them seed containing dodder and other impurities. Certainly, it is time for farmers to urge national legislation to help states in their efforts to combat this evil. Senator Arthur Cap-per is in hearty accord with Mr. Ly-man's stand on this matter and says he is ready to do everything possible to get the needed national legislation; Farmers everywhere should write their

Repair Week April 4 to 10

Congressmen to support the legislation suggested by Mr. Lyman.

The second zone repair week, which will be held in Kansas and neighbor-ing states April 4 to 10 inclusive, gives promise of being of decided value to farmers if it is generally observed. The week is designed to enable farmers of the zone to inspect their machinery and determine what repairs will be necessary to put it in first class condition and keep it in working order thruout the year.

Because of the serious transportation situation, and the difficulty of getting sufficient cars to move materials of all kinds, dealers may have trou-ble in getting repairs for machinery unless they can order early. There is a possibility that the transportation situation may become worse than it has been, due to the demands which will be made upon the railroads for the hauling of enormous quantities of mer-chandise which are in demand thruout the country.

Thru the zone repair week system, dealers in various parts of the United States are enabled to learn from their farmer customers just what repairs the latter should have in order to put their equipment in workable condition. Repair week assures both dealers and farmers of obtaining repairs when they are needed.

Here are some reasons why machinery should be kept in good condition with repairs made in time: Lengthens life of machinery; ma-chinery will give better service; number of breakages are reduced; banker will give better credit if machinery is taken care of properly. The second zone also includes Colo-

rado.

A group of co-operative organiza-tions in one Kansas county has repaid to stockholders, since its organization, more than twice the amount of their original investment and they still have the stock.

SAVES TIME TROUBLE AND EXPENSE

Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

she says.

Within certain limitations we are glad to be of use, for there is nothing in which we are more interested than in bringing up our young people to a in bringing up our young people to a good, loyal, pure citizenship. It must be remembered, however, that this paper is read by all ages, sexes and classes, and the thing that would be only a timely hint for one age and sex might be as harmful as a salacious

story to another age and sex. No paper or book or preacher or lec-turer can really take the place of par-ents in telling children the things that they should know. This is a true say-ing, yet I am forced to admit that it leaves in sad ignorance the poor boy or girl who has no parents, or only those so neglectful or so poorly edu-cated or, perhaps, just so timid that

they do not do a parent's duty. I will say this much that if such a or girl reads this paper and is boy sufficiently interested to write a per-sonal letter to me I will explain everything that is proper and helpful, and do it very gladly.

Special Books for Children

I sometimes wonder if parents know how many helps are available, all ready for their asking. For example, the Kansas state board of health has a wonderful little pamphlet entitled "When and How to Tell the Story of life" that will be sent to any ampli-Life," that will be sent to any appli-cant free of charge. There is instruc-tion enough in this for any parent, and if the father and mother can do no better they can just hand the pamphlet to the child to read. This is not a good way, but it is better than letting the children grow up in ignorance.

A larger pamphlet issued by the state board of health is entitled "The Par-ents' Part." A special pamphlet for ents' Part." A special pamphlet for girls is called "The Girl's Part." For boys of 14 and over there is a pamphlet entitled "Keeping Fit." For older boys and young men there is one called "Man Power." For teachers, ministers, officials and public spirited citi-zens in general the board has prepared in pamphlet form "The Problem of Sex Education in Schools."

These pamphlets are yours. have been printed by your state printer. Thousands of them have already been distributed. There are enough left so that every citizen of Kansas who pos-sesses interest in any of these subjects may be supplied on request. All that you need to do is to address a postal card to, "Kansas State Board of Health, Topeka, Kan," say which pamphlet you desire, and write your name and P. O.

address in legible style. I have notified the division of the state board of health having this work in charge that their business will pick in charge that their business will pick up very shortly, for I believe that al-most every reader of this paper will desire at least one of these pamphlets. And I think that the mother who wrote to me will agree that this is the best way in which the column can help the sex education of our boys and girls.

Questions and Answers

I am 32 years old and have a chronic cough that annoys me very much. My doctor says it is because of pressure from a goiter. No medicine seems to do me any good. Do you think a goiter could cause a cough? MRS. F. L.

Certainly. The pressure of a goiter may cause a cough either from reflex or direct action, and for such a cough there is no cure but the reduction or removal of the goiter.

Operation for Appendicitis

Some time ago I had a bad case of ap-pendicitis. I suppose I waited too long in calling the doctor. Anyway they got me on the operating table almost too late to save me. The doctor says that it was no time to remove the appendix then and now he urges to do another operation. What do you say? N. N. S.

I think your doctor took good care

A KANSAS mother writes request-ing that this column publish something that will help to keep our boys and girls right-minded. "It seems as if they can scarcely be per-mitted to go away from home without someone telling them filthy things and urging them to indecent practices," called the surgeon at the beginning of she says. called the surgeon at the beginning of your attack he would have removed the appendix neatly and completed the toilet of the operation all at one time, and probably the whole thing would have been done at half the expense of time and money.

NORTHRUP KING & CO'S SEEDS 5 CALL STANDARD SIZE PACKETS VEGETABLE & FLOWER SEEDS 7

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STERLING SEEDS

about high heels as I see farm women' are wearing them. 1. Are they injurious to health? 2. Do they ever cause female weakness? 3. If this is possible, do you think that under any circumstances they might cause miscarriage? 4. Do women who wear low heels have broken arches? 5. Does changing back and forth from low heels to high heels break the arch? 6. Do you think a woman wearing high heels will the at her house work or any work requiring walking or standing more quickly than if she wore low heels? 7. Is a woman's moral obligation to keep her health any less than a man's? E. B. L. I cannot understand why sensible

I cannot understand why sensible women wear high heel shoes, but facts are stubborn things. Please remember are stubborn things. Please remember that you can get a sensible heel if you wish. I hardly need reply to these questions for they are so cleverly worded that the answers are obvious. 1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. Yes. 4. Rossibly but not because of low heel shoes. 5. It may. 6. Yes. 7. Not one bit.

High Heels I notice very sensible answers to questions in your department and so venture to ask Nearly every time the state charter board meets, charters are granted to several farmets' co-operative organiza-tions, either elevators or stores.



sorts free with every order I fill. Buy and test. Return if not O. K.-money refunded.

Big Catalog FREE Over 700 illustrations of vege-tables and flowers. Send yours and your neighbors' addresses. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, IL

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DID you ever know anyone, who once raised a good garden, to say it wasn't worth while? A Vegetable Garden affords enjoyment and recreation for every member of the family in addition to its fresh food supply.

Vegetables always taste better just off the vines or just out of the ground. Utilize the available land near you this summer and be sure of a fresh supply of radishes, lettuce, carrots, beets, turnips, beans, peas and all the other delicious vegetables you like so well,

Good soil, sunshine, good seeds and enjoyable effort are all that are required for a successful garden, The seeds are frequently given least consideration. This year decide to plant the best seeds you can get-select them from Northrup, King & Co.'s convenient seed case at your dealers. Practical cultural directions are printed on the back of each packet.



March 20, 1920,



For Our Young Readers

Little Brother Would Enjoy a Playhouse, Too BY JENNIE E. STEWART

ALMOST ANY boy who has a little did. He had 40 acres and was in debt sister will think of making her a for that. He had all the stones of the playhouse where she can keep her foundation except education but he playthings and play her own games, studied faithfully at home. Starting undisturbed her parsons. But few with two registered Polend sows Sam undisturbed by older persons. But few think of arranging such a place in began constructive breeding. The lit-which the small brother may play. If ters were disappointing but Sam took you have been looking upon your small the jokes of his neighbors good-na-brother as somewhat of a bother about turedly and kept on. He saw the need your workshop and a nuisance when for bigger type in his chosen breed and you and your friends are playing studied the matings that would bring games he is too little to understand, try prolificacy and size. Today Sam's making for him a playhouse of his own, name is almost a household word A large packing box will be first among men who keep this great breed choice for such a playhouse but two and his check is good for close to a long boxes which may be placed one on million "bucks." top of the other will do very well.

into two for little brother's conveni-In the lower one he will keep ence. his little carts, animals on wheels, and cerely eager to be of help to you. Then play his games, such as making farms in the coming years when you have play his games, such as making farms and pasturing his animals. If he likes digging in dirt and building railroads you might leave the floor out of this compartment, so he can dig and delve to his heart's content. He will most likely wish to play store, so one of the upper rooms might be fitted with shelves, counters and show cases for store nurness. You can make little store purposes. You can make little scales, a hand truck and as many other store furnishings as your fancy may dictate. There should be plenty of empty boxes, little covered cans and such things for store use. The other compartment may be used for a workshop. Make a bench and places for small tools.

The top of the house should be made double if possible so it will shed rain. On this broad space he will play many games he cannot play inside. The front should have two small doors that may be closed tight. Or hang heavy cur-tains across the front that may be pulled aside. The curtains will be less in the way than hinged doors would be, tho they do not afford so much protection from dust and rain.

Letters to a Farm Boy

(Aitho one may have all the other stones in his foundation for success, if he neglects to add the eighth building stone, persever-ance, the foundation will crumble. This is the last of this series of letters written by Mr. Case.)

Dear Robert :--Finally we have come to the laying of the final stone in your foundation. It has been a pleasant task with no workman strikes to mar it and upon this foundation I am sure you will build a lofty structure that will stand against all storms. In the building we have used the waters of sympathy and kindness to mix the mortar of truthfulness and honesty. And friendship has cemented the whole. Perseverance is the eighth and last

stone. A word that is homely but even more significant is stick-to-it-iveness. I've known men who had most of the stones of success in their foundation who failed because they didn't persevere. The end of the rainbow never was found. There was your uncle, Carlton Cunningham, who inherited a fine farm, a fine honest fellow who made friends readily, obtained an ex-cellent schooling and had bright pros-pects. First he tried registered Shropshire sheep, paying a long price for his foundation flock. But stomach worm affected the flock, a few sheep died, and after one year Carlton sold the flock in disgust. Then he tried Poland China swine. Your dad will remember how hard he tried to induce your uncle not to start with excessively high priced stock. But he paid \$1,000 for a boar, \$300 each for a dozen sows and mortgaged the farm to pay the bill. That was in the days of the "hot blood" type and the sows averaged three pigs apiece. Stung by the jeers of his neigh-bors Carlton sold his herd at almost market price. And these are only examples of a business policy that sent

with two registered Poland sows, Sam

And now I come to the close of this There should be at least two com- series of letters. I hope you have en-partments, an upper and a lower, and joyed the reading as well as I have the the upper one might well be subdivided telling. And I hope that in the busy telling. And I hope that in the busy days of your school life you will not forget that I am your friend and singrown to vigorous manhood and are doing the work on your own farm, I hope that you will think often of the foundation we planned together and mar no stone. Perhaps I may write to you again for I think often of you and your boy friends as I go about my daily tasks. Until then, goodbye.

Sincerely your friend, John Francis Case.

A College Lamb

Here's a picture of Prof. A. M. Patterson of the animal husbandry depart-

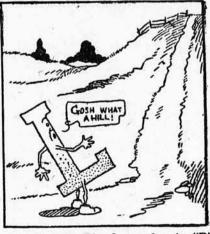


ment of the Kansas State Agricultural college, feeding an orphan lamb.

Several breeds of sheep are raised for experimental work in the sheep husbandry department of that institu-tion. This little motherless lamb, tho bottle fed, became a sturdy member of one of the flocks.

Part of a Church

See if you can guess the answer to this puzzle. Send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas. There will be packages of postcards for the first three boys and the first three girls who send correct answers. The time of answering will be judged by the postmark on the letters.



"B" Solution March 6 puzzle-A puzzle: 1, brook; 2, burn; 3, beast; 4, black. The prize winners are: Ethlyn Hook, Rossville, Kan.; Cleo Stillings, amples of a Jusiness policy that sent Hook, Rossville, Kan.; Gieo Stillings, him to an early grave, a broken and Cummings, Kan.; Susie Moore, Gar-embittered man. field, Kan.; Pauline Vanderwilt, Solo-Sam Jackson started farming about mon, Kan.; Floyd Baird, Rossville, the same time Carlton Cunningham Kan.; Perry Worley, Alten, Kan.

Farm Questions

I have a cow with several lumps on her jaws and one back on her flanks. Is it lump jaw, and can anything be done for her? Would it pay to doctor her? They don't seem to bother her and she eats all real R. H. CUNNINGHAM. right. Formoso, Kan.

I wish to state that I am very much afraid that the enlargements on your cow are enlarged, lymph glands as a re-sult of infection with the germ of tuberplosis. If this is the case, the milk of is animal would be unsafe for human or animal consumption. In order to de-termine positively whether the cow has tuberculosis, I would recommend that or animal would be unsafe for futural key uses. or animal consumption. In order to de-termine positively whether the cow has eggs I will say that the practice of tuberculosis, I would recommend that taking eggs from the incubator and you have a competent graduate veteri-letting them hatch under chicken hens narian apply the subcutaneous tubercu-lin test. Sometimes this is called the temperature tuberculin test. If the reaction to the tuberculin test is negative, then there is a possibility that lumpy jaw is the trouble. I have mailed you a circular regarding that condition R. R. Dykstra.

Feeding Young Calves

Can you tell me the correct way of feeding young calves? Is it necessary to add salt and hot water to milk? F. D.

I would refer you to the article in the issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for January 17, covering this subject. It is not necessary to add salt to milk in feeding it to calves, but I know of some men who add a little lukewarm water to milk before giving it to young calves. This, however, is not necessary. J. B. Fitch.

Treatment of Garget

I have a Jersey cow 7 years old. When she is on good pasture her quarters cake one at a time, first one, and then the other, about four to six days apart. The quarter will be slightly swollen in morning and caked hard at night. Next morning the milk from the affected quarter is of a gristly stringy nature. What is a good rem-ed by the first the first string the string edy? Pawhattan, Kan.

Your cow is undoubtedly affected with a form of garget as a result of infection. Give the cow ½ ounce of formalin mixed with a quart of water and administer as a drench daily extending over a period of 10 days or two weeks. R. R. Dykstra.

Shortness of Breath

I have a 9-year-old mare that was over-beated two years ago. She does not sweat very much, and gets short of wind on com-mon field work. Is there anything I can do to improve this mare's wind? R. 3, Thayer, Kan. WALTER REED.

I would suggest that you try the following remedy on your animal:

Of this preparation 1 ounce is given three times daily; in addition we rec-ommend thoro daily grooming. R. R. Dykstra.

Sowing Barley

I am contemplating sowing some barley this spring on plowed ground. Will you please tell me which is the better seed, the bearded or the beardless? How many bush-els an acre ought I sow and what will be the probable yield an acre? H. C. WHITFORD.

R. 5, Garnett, Kan. Bearded barley is much more satisfactory than the beardless varieties. You should sow from 1½ bushels to 2 bushels of barley to the acre and the seed should be in the ground just as early in the spring as it is possible to prepare the seedbed. There is one objection to sowing barley in Southeastern Kansas, and

that is the danger of a crop being dam-aged by chinch bugs. I would not advise seeding barley in your section of the state when chinch bugs were known to be numerous. In such seasons oats are a much safer cro L. E. Call.

Fertile Eggs

Will you tell me just how long after mat-ing the flock until the eggs will be fertile? Is one cockerel to a dozen hens enough this time of year? •, Larned, Kan.

If male birds have been running with your flock the eggs can be used for hatching purposes in 10 days after putting in new males. If the flock has not been running with male birds it would take two weeks until you could be sure that most of the eggs would be fertile.

One cockerel to a dozen hens is sufficient with some birds, for example, Rocks, Reds or Wyandottes. For

One male for a dozen hens in a flock of 100 would give better results than one male for a dozen hens in a small flock. F. E. Fox.

Hatching Turkey Eggs

My chicken hens and my turkey hens do not set early and I have to save turkey eggs too long. I would like to set turkey eggs in incubator two or three weeks then transfer them to turkey hens before they hatch. Can you give me any advice on the subject? I don't know how to regulate heat for tur-key eggs. READER.

or turkey hens is not at all uncommon, and can be done with good results.

Hatching turkey eggs is not quite as satisfactory in the incubator as by the natural methods, perhaps this is partly due to the fact that most persons at-tempt to run the machine as for hen F. E. Cox. eggs.

Brahmas or Langshans one would not in approximately the eastern third of use quite as many females whereas Kansas. This material should be ap-with birds of the Leghorn type one plied during March at the rate of 250 could run 15 to 20 hens to each male. pounds every second year. The best pounds every second year. The best method of application is by the use of a fertilizer drill, but where this im-plement canpot be obtained a lime spreader may be used or an old grain spreader may be used or an old grain drill may be used to good advantage. When a grain drill is used for an ap-plication of fertilizer, it must be thoroly cleaned in order to prevent corroding. Small quantities of fer-tilizer may be applied broadcast by hand. This method, however, is not very satisfactory because of the dif-ficulty in obtaining an even applica-tion. R. I. Throckmorton.

Bed Bugs in Poultry House

Our hen house is infested badly with bed-bugs, and as I have never had any experi-ence with them in a hen house, I would like a remedy to kill them all out. Moline, Kan. MRS. ADA RHUDY.

The treatment recommended for bed bugs in a poultry house is the use of insect powders, or a solution of sodium fluoride. This to be used as a spray.

 eggs.
 F. E. COX.
 fluoride. This to be used as a spray, and the house cleaned out thoroly first, and the solution sprayed into all the solution sprayed into all the solution sprayed into all the solution.

 I would like to have a few points regarding spreading acid phosphate on alfalfa ground. What kind of machinery ought I to use?
 and the solution sprayed into all the solution sprayed into all the solution.

 Lindsborg, Kan.
 M. L.
 who will make the required solution.

 Acid phosphate may be used profitably as a surface dressing to alfalfa
 material.
 F. E. Fox.



High Quality Material and Work-manship—Vat colors that will not fade—a wide range of patterns and fabrics to choose from. At your dealer's.

Ball, Hartwell & Co., Makers, Troy, N. Te)

Here Is Still a 1918 Price! **Primrose Cream Separators** Are Fighting the H.C.L.

DRIMROSE today presents a red-letter opportunity that no man interested in dairy profits can afford to ignore. Indulge your old habits of economy and buy a Primrose Cream Separator, which in this day of skyrocketing prices still sells as it sold two years ago. Primrose price today is but slightly more than the low price prevailing in 1914, instead of 60 or 100 per cent more, as in most cases where high-gradesteel products are concerned. Buy Primrose now at the 1918 price. Why is so low a price possible?

Because:

The growing popularity of Primrose Separators has resulted in greatly increased demands;

The demand has resulted in greatly increased production;

Increased production means buying raw materials in greater quantities and keeping labor and manufacturing equipment operating at full capacity at all times;

Large-quantity raw material orders

with quick turnovers into machine sales, means lower costs; active labor and equipment produce more for each dollar of operating expense than idle labor and equipment;

The increases in the general cost of raw materials and labor have been practically offset, in the case of Primrose Cream Separators, by the reduced costs of unit production and distribution, due to the increased demand.

Therefore the prices of Primrose Cream Separators still

stand at the old figure of 1918-considerably less than the present high-priced separators. Make the most of this rare opportunity. See your International dealer.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY QF AMERICA USA CHICAGO





Why the City Has No Attraction for the William West Family

EW CITY dwellers can boast of a more modern, convenient comfortable home than that of Mr. and Mrs. William West on stock farm 5 miles south and their east of Barnard, Kan. Electricity, running water, furnace and a modern bathroom are some of the things that make a real home out of this eight-room house, and with a motor car at their command, it is not strange that the

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Wests are contented with country life. The same engine that furnishes the power for the electric lights in the West home, the tenant home and the barn, forces the water into the rooms and to the barn. The pipes which carry the water from the well to the

carry the water from the well to the tank in the basement are so deep in the ground that they never have frozen. Mrs. West says she does not know how the family could possibly get along without the white tiled bathroom. It is on the second floor and opens in-to the hall. It is equipped with white enameled bathrab havatory and closet enameled bathtub, lavatory and closet. There is a hot water tank just back of the kitchen range and the water is heated by the range and then forced upstairs. The cost of the bathroom equipment and the piping for the water was about \$300 seven years ago.

Another convenience of which Mrs. West is proud is a built-in sideboard in the dining room, with a window be-tween it and the pantry. By using her tea wagon she is able to save many stops. The tea wagon has two small steps. The tea wagon has two small wheels in front and two shelves about 2 by 4 feet. She places the dishes and food on the wagon and takes them from or to the dining room or kitchen

in one trip. There is a kitchen stairway to the second floor which saves much time and a kitchen closet opening off of a small hall between the kitchen and dining room holds all the kitchen tools, such as broom, mop. dusters, carpet sweeper and so forth. The floors all over the house are

polished hard wood except the kitchen and rugs are used instead of carpets. A big sleeping porch is much enjoyed when the hot days come.

An electric iron has been a great help to Mrs. West and she is planning now to get an electric washer. There are electric lights in all the rooms and on the large porch that runs around two sides of the house. And besides all this a piano, Victrola, a fireplace and a telephone help to make life pleasant for this energetic farmer and his wife. Kansas. Ellie T. Diehnel.

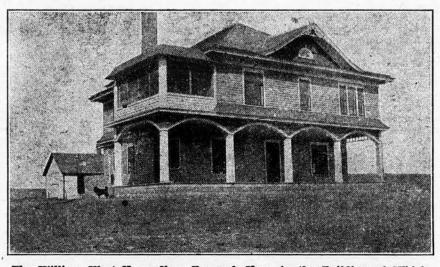
Fireless Saves Fuel and Energy

When the fireless cooker is properly when the fireless cooker is properly used it becomes a great asset to the farm kitchen. It is a saver of fuel and energy. In the cooking of vegeta-bles, cereals, stews, steam breads, pot roasts and dried fruits, where long, slow cooking is required, it has no equal.

To get the greatest efficiency from a fireless cooker, one should thoroly heat the food in the container, which fits snugly into the fireless cooker. Then the stones, or metal plates, which fit into the bottom of the cooker, should be heated until they are hissing hot. By placing these heated plates under the well heated food in the cooking utensil, additional heat is supplied. This extra heat insures the housewife that her food will be well cooked.

After the hot plates and the container have been put in their place in the cooker, the lid should immediately be clamped down so as not to allow any heat to escape. Due to the well insulated sides, top and bottom of the cooker, the heat is held inside and it is this heat which cooks the food. Thus the few minutes required to heat the food and plates in the beginning are all the fuel-needed. When the housewife has placed her

food in this cooker she does not need to stand and watch it to be sure that it will not burn, and it will not need



The William West Home Near Barnard, Kan., in the Building of Which the Housewife's Convenience was Considered

The Farm Home Represents the

Strength of the Nation

A few days later I was on the water front near New York City, and I saw our convoyed transports loaded with the flower of our land, saw the mighty floating forts, and again in my enthusiasm, I said, "This is the strength of the Nation."

But it so happened that a little later I went back to the interior and to a farm home far removed from the busier activities of war. It was an old-fashioned farm home, a big white house with green blinds

and a rambler rose winding its way over the front porch. It was a real home, the sort of a house that seems to have a soul. As the day died and as the shadows lengthened, as they were lengthening in the

lives of the father and mother in that home, we talked long on com-

monplace things, of the war, and of the boy "over there" doing his bit in order that civilization and Christianity might not perish from the earth. Bedtime came, and I saw the old father take from a table a

well-worn Book and read a chapter, after which there was an earnest

prayer for the coming of peace, peace born of victory. Shown to my bedroom, my attention was attracted to two pillows, such perhaps as

were in your home and mine. On one of these pillows a mother's hands

had worked "I slept and dreamed life was beauty," while on the other were the words "I woke and found life was duty." I lay awake a long time, lulled by the gentle tinkle of sheep bells. Then it was that

NE BEAUTIFUL Sunday morning in the autumn of 1917 I stood

with a few others and witnessed the memorable review of that noble aggregation of fighting men, the Rainbow Division, at Camp Mills, on the historic Hempstead Plains on Long Island. The men were soon to leave for France, and as I watched them pass in review, saw the waving flags, and listened to the martial music, I was moved as never before. Then did it seem to me that America had not only a new mission but a new meaning. In my enthusiasm I said, "This is

stirring. She can leave it and go about built up and repair its bony structure. her other household duties or even go away from home, to town or to visit her neighbor, and still have her dinner cooking. Her cereal might be cooking day. In this way the fireless cooker is doing its share in lessening the farm wife's work and allowing her more time for leisure

The fireless cooker is best adapted to foods which require long, slow cooking. Steam breads, pot roasts, stews, cereals, vegetables and many other foods are very palatable when cooked in this way. In the cooking of vegetain this way. In the cooking of vegeta-bles, a very little water is needed when the fireless cooker is used because there is no loss of water by evaporation due to the insulation. Thus many of the mineral salts which are so desirable to our bodies, are retained in these vegetables. Quite different is the mineral content of those vegetables which the house and screened the remainder have been cooked in water that covers of the way with an outside screen them on the stove. The minerals in door. This case are dissolved out into the I made curtains of brown denim for water. When the vegetables are the porch and during the day they can cooked the water is drained off and be pulled back to one end or taken off. mineral salts also. What is left is the We keep a sanitary couch on the porch cooked vegetables minus the important and it is folded up during the day. salts which our organism needs to With the Indian rug thrown over the

the strength of the Nation."

In order to get the longest service from the fireless cooker one should take good care of it. It should be dried well as soon as possible after the food is removed from it. The steam collects as little globules on its sides during cooking and it is these that one should dry up after using the cooker to prevent rust. The cover should be left slightly raised until ready to use again. Heavy things should never be dropped into the cooker because they dent the lining. Katherine Nienaber.

Two-in-One Sleeping Porch

When we built our home we planned a sun porch and sleeping room. It is built on the south side of the dining room with a door leading into the dinto our bodies, are retained in these ing room and one door leading outside. vegetables. Quite different is the min- It is sided up nearly 3 feet just like eral content of those vegetables which the house and screened the remainder

couch, plenty of cushions, and magazines on a table, the porch is a fine place in which to rest during the day. Before we built the sleeping porch we had a porch which was makeshift, but answered the purpose fairly well. It was a wide porch with open railing. I fastened a board securely from one porch pillar to another, and tacked a double cotton blanket to it and to the railing. Then I fastened a wire from the pillars to the house and hung a blanket over it. The only drawback to this was that the blankets would not keep out the rain, and the occu-pants of the porch had to go into the house when it rained. This was much better than no sleeping porch at all, however. M. L. Carbiener, El Beso Co. Colorado. however. M. I El Paso Co., Colorado.

Chemical Closets Sanitary

The proper disposal of human excreta is one of the big problems found in rural districts where water-carriage systems are not possible. Because the disposal of the waste or refuse products of the human body has a most important bearing on the health of the family, every homemaker should feel it her responsibility to see that there is

her responsibility to see that there is a safe means for its disposal. A chemical closet is one, the primary object of which is the chemical disin-fection of excreta. When operated ac-cording to directions, these devices have proved to be of great benefit to the public health movement in rural communities. In order to have the communities. In order to have the best success with them it is necessary to have a clear understanding of the principles on which they are to be operated. Before purchasing, one should become familiar with the chemical sub-stances or mixtures to be used for germicidal, deodorizing and liquefying purposes. There are two general types of chem-

ical closets. The one known as the commode type consists of a permanent fixture ventilated to a flue or thru the roof. A removable receptacle is placed under the seat of the fixture and a quantity of disinfectant used in this bucket. With this type it is nec-essary to remove the contents and bury them once every two or three weeks.

The other type consists of an in-door fixture very similar to the ordi-nary seat used in the water-carriage systems. A tank is provided for the collection of excreta and the disin-fectant used in the tank is sufficient to render the contents semi-liquid and thoroly disinfect it. The tank type does not have to be cleaned more than once in six or eight months.

That the chemical closets can be in-That the chemical closets can be in-stalled and used with satisfactory re-sults for a long time is proved by the statement of Mrs. Rankin Waugh of McCune, Kan. Mrs. Waugh says: "We purchased a chemical closet three years ago. We-installed it in one of our bedrooms and concealed it by curtains hung from the ceiling. It is ventilated by a pipe which is connected with the flue. I do not consider it very much trouble to take care of .. I remove the container once every week or 10 days; rinse it with hot water; put in a new supply of chemical and We have found a creolin prepreplace. aration the most satisfactory chemical. While I have not kept a strict account of the expense of its upkeep, I am sure it will not exceed 50 cents a month. We like the chemical closet and we believe it can be used success-fully with proper ventilation and chem-ical."

Mrs. H. E. Stoner, who lives on a farm near Angora, Neb., said she found the chemical closet of especial value when there was sickness in the family. As there was no water-car-riage system in the house, Mrs. Stoner had the chemical closet installed in the bathroom. The ventilating pipe was connected with the highest part of the roof and there never were any objec-Mrs. Ida Migliario tionable odors.

were the words "I woke and found life was duty. I have a long time, lulled by the gentle tinkle of sheep bells. Then it was that this thought came to me: The abiding strength of the Nation is, after all, not in armies nor in navies, necessary as they may be, but in peace-

Home Dressmakers Will Like These Simple Designs

BY STELLA G. NASH

FOR the little girl's best dress noth-ing could be prettier than one-piece and the lower section is gathered piece dress No. 9599. The lower to it. The neck may be left plain or edge of the skirt, the short sleeves and finished with a roll collar. Any of the the large collar are scalloped to match. new spring silks or cotton voiles would The sash may simply be brought be suitable materials for this dress. around the waist and fastened with The large figured voiles are to be worn the ends at the back, or it may extend again this year.

March 20, 1920.



These simple little Rompers. rompers may be made with or without the pockets at the sides. Λ suit of this kind is easy to launder and if contrasting ma-terial is used for the belt, cuffs, pockets, and collar facing, it is pretty enough to wear away from home. Sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. 9604—Ladies' Waist. Horizon-tal tucks run across the front and back of this **G**₂**C**

-9575

blouse of this kind. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and

9587-Ladies' and Misses' Night-

gown. The deep yoke in this gown may

be of all-over lace or lace and insertion

8

42 inches bust measure.

waist which slips over the head. The sleeves may be long or short and both styles have turnback cuffs. The roll collar, which is especially stylish this spring, is featured on this blouse. Crepe de Chine, silk or cotton voile and silk or cotton georgette are good materials for a

> Coat. This is a good model for a separate coat or for a coat to a silk suit. The majority of the coats this spring are short or three-quarter length. Tan is the predominating color for the separate coats altho many blues, light and dark, and greens are being worn. The front lower section of this coat is ap-plied and is trimmed effectively with buttons. The roll collar and revers are of white or contrasting material. The back is perfectly plain but the front is held in loosely with gathers. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, and 40 inches bust measure.

9597-Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt. The side seams on this skirt are emphasized with buttons. The back is gathered but the front is perfectly plain with a patch pocket at each side. Sizes 26, trimmed. It may be made with or without sleeves. Sizes 16 years and 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. 28, 30, 32 inches waist measure.

350, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. 9504—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Kansas Farmer this dress and they may be the stylish short length or the long as preferred. 28, 30, 32 inches waist measure. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 12 cents each. State size and number of pattern.

Easter Brings New Styles You Are Welcome To This Ten-Day Test

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities



See What it Does

for Your Teeth This is to urge a ten-day test of a new, scientific tooth cleaner.

You have found, no doubt, that brushed teeth still dis-color and decay. The methods you use are inadequate. There is now a better way.

The cause of most tooth troubles is a film. It is everpresent, ever-forming. You can feel it with your tongue.

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

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

chief cause of pyorrhea. That film is clinging. It gets into crevices and stays.

So, despite your brushing, it may do a ceaseless damage. Teeth are safer, whiter and cleaner if that film is absent.

Science Now Combats It

Dental science, after years of searching, has found a way to combat film. Years of careful tests under able authorities have amply proved its efficiency. Now leading den-tists all over America are urging its adoption. It is now used daily on millions of teeth.

This film combatant is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And a 10-Day Tube is offered to every home for testing.

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

For long this method seemed impossible. Pepsin must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. But science has discovered a harmless activating method. And that discovery opens a new teethcleaning era.

The results are quickly ap-parent. A ten-day test is con-vincing. We urge you to make it at our cost and learn what clean teeth mean. Lest you forget, cut out the coupon now.



The New-Day Dentifrice

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

Look in Ten Days THE PEPSODENT COMPANY, Dept. 325, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Make this ten-day test. Note how clean teeth feel after using. Mark the ab-sence of the slimy film. See how teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears. In ten days let your own teeth tell you what is best.

Name

Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

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351





Be sure to state color desired, waist and length size. This, with your name and address on the coupon below is all we require. Don't send a penny with the coupon. Remember, you can send this skirt back at our expense if you don't think it is the greatest skirt value ever offered.

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SEND NO MONEY Pay the postman only \$3.95 on arrival. If you don't think it is worth \$8.00 or \$10.00, just send it back at our expense. We will return your money at once. Warewell Company, Dept. 102 Philadelphia, Pa, Send me at your expense Susque-hanna Silk Poplin Skirt on approval. I pay only \$3.95 on arrival. My money back if I want it. I risk nothing Color Waist Size

Length Size Name Address



House Cleanin' Time

Ever'thing's turned upside down When we begin to clean. On Ma's face is such a frown, As Dad takes down the screen. Dinin' table's in the hall; Beds are in the parlor; Paper's all torn off the wall, 'Till you want to holler. Plasterin' scattered on the floor A mixin' dust and lime, Files come swarmin' thru the door, When it's house cleanin' time.

Dad, he has to beat the rug, And I pull out the tacks. Mattress from the beds we lug-They almost break our backs, Sister Annie sweeps the wall Then has to dust and mop. Ma tries to boss us all-It keeps her on the hop. You bet no one gets to shirk. Dad says "It is a crime The way Ma makes us work When its house cleanin' time."

Bout a week we never know When its house cleanin' Jime." Bout a week we never know Where anything is at Sis can't find his hat. Meals are on the kitchen stair, But we're glad to eat, you bet, Anything or anywhere. When ever'thing's upset. Gee! I hate house cleanin' days. I'd surely give a dime To be 'bout fifty miles away, When it's house cleanin' time, Anderson Co., Kansas. — Irene Judy.

Women's Service Corner

When you have a perplexing problem you cannot solve, send it to the Wom-en's Service Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

To Clean a White Hat

How can I clean my white Milan straw hat?-M. G., Barton Co., Kansas. Cover your hat with sulfur, and rub it with the flat surface of a lemon. Put it in the sun, and when dry, brush out the sulfur. I believe you will find this method very satisfactory.

If you are not satisfied with your Many experienced poultry raisers hat after it is cleaned. I suggest that have found the chicks have fewer ills you dye it. Any of the hat dyes on the if given only sour milk to drink the market are good, and give very satis- first few days of their lives. Sand for market are good, and give very satisfactory results.

When is a Girl of Age?

Is a girl of 18 of age in Kansas? Can she get married without her parents' con-sent?—E. C. E., Kansas.

Yes, a girl is legally of age in Kan-sas when she is 18 and therefore may to do so.

Wedding Anniversary Jingle

Will you please tell me what the wedding anniversaries are?—A. A., Brown Co., Kan-This verse tells what the anniversaries are, and if memorized you will not forget them as it is so easy to re-

member the jingle. nember the jingle. Gifts of paper, choice, not dear, Mark the bride and groom's first year. Five years bring substantial wood, Type of wedlock strong and good. Ten years homely gifts bring in. Wares of shining, useful tin. When the years have reached a score, China will be prized the more. Silver, if the couple thrive, Tells the years are twenty-five. Haif a baindred, slowly told, Bring the wedding day of gold. So few live to see arrive The diamond date, at seventy-five, That custom says threescore may be The diamond anniversary.

What Colors to Wear

I have dark brown hair, blue eyes and a very light complexion. What colors should I wear? My friend has blue eyes, a light complexion and gray hair. She is 60 years old. What colors should she wear?—A Sub-scribar scriber.

A girl with dark brown hair, blue eyes and a light complexion may wear are several of them broody now so almost any color. White, shell pink and the average may be lowered in a few all shades of blue and gray will be days. That tendency to broodiness found especially becoming. A person seems to be the Reds' worst failing. with gray hair and blue eyes may wear dark and medium blue black lowender. With only one month of school left. dark and medium blue, black, lavender and gray.

Can Asparagus Carefully

The asparagus I canned last spring is good but is very soft. Is it overcooked or what is the trouble?--Mrs. F. M., Kansas.

out having it too soft. Home economics experts suggest that it be canned within an hour from the time it is taken from the field and that directions for in the beginning of the year. Schools preparation and time be very ac- and fairs usually begin about the same preparation and time be very ac- and fairs usually begin about the same curately followed. If the asparagus is time and the fairs hinder such a cooked too long it will be soft and

spirit of helpfulness among its citizens.

March 20, 1920.



It may be the high price of eggs or the price of hens; it might be the lamb-like entrance of March, something is causing many of us to have the chicken fever. Few hens are denied the privilege of sitting on eggs if they show any desire to do so. Incubators have been tested and filled and chick-

en coops at sales sell quickly. We have hopes of a big bunch of early chickens. The average farm flock is probably hatched too late to be the most profitable. Heavy breeds of chickens require at least eight months to mature. Unfess they are hatched in March, then, one may not well expect pullets to lay before spring. Hens often are not ready to sit in March and most farm women hesitate to hatch many very early chicks with incuba-tors because they have no good brooders to use in caring for chicks in cold weather. Brooder houses or brooder rooms in chicken houses probably will become more popular.

A coal house has been slightly re-modeled to meet the needs of a brooder house here. It had a cement floor. Such small openings as had been brok-en in it have been filled with new ce-ment. Glass has been placed in an upper wooden window in the south ment. side and two other windows have been placed low in the east and west sides of the house. These are hinged to the frames so they may be swung open for ventilation. We have placed them low so we could get the sunlight on the floor. Four or five oil heated hovers will be used as required to keep the chicks warm. We have used these hovers before and found them very satisfactory.

grit, sour milk for drink and broken rolled oats or bread crumbs are said to form an ideal combination for a young chick's diet.

Usually we have a superabundance of milk for chickens until the little pigs demand their share of it. Then sas when she is 18 and therefore may we find the chickens' supply getting get married without her parents' con- less and less. To offset this milk sent, altho it is not often wise for her shortage we have invested in tankage.

A recent magazine told the story of an Iowa farmer's use of tankage in the chicken ration. He had discovered its value by accident. Having lost most of his hogs he moved the few survivors to a meadow pasture. In feeding the hogs their slop containing tankage, he often noticed a hen and her flock getting a drink. She had She had hidden her nest in the weeds nearby. The remarkable growth that these chickens made, maturing a month earlier than the other chickens, set the farmer to wondering. He naturally figured it out that if the tankage had been good for the young pigs, it was probably also good for the young chickens. The farmer used tankage in a mash of commeal, two parts; ground oats, two parts and tankage, one part. This was said to have given him winter eggs when neighbors had none.

It is probable that a small number of chickens often will make a better egg laying record than a large flock. One town woman boasts of an average of five eggs a day from six hens. Our flock of 35 layers has, for some time averaged 22 eggs a day. There

With only one month of school left, the teacher and pupils are making plans for their last day of school. This usually means a short program and a big dinner. It is the one day-time program that attracts a crowd. The annual school meeting has no It is difficult to can asparagus with- such drawing powers unless there is ut having it too soft. Home economics a fight, so called, or a lively time in xperts suggest that it be canned with- prospect. We ought to have such a gathering of families with the teacher gathering as we have on the last day pulpy. More than one community in Kansas could soon be executed. On the last day sof school. An early meeting might bring good results in that plans made as could soon be executed. On the last is outdistancing its neighbors because day of school, plans for improvements it is working as a unit and making a often are made—but often delayed in-determined effort to develop a proper definitely. Mrs. Dora L. Thompson. Jefferson Co., Kansas.

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Tom Meneal's Answers

Street Paving

Street Paving 1. Have all cities the same law in regard to street paving in Kansas, or does each city make its own laws? As I understand all property along the street to be paved is taxed for its share of paving. 2. In that case, if one owned property along the street to be paved and the prop-erty was not worth the cost of paving added to taxes, could you let the property go to the balance if the property did not pay for the paving? What is your advice when the property is not worth the amount assessed against it for paving? 3. Is corner property taxed for both sides or just the street it fronts on? 1. There is a general law governing

1. There is a general law governing the powers of cities of first, second and third class, but each city has the right to regulate its paving according to its own wishes. The law simply provides the manner in which the city must act. Assuming for example that your city

is a city of the third class, the law provides first that the city of this class has the right to enact ordinances for the purpose of paving, curbing and guttering in the street, avenue or alley, and taxing the costs' and expenses thereof to the abutting property, and may issue improvement bonds for the payment of the costs and expenses of payment of the costs and expenses of such improvements. The law also lim-its the amount of bonds a city of the third class may levy. But aside from these restrictions, each city is per-mitted to do as it pleases, that is, put in any kind of pavement that it sees fit and pay for the same with bonds up to their limit of the taxable-property movided by law provided by law.

2. Taxes on real estate are not a personal obligation and if the city cannot realize from the sale of the property itself sufficient to pay the taxes, there would be no personal judgment recorded against the owner of the prop-erty for the balance.

3. A corner lot would have to pay not only on the street on which it fronts, but on the street running by the side of said lot, and usually the prop-erty has to bear its share of the taxation for paving, guttering and sewerage purposes, even tho the paving is not on the street on which the property That is to say, there is a cerabuts. tain taxing district, and all the prop-erty within that district bears a certain proportion of the taxes for these purposes. I could not, without know-ing something about the fown you have in mind, its prospects, and so on, un-dertake to give you advice as to whether you should pay your taxes or let the property be sold for taxes. If the taxes amount to more than the value of the property, and there is no prospect that the town is going to improve and so increase the value of the property, as a business proposition you had better let the property go for You-must exercise your own taxes. judgment in that matter.

Desires a Copy of Blackstone

I am a high school student and wish to get a set of Blackstone Commentaries and possibly other law books Can you tell me where I can get them? READER. Oswego, Kan.

Go to the office of Judge Nelson Case, Oswego, and if he cannot supply you from his own library, he can no doubt tell you where the books can be obtained.

Single Man's Property

If a man dies single, leaving an estate, does the money all go to the mother, or does half of it go to the brothers and sis-ters? His father is dead. SUBSCRIBER. The property goes to his mother.

Holding Stray Stock

Will you kindly give me the law stating the length of time a man can hold stray stock without advertising it? # L. F. A. The law requires that he should post his notice within 10 days after taking up the stock.

Question of Inheritance

Question of HillerHälice A and B are husband and wife. A has two children by his first wife, both married. B has three children by her first marriage. A bought a little home of 25 acres and had the deed made in B's name. Now can A's children take this home from B in case A dice? B had \$500 and spent it all for house-bold goods, also bought a graphonola and ber son gave her \$50 worth or records. Can B's children take the furniture? B and her boys make the living. Can A's children take the stock and farm tools and chickens? B bought 100 hens. SUESCRIBER.

A had an entire right to deed or will the property to his wife. It is hers absolutely and his children cannot take it away from her. Neither can they take her furniture nor the livestock

bought with her money. If their parents and stayed until he got able to be father had stock which he had not transferred to his wife at his death, his children would inherit one-half of that, but could not take either the had not parents and stayed until he got able to be up when he moved in a vacant house over a half mile away. He had no drinking water and had no place to keep his stock. He had a crop to look after. Is it not B's place to provide house on said farm until that, but could not take either the stock. that, but could not take either the furniture, musical instrument, nor the records, nor any of the personal property held by their stepmother.

Federal and State Officers

Please print the names of the United States and state officers. L. O. N.

As there are several hundred state officers, and perhaps 100.000 United States officers, space will scarcely permit my giving this information in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Widow's Rights

What are a widow's property rights in Kansas when her husband dies leaving no will or children if there is a joint deed? Can the widow get all? A READER. She can.

Home for Renter

A rents a farm of B. The time does not law to expire until March 1, 1920. On July 29, 1919, thru a defective flue, the house took fit. Yo fire and burned down, leaving A with a family of small children without shelter. A was taken sick and went to the home of his father.

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE

It is B's duty under his contract as soon as possible to replace the house that was burned down so that A may be able to care for the farm in proper manner.

Children's Rights

When father died he willed all of his prop-erty to four of his children, leaving just \$1 to two of his other children. None of us ever had one cent of our mother's share of our farm. Now did father have the right to will all the property? Would we not have a right to mother's half under the Kansas law? P. K. M.

If the property belonged to your mother at the time of her death and if she died without making any will, then one-half of that property would go to her children and the other half to her surviving husband. But if the property was held in your father's name, then he had the right under the law to dispose of all of it as he saw fit. Your mother would only inherit one-half of it in case she outlived your



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In every performance asked of a motor Hudson's official records reveal greater ability than any other car has ever shown.

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Yet if they stood for only contest supremacy, they would have small importance to you.

In all the years your Hudson serves, you will hardly require its full capacity. You do not want 80-mile-an-hour speed. You will scarcely encounter a situation to tax its limit of power.

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Of course, there is pride in possession of car qualities you know are unexcelled. And this performance mastery gives innumerable advantages. For instance you travel faster within the speed limits. That is because you are away quicker. You pick-up faster. You have power that levels hills with ease. 'You have smoothness that makes the long journey comfortable and free of fatigue.

But you will have far more occasions to admire Hudson's superb riding ease, its good looks, and its trustworthy dependability, than its more spectacular qualities of great speed and power.

So, it is chiefly as they reveal its basic principle of supremacy-the control of vibration-that the Super-Six's world famous records are important.

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The exclusive Super-Six motor adds no weight or size. Yet it adds 72% to power, and 80% to efficiency. It almost doubles endurance. It does this by converting to useful power the destructive force of vibration, which uncontrolled quickly undermines motor endurance.

That is why the Super-Six can go faster, farther and lasts longer.

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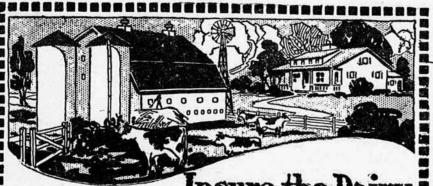
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Hudson Motor Car Company, Detroit

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Insure the Dairy against Udder Troubles

Do all of your cows have soft, pliable udders and clean, easy-milking teats? If not, you are passing up valuable milk-income which you might just as well have.

The big dairymen-the successful cow-owners-know that the cow's milk-making organ must be healthy inside and out, or an immediate milk loss is inevitable.

Bag Balm is the "little guardian of the udder"—a soothing, healing ointment in a liberal package, just right for stable use. Its penetrating quality reaches promptly and relieves any internal congestion or inflammation. Caked Bag, Cow Pox, Bunches, Chap-ping—any irritated or abnormal condition of the tissues is almost instantly reduced by application of Bag Balm. Makes the udden surface and teats clean, smooth and easy to milk.



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TILE SILOS

When writing advertisers mention this paper

When Cows Should Freshen

Dairymen Must Consider Plans for Larger Profits

BY C. O. LEVINE

S PRING fresh cows yield most of Then when grass comes in the spring, their milk when low prices for they can be weaned and turned out to dairy products prevail, and at a pasture without any check in growth time of the year when the average accompanying the weaning period. farmer is busy with his crops. On the It is our experience that dry f other hand, fall fresh cows give a rather than grass, should be fed large supply of milk during the winter, the first six months, because grass, and when the cows are turned out on pasture in the spring, the milk flow is given a stimulus which prolongs the lactation period, and increases the total amount of milk produced.

Fall Calving is Best

The season of freshening has considerable of influence on economy in the dairy industry. Fall freshening means greater and more economic pro-duction of milk, better and cheaper raised calves, and a minimum of expensive labor.

Most dairymen prefer to have their heifers come into milk when about 2 years old, and a heifer born in the fall is ready to begin giving milk when prices for dairy products are the highest.

ically obtained in the summer on grass

It is our experience that dry feed, rather than grass, should be fed for the first six months, because grass, es-necially the watery endogramsthe head pecially the watery spring growth, has the tendency to scour young milk-fed calves. If this tendency to scour can be prevented, gain on hay or grass for the first six months is about the same, other conditions being equal. However, for the second six months, grass gives much better results than dry hay. This again gives the fall calf an advantage over the spring calf.

The disadvantages of winter care in cold weather are more than offset by hot weather and annoyance caused by flies experienced by the spring and summer calf. The little shed room re-quired by fall calves can readily be provided.

Freshening Periods Should Vary

In instances where the dairy has a For the cow herself, as well as for contract to sell milk in certain amounts the highest production of milk, it is uniformly throut the year, it will be best that she should freshen in the necessary to have some of the cows fall. The first few weeks after calv- freshen at different seasons of the ing is a severe drain on the fat stored year. However, if butterfat in the in the body of the cow, and she should form of cream is the chief product be in a condition to meet this demand sold, the attempt should be made to or her health will be impaired, and get as many as possible to freshen in the milk flow lessened. The necessary the fall, so as to get the benefit of the store of body fat that a cow needs at high prices paid for butterfat during freshening time can be more econom- late fall and winter months.

In case it is desired to prepare anithan during the winter on expensive mals for shows, the spring calf natwhen the calves are raised by hand, sized herd, there will always be some as they usually are in a dairy, the ad-vantages are on the side of fall fresh-which show animals can be selected. ening. Bucket-fed calves require con-siderable attention, especially during frequently do not breed for several the first few weeks when a little ir-months after calving, which results in regularity in the feed so easily upsets late winter or spring calves. The at-the digestion. This attention can be tempt should be made to get as many more readily given during the fall and as possible to freshen in the fall, or winter months when other farm work early winter. In most dairies, breed-ing in December Langer Langer is not so pressing. For the first few months, the calves results in calves being dropped at a can be kept growing nicely on skim-milk and a little mixed hay and grains. greatest profit to the dairy.

Kansas Disease Fight Lags

More Federal Money Needed for Accredited Herds BY G. C. WHEELER

HERE are now 24 herds of cattle reduced force he must of necessity con-Bureau of Animal Industry of the even the breeders are clamoring for United States Department of Agricul- it. ture is willing officially to declare "It is very fortunate that we are these herds free from tuberculosis, prevented from outlining a program "We have on our list 133 herds which for handling approximately twice the be sent to market and paid for from other states. spector cannot make the necessary tests.

Two Veterinarians Transferred

At the present time there are three veterinarians working under the direction of Doctor Graefe and one from the United States Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's office. Two government men were transferred to other lines of work February 1, because the funds for the tuberculosis eradication work were exhausted. Of the 133 herds due for re-test, up to July 1, 64

I in Kansas on the government ac- fine his work to re-testing herds. credited list, which means that the Work in new herds cannot be touched,

we are obligated to test before July work we are now doing in the state," 1," said Dr. Henry M. Graefe, Fed- said Doctor Graefe. "In view of the eral Inspector in charge, in response fact that dairying in this state is be-to an inquiry as to the progress being coming more extensive, it is important made in the campaign to eradicate tu- that this work be carried on to the berculosis from the herds of the state. fullest extent possible to prevent the This work is being greatly retarded spread of tuberculosis resulting from thru lack of funds. In the accredited the importation of purebred dairy catherd work breeders voluntarily con- the from the older dairy districts of tract with the Bureau of Animal In- Eastern states where this disease is dustry and the Kansas Livestock Sani- very prevalent. The percentage of tu-tary Commission to submit their herds berculosis is much greater in the to regular tests, reacting animals to breeds being largely imported from be sent to market and paid for from other states. We are finding about 11 We are finding about 11 federal and county funds. Recogniz- per cent of tuberculosis in the Holstein ing the value of having their herds on herds tested and only about 3 per cent the government list, so many breeders among Jerseys. Both are dairy breeds are asking for this work that the in- and equally susceptible to the disease, but there has been a rapid importation of Holstein cattle from New York, Illinois, Wisconsin and other states, and in most instances we trace the tuberculosis in Kansas herds to these imported cattle. There are very few Jerseys being brought in, hence the low percentage of reacting animals being found in Jersey herds of the state.

"We cannot criticize breeders for importing stock affected with tuberculosis, but dairymen should be cautioned to take greater care in determining the health status of the animals purwill go on the accredited list if they chased. Frequent injections of tuberpass successfully. Doctor Graefe has culin increases the tolerance of the on file contracts for testing 114 herds animal for the product, and there are which he has been unable to test up many instances where animals are to the present time. With the present (Continued on Page 38.)

Get the Brooder Ready Now

The Little Chicks Must be Kept Comfortable

BY H. L. KEMPSTER

ing the chicks. It is indeed poor policy the fact that in the spring when the to attempt to raise very many chicks birds spend a large portion of their unless artificial methods are used, time out of doors they need less hous-Brooders incur much less trouble. The ing space. The end used for brooding chicks are less wild and there is less has a separate yard so that the hens danger from the chicks being troubled are not permitted to run with the with lice. Then too the chicks can be chicks. The room is cleaned thoroly handled in larger numbers in one unit and disinfected. One cannot be too which also lessens the amount of labor, particular in doing a thoro job. The time and equipment. floor which is concrete is covered with time and equipment.

March 20, 1920.

groups of chicks handled consisted of small numbers, about 60 chicks being litter which is used be free from moldi-handled in one flock. Some people used ness. These molds will continue to dehandled in one flock. Some people used small out-door brooders but with only partial success. Considering the number of chicks accommodated the cost was great both from the standpoint of initial investment, upkeep and labor. On commercial poultry farms long brooder houses heated by hot water heating systems were used but the farmer was compelled to use the lamp brooders or use hens for brooding purposes.

Brooder Stoves Supplant Lamps

The most recent development in brooders is the use of the coal burning brooder stoves. These are small stoves covered with a round canopy which re-flects the heat down and keeps the floor of the brooder house warm. It is neither practicable nor wise to attempt to heat the entire room. These stoves are adapted to use by farmers as well as commercial farms. Hundreds of these stoves are being used on the farms and farmers are learning how easy it is to raise chicks by artificial methods.

Any sort of a building suitable for housing laying hens is suitable for brooding chicks by use of the coal stove. It must be well lighted, ventilated and be roomy. T. S. Townsley, extension poultryman for the University of Missouri, recently designed a brooder house adapted for the use of the coal stove. The house is 8 feet by 10 feet, has a gable roof with side walls 5 feet high. Two windows are placed in the south end, the tops of which are 5 feet high. Directly beneath the windows is an opening 15 inches wide and 28 inches long. This is covered with wire screen and muslin frames. A chick run entrance 8 inches by 28 inches is placed beneath one of these openings. On each side of the house is also placed windows for ad-ditional lighting and summer ventilation. The windows are six-light 8 by 10 inch panes. This house has a board floor that is the most satisfactory in small houses and which probably will be made portable. Such brooding houses have the advantage of being easily moved. In this way the chicks can be brooded near the farm house until they need comparatively little at-tention and can later be moved to more desirable places for summer and required at first so as to increase the fall. Chicks will grow better on fresh size of the enclosure as the chicks get ground and after June 1 will grow bet- older. Where the lap occurs the paper ter on cultivated soil than on grass runs. In summer they should, however, be provided with an abundance of shade which easily can be supplied by use of cultivated crops such as corn or orchards.

adopted the practice of using one end cord. of his laying house for brooding. His house which is 20 feet deep is divided stoves should be run depends upon the into 10 foot sections. In the spring

ITH the general use of incuba- just before the chicks are hatched the tors has come the necessity for laying hens are compelled to vacate using artificial methods of rear- this section. This is made possible by Ten years ago poultrymen were a thin layer of sand and on top of the obliged to use small lamp brooders. The sand is placed an inch layer of clean clover chaff. It is important that any velop in the lungs of the chick, causing diarrhea and heavy mortality. Then the brooder stove is installed. Careful the brooder stove is installed. attention is given to see that every-thing is in good working order. Pipes are cleaned and new parts supplied if necessary.

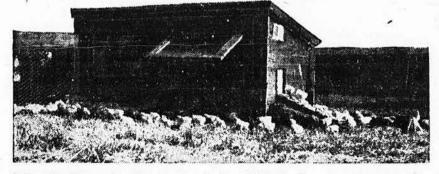
Getting the Brooder Ready

A few days before the brooder is needed it is warmed up and the ther-mostat which controls the drafts is regulated. This preliminary warming up is very necessary. It assures the poultryman that everything is all right. It also warms up the floor and dries out the house. Little chicks need to be kept dry and warm and are easily chilled. It pays to be prepared, for if the chicks are neglected it may result in disaster. There is always plenty to do at the very last, and an ounce of preparation may prove to be worth a pound of cure later. The water fountains should be cleaned and a sufficient number should be provided. One should remember that with the coal burning brooder stove more chicks are to be handled and make plans accordingly. The inexperienced should not plan on keeping too many chicks under one stove. In the colony brooder house described one should not keep more than 300 chicks. This should be the limit of any poultryman for one stove until he has profited by experience. If more than 300 are to be brooded under one stove it is well to provide a larger room such as 10 by 20.

Feeding trays made of boards 10 inches or a foot wide with sides an inch high should be used for feeding the first few days.

Arrangements should also be made to enclose the chicks so that they will not stray too far away from the heat and become chilled. Chicks have little intelligence and it requires some time before their instincts will cause them to return to the brooder when they desire heat. Some people use enclosures made of wire netting forming a circle around the canopy, the space between the netting and the canopy being about 10 inches. Another scheme is to make the enclosure of roofing paper cut in strips about a foot wide. The strips should be cut several feet longer than is can be fastened together with clothes The paper enclosure is better pins. than wire netting as it permits no direct drafts on the chicks. After a few days the chicks learn what to do when they become cool and will return One of my farmer friends has to the brooder stove of their own ac-

> temperature at which brooder (Continued on Page 47.)



A Brooder House for Rearing Incubator Chicks in Use on a Kansas Farm. It is Built Next to the Scratching Shed and is Convenient.



KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE

Kansas Disease Fight Lags

(Continued from Page 36.)

tested by conscientious veterinarians and passed. Later, after they have been in Kansas six months or more, they become susceptible to the action of the tuberculin and react to the test. The application of the tuberculin test is a very technical procedure and its reliability is very much lessened when a history of the animal tested cannot be obtained."

Federal Funds Reduced

Congress appropriated 1¹/₂ million dollars for the accredited herd work, but made the mistake of stipulating that 1 million of this fund should be available for indemnities only and the \$500,000 for administration. January 1, fully \$800,000 of the indemnity fund remained, but the administration fund was practically exhausted. Beef prices have been high and the salvage value of the animals sent to slaughter helped to reduce the expenditure of in-demnity money. Doctor Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, asked for 2 million dollars, the appro-priation to be undivided, and at a con-ference in Chicago last December at-tended by representatives of 12 lead-ing American cattle breeding associa-tions, resolutions were passed urging 1, fully \$800,000 of the indemnity fund tions, resolutions were passed urging Congress to appropriate 2½ million dollars.

The House Agricultural Committee The House Agricultural Committee has already passed on the part of the appropriation relating to tuberculosis in cattle. As sent to the Senate, it provides for \$1,300,000, of which \$100,-000 shall be immediately available. This cut in the appropriation for car-rying on this most important work has underbidly, here were been used to be undoubtedly been made because of the general demand for economy in appro-priation. This is most commendable, but money spent in wiping out this in-sidious disease might well be looked upon as an investment rather than an expenditure Competent expenditure. Competent authorities have estimated that the annual loss caused by tuberculosis, approximately 40 million dollars, could be reduced one-half during the next two years, if Congress would appropriate 2½ million dollars annually for the eradication of this disease.

As matters now stand in Kansas very little can be done to meet the devery little can be done to meet the de-mands of breeders for accredited herd work. About all Doctor Graefe can do is to take care of the herds al-ready on the list, and herds where first tests have been made. If breed-ers wish the tuberculosis fight to con-tinue they should urge upon their rep-resentatives in Congress, and particu-larly the Senate Committee on Agri-culture, of which Senator Capper is a member, the necessity for increased appropriations to carry on this im-portant work. portant work.

Prizes for Motor Car Letters

The editors of the Capper Farm Press wish to know exactly how farmers feel about their experiences with automobile and truck tires. To that end we offer three prizes for letters on this subject. Twenty dollars is the first prize; second, \$10; and the third, \$5. State whether you have a truck, mention its make and tonnage and state whether you use solid or pneumatic tires.

Letters should not exceed 800 words and all communications should reach us if possible by April 10. Address all communications to the Tire Letter Editor, Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Oregon Farmers Thank Capper

At Dayton, Ore., the other day the Yamhill County Union of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America met and resolved that it most heartily approved the efforts and endeavors of Senator Capper, of Kansas, in behalf of the farmers of the United States. Formal notice of this action was immediately sent to Senator Cap-per by President Barnett Roe and Secretary Thompson of the Yamhill County Union.

Many farmers think that the land in some other place is so much better than what they have that they must move. They usually never stop to think that if they would use the methods at home that they will have to use in the new

Service Stations

KANSAS

Mills Electric Co. 7 So. Walnut St. Hutchinson, Kan. Keele Electrical Co. 215 West 6th St. Topeka, Kan. Johnson Bros. Auto Supply Co. 208-10 So. Lawrence Ave. Wichita, Kan.

COLORADO The Gall Auto Specialty Co. 1322-32 Lincoln St. Denver, Colo. Cascade Auto Co. 115 North Cascade St. Colorado Springs, Colo. Winters Motor Co. 1115 Eighth Ave. Greeley, Colo. Knebel Auto Electric Service Sta. 114 West 2nd St. Pueblo, Colo.

Make Your Tractor Absolutely Reliable

To be a profitable investment, your tractor must be dependable and economical—always ready to do a big day's work without coaxing or delay. And since these qualities are determined by the ignition, you should be sure to have your tractor equipt with a Bosch High Tension Magneto.

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AMERICA'S SUPREME IGNITION SYSTEM

Saved 700 Chicks—Lost None Gentlemen: I am 63 years old and have been raising poultry since I was seventeen. I never had much trouble except with White Diarrhea and sometimes I have lost my entire incubator hatch with this dread disease. Five years ago, a friend told me what IO-WITE Chick Tonic had done for her so I sent for two 52c boxes and I want to say the result was wonderful. I raised 700 chicks that spring and did not lose one. I did not even have a droopy one in my flock. I have used Chick Tonic now for five years and would not be without it .- Mrs. H. E. Blythe, Unionville,_Mo.

Send No Money

Do you want to save YOUR little chicks? Just write Mr. Wight, saying, "I want to try Chick Tonic." He'll send you three 52c boxes. You pay the post-man \$1.00 and postage. The extra box is FREE. IOWITE Chick Tonic is ab-solutely guaranteed—your money back if not satisfied. Send to C. E. Wight, Dept. 171, Lamoni, Iowa

FACE POWDER A box containing of sone free and postpaid to all who send us only 10 conts for a 3-month's subscription to the Household, a magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly, contain-ing stories, fashions, fancy work and recipes. The Household, Dept. F.P.4, Topeka, Kan. When writing advertisers mention this paper. place, they might get as large returns.



Good Care of Chickens Brings Profits to Girls

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT Club Secretary

Speaking of girls winning breeders'

ord with this breed. The value of the

trio I offer will be at least \$30. I will be glad to send any information I can to help any girl interested in this breed of chickens."

Mrs. Mary Wheeler, R. 2, Hartford, Kan., has just written me that she will give a Single Comb Rhode Island

Red cockerel valued at \$5 to the girl

making the second best record with

still have stock for sale should write me about it. I have just received a

letter from Lillian Milburn of Eudora, Kan., saying that she has 16 White

counties where membership is complete

or nearing completion. Here are the

leaders who have been selected up to the present time: Alma Bailey, Atchi-son county; Lenore Rosiska, Clay

Any girls of the club of 1919 who

this breed of chickens.

LATTER, clatter, rinse and splat- nothing but purebreds will find shelter ter! It's dishwashing time at there." my home in Northeast Missouri, Spe but while I'm planning something really tempting to prepare for my mother's next meal I'm also thinking prizes reminds me to tell you that offers for this year's club work are steadily coming. "I · have been much interested in of the Capper Poultry club girls, for the postman has just arrived with a big bunch of club letters which Mrs. your poultry club work," wrote W. P. Strole of Rosedale, Kan. "It is a good boost for purebred poultry. The breed that I consider the best on carth ought Ellis has forwarded to me, as well as a fine one from her telling about a lot of things that have happened since I to be represented among the prizes, so I propose to offer a trio of my 'Real Red' Single Comb Rhode Island left Topeka.

March 20, 1920.

You who have written to me lately bave received letters from Mrs. Ellis informing you that I was called home Reds to the girl making the best recby my mother's illness. I know, too, that you have inquired about her. She is getting along very nicely but isn't gaining strength as rapidly as I had hoped she would. But you know what I have told you about your chickens-



Ruth Stone, Rice County

good care spells success. The same theory works with human ills, if the good care is given in time and long enough.

There are so many things that I want to talk to you about. To begin with, there's the form letter about baby chicks which I sent out to all club members. Kindly read it carefully and follow the instructions as your chicks grow from week to week. Also put into practice any other good ad-vice about the care of chicks which you read in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, bulletins or poultry journals. In so doing you'll be helping in three ways: putting Kansas in the front ranks as a poultry state, increasing food production and earning profits for yourself.

Here's a portion of a good letter from Gertrude Brazil of Eudora, which tells about a part of her success:

"I have been doing fine with my chickens. 1 sold \$29 worth at home one day last week and received an order for a cockerel thru the mail the same day. My chickens are bringing me more than I had recorded in my profit when I sent in my annual re port to you. I always enclose a stamp when I ship chickens and request my customers to let me hear how they reached their destination and assure them that I wish to know how well suited they are. All of my customers this year have expressed themselves as being well pleased. I tell you those letters make me feel that I have some-thing that is being appreciated. That trio of chickens I won as a prize cer-tain'y is fine. I think Mr. Bourne must have selected the best he had. Mamma said they are worth \$12 she thinks. Mr. Bourne said he is interested in seeing young people start with purebreds. And I assure you the lesson I have had in the work has caused me firmly to decide that if my home is on a farm when I am grown,

county; Esther Teasley, Cloud; Edith Grover, Coffey; Mabel Hodges, Crawford; Gertrude Patton, Dickinson; Anna Greenwood, Greenwood; Violet Booth, Jackson; Helen Andrew, Johnson; Beth Beckey, Leavenworth; Elva Howerton, Linn; Blanche Ewald, Marshall; Bessie Taylor, Reno; Ruth Stone, Rice; Alice Hansen, Rooks.

That county leaders appreciate the honor bestowed upon them in being chosen for this office by their team mates and the state secretary is evi-denced by the good letters I am receiv-

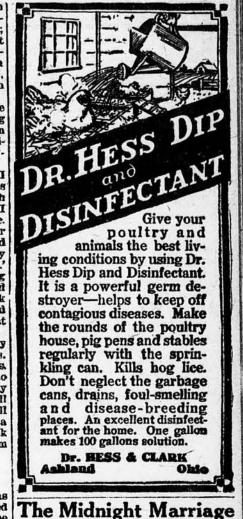
ing from them. "When your letter came telling me I had been chosen county leader I was almost knocked speechless," wrote Ruth Stone. "I am going to do my best. I wrote to all of the girls at a distance. I know all but one of them. I told her something about myself so she would have some idea what I look like. My personal motto as a leader is 'Others.' I have a pin about % of an inch long in blue, white and gold with the word 'Others' on it in white on a blue back ground and at each end of the word is a gold star. I am going to wear it to avery meeting" to every meeting."

The picture which I'm using today will show you how Ruth really looks.

She is wearing her graduating dress. "I wish to thank you and the Reno county girls for choosing me for county leader," wrote Bessie Taylor. "I will try to live up to the honor and do all I can to make the Reno county club a success. I don't want the girls to think they are not as much leader as I am for they are."

Spraying Costs

The extension division of the Kansas Plymouth Rock pullets and one cock-erel to sell. Leaders have been appointed in the Cost of Spraying 100 Average Apple Trees. Every orchard owner in Kansas should have a copy. This and other helpful information on spraying will be sent free on application to the di-vision.



80 . 39

A fascinating tale of love and romance; thrilling scenes; startling climaxes. To quickly introduce our popular monthly mag-szine, the Household, containing from 20 to 22 pages of short stories, serials and special departments we will send this book free with a 3-months subscription to the Household at 10 gents. Address The Household, Dept.MM.2, Topeka, Kan.





The Cause of White Diarrhea White Diarrhea is caused by the bacillus Bacterium Pullorum transmitted through the yolk. There is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. The germs multiply very rapidly and one infected chick may infect the entire brood. The germs can be killed by the use of preventives. Intestinal Antiseptics to kill the germs should be given as soon as the chicks are out of the shell. It is much easier to prevent than it is to cure.

How to Prevent White Diarrhea Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 48, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 63c packages, raised 800 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.-Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Ia.

Don't Wait

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send 63c for box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 48, Waterloo, Ia.



The Grain Market Report

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

must consider sentiment, and the passing of the government minimum price els. will doubtless wield bearish pressure on prices in this manner. The sharp break in prices from the high point of \$3.08 a bushel in Kansas City in the forepart of January was attributed in a measure to bearish sentiment resulting from warnings of the approaching expiration of the guarantee.

Car Shortage a Limiting Factor

While April and May appear the most opportune time for the sale of wheat in Kansas City, producers should begin making preparations before this time is actually at hand. Scarcity of cars may become acute about the time the country desires to unload its wheat, and, while prices may be highest at that time, forced carryover into the new crop may result from inability to obtain railroad equipment. In this connection, it is significant to note that the United States Grain Corporation will not pay the government price for wheat in farmers' hands after May 31, tho the growers may have made every effort possible to dispose of the grain.

of Agriculture showed record farm reserves of wheat in Kansas, 36.240,000 bushels, compared with only 4.080.000 bushels a year ago, and 3,635,000 two years ago. The farm reserves of wheat in the entire United States were esti-mated at 165,539,000 bushels, compared with 128,703,000 bushels a year ago, and 107,745,000 bushels on March 1 of 1918. The largest holdings of wheat \$51. on farms March 1 were reported in

1916 at 244,448,000 bushels. Declines of as much as 12 cents a bushel were recorded on hard winter and dark hard wheat last week, the market closing around 4 to 6 cents lower generally. The better grades of red wheat were 1 to 2 cents lower, while the cheaper offerings scored an advance of 3 to 6 cents.

The Corn Situation

1,893 million bushels disappeared dur- of \$23. The country is eager to dis-ing the period from November 1 to pose of surplus holdings before the ap-March 1, the largest in the history of proach of the grazing season.

Trade in Stock Cows

The Livestock Markets

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

cattle are \$3 to \$4 a hundred- ried for a longer period and grown out weight lower than a year ago, in the event of declining prices. Fair

C URRENT wheat values, reflecting the trade. The present stocks on farms a premium of as much as 50 amount to 1,093 milion bushels, com-cents a bushel over the basic pared with 855 million bushels a year prices, indicate that the market is ago. In view of the enormous distri-not dependent in any way on the guaranteed minimum, this merely pre-vailing in fact. The trade, however, remainder of the crop year. The Kan-must consider sortiment and the next. sas corn reserves are 19,421,000 bush-

> In the past week carlots of corn rose 2 to 6 cents a bushel, closing at a range of \$1.40 to \$1.52, tho the fancy grades of milling corn fell off about 1 cent, owing to reduced demand. In the speculative market gains of 5 to 7 cents a bushel occurred.

> Fluctuations in the oats market were narrow, tending very slightly upward, the speculative trade closing with fractional net changes and carlots unchanged to 2 cents higher. With re-serves of oats only 423 million bushels, compared with 598 million bushels a year ago and 606 million bushels two years ago, the strong position of the market can hardly be disputed. Consumption of oats in recent months has averaged 150 million bushels a month, and on this basis the present farm reserves are insufficient for requirements.

Bran and Shorts

Bran and shorts occupied a spectacular position in feed markets the past week. From a level of around \$40 a ton scarcely a month ago prices have The March report of the Department advanced to a top of \$47 a ton for Agriculture showed record farm re- spot or prompt shipment in Kansas erves of wheat in Kansas, 36,240,000 City. With the exception of the period immediately following the removal of the government maximum prices on bran, the current market is the highest in history. Bran for April shipment is around \$44, and for May \$41 to \$42. Gray shorts command \$52 to \$53 a ton, and brown shorts \$49 to

Strength, temporary at least, has developed in the alfalfa market, and a firm tone marks the trade in prairie and tame hay. The movement has slackened as a result of snows in the West, tighter car situation and the approach of spring work in the country. Demand from the East and Southeast is active, and liberal sales are being made in surrounding sections. Alfalfa has regained about \$2 of the recent The Corn Situation The government report on farm re-serves of corn showed that a total of to \$31, and prairie is seling at a top 1,893 million bushels disappeared dur-of \$23. The country is eager to dis-

ruled between \$7.50 to \$10.50 on me-dium to good grades. Canners con-

tinued as low as \$4.25. Veal calves again sold up to \$15.50. Yearling and

baby beef offerings were in better de-

mand, selling between \$11.75 and \$13. Heifers were quoted from \$7.25 to \$13.

pork trade, are the most popular on

markets, commanding sharp premiums over heavy weights. At Kansas City

(Continued on Page 42.)

Hogs weighing 170 to 200 pounds,





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The Household, Dept. 11, Topeka, Kan. Enclosed find 25 cents for which please send me The Household for the term of one year and mail the 24 Novels free and postpaid.

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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE



The Dads are in the Game—Watch 'Em BY EARLE H. WHITMAN Club Manager

definitely the cost of farm prod- in your county and in the state, the ucts are one of the biggest needs of club manager at Topeka, and meet farmers today? A manufacturer, a important of all, Arthur Capper, who merchant, a contractor or any other made our club possible, are watching business man can give you exact infor- to see how you'll stand the test of your mation on his cost of production. Exceedingly few farmers are able to do so. That's just one place where boys who get the record keeping habit thru mem-bership in the Capper Pig club are going to benefit in the future from their present work.

But wide-awake, ambitious Kansas boys aren't satisfied to keep records on only one sow and her litter. They want "dad" to get into the game, and "dad" is becoming convinced more and more that it's the thing to do. Noth-



F. B. and Edward Slade, Father-Son Winners in 1919.

ing has pleased the club manager recently more than the way club dads have lined up for work in the father and son department, the work of which consists of keeping records on the farm herd. Recent additions have been numerous, and because we're one big family and desire to become acquainted all over the state, I'll give the names of these progressive men and their sons.

Every section of the state is represented. In addition to those named several weeks ago, A. Madsen and his boy, Howard, are ready to show where Rawlins stands; C. A. Stone of Rice county has entered his farm herd in the contest in partnership with a neighbor Capper Pig club boy, Herbert Hays; down in Coffey-county two dads -D. F. Gillispie and Sam Kaufman-are in line with their boys, Lloyd and Ben; Dean and Edwin Snyder have put Pottawatomic county in the race, for the third year; G. W. and George Hagerman represent Stafford county; C. A. and Paul Knepper, Jackson county; M. H. and Gilbert Wagaman, Morton county - Mott S. and Hong Morton county; Matt S. and Henry Jones, Finney county; N. M. and Lee Sanders, Anderson; D. C. and Arthur Eckel, Lyon county; J. C. and Ernest Phipps, Ness county; and Mark T. and Anthony Bailey, Osage county. And perhaps I've not mentioned in a previous story that two veterans, J. C. Stewart of Lyon county and W. A. An-drew of Johnson county, with Harvey and Merlyn, are back in the game. Some list, isn't it? Here's wishing

the verv ners every pair success, and if they don't win a prize in the contest, they will have gained that during the contest which will be of more value than a check from Arthur Capper. Did you ask whether these boys are proud of the opportunity to go thru a year's contest work with "dad," helping in taking care of the farm herd, and feel all the time that they have a real interest in the task? We'll say they are, and if you still remain unconvinced, ask the boys themselves.

From now until farrowing season is past will be the time to learn what kind of stuff club members are made of. Luck can't always come the way of every one of us, you know, so when your contest sow doesn't farrow as many pigs as you had set your heart on having, or perhaps lays on a couple of

ID YOU ever stop to think that the best ones, or something else goes accurate records which would tell wrong, remember that your teammates pep. Will you be a "quitter," or will you stick to the game? Here's how Paul Baker of Logan county takes a little hard luck:

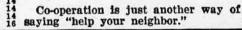
"My gilt was supposed to farrow March 1, but we have decided she has lost her pigs. This was a disappoint-ment to me, but I will have her **bwed** right away so she will farrow in June or July, altho I don't suppose I'll have much of a chance at the prizes."

When the last recommendations for 1920 are in, I hope to be able to announce several complete counties. Just now the Cloud county team has a full With the record that county lineup. has already, better keep your eye on this hustling bunch: Name and Address Age

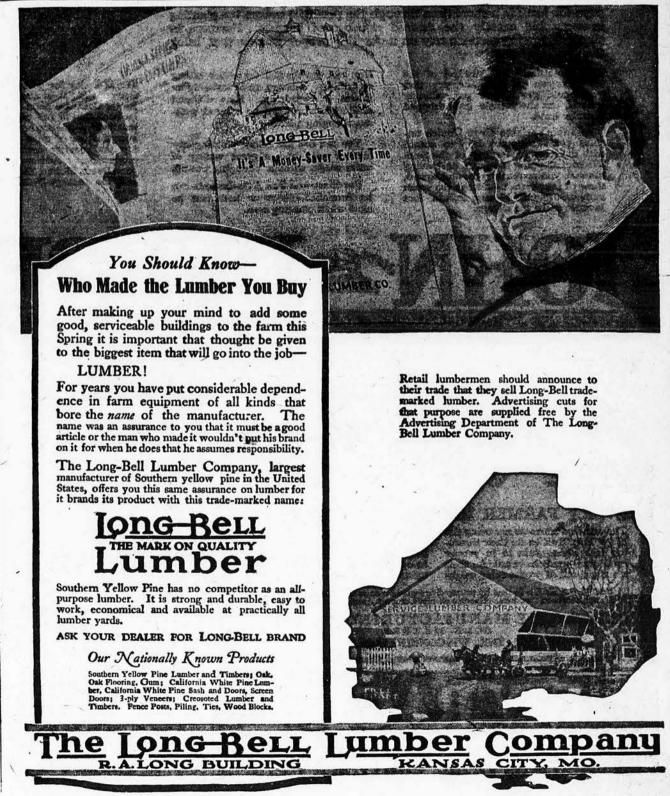
Has your sow farrowed yet? That's \$1995 Buys 140-Egg the important question that you ask the important question that you ask nowadays when you meet a pig club boy. And that's the question the club manager would like to be able to ask every member. Just consider he's asked it in this story, and remember to sit down and write about your luck as soon as your sow farrows. Let's see what county will report the largest litter, and the largest total number of pigs.

Breeding 100 Per Cent

The breeding possibilities resulting from the great care taken especially by dairymen in the study of producing merit in the ancestral lines of breeding merit in the ancestral lines of breeding animals could not provide a more per-fect example than the record of the Jersey bull, Fauvic's Prince. Tho now 8 years old and the winner of many championships in the show ring, but 12 of his daughters have fresh-ened to date. All of these daughters have been officially tested, their average age at the beginning of their test being 25 months. Each of the daughters has qualified for the reg-ister of merit. The highest record is that of Princers Voils with 11 206 6 that of Princess Xenia with 11,396.6 pounds milk and 687.21 pounds butterfat. The lowest milk record butterfat. The lowest milk record was 6717.9 pounds milk containing 482.49 pounds fat and the lowest fat record was 457.13 pounds fat contained in 7683.4 pounds milk. The fact that every one of Fauvic Prince's helfers has made a creditable record is full proof of the value of careful study of ancestry.







A141

What the Corn Planter Does is Final

A N inaccurate planter covers up its mistakes. You don't see them up and hills with too few or too many stalks show you where the planter failed to drop properly. Then it is too late to remedy the mistakes. You cultivate the crop, harvest it—and get a smaller profit than you should, all because of an inaccurate planter. Buy the planter that assures accuracy.

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pays for itself in a short time through the profits it makes by planting in every hill exactly the desired number of kernels. Farmers in all corn-growing sections rely on it for the proper stands that bring the extra bushels.

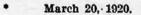
The "Counting Out" Method of the 999 gives you the same accuracy that you would get if you painstakingly counted out the kernels and dropped them by hand.

42

And the Variable Drop Device enables you to vary the drop to accord with the varying fertility of the field. Without stopping the team or leaving the seat, you can change the drop to two, three or four kernels—always the exact number desired. Merely shift a foot lever to make the change. You can use the 999 for either hilling or drilling. Change made instantly by means of foot lever. Nine different drilling distances can be secured without changing plates.

You can use the 999 for planting any kind of corn, and a great variety of other seeds, without changing cut-off.

Fertilizer and Pea Attachments can be furnished—either or both can be used when planting corn. Write Today for your free copy of "More and Better Corn"—a popular book that is full of practical information on every feature of quantity and quality corn production. Address John Deere, Moline, III. Ask for package **P-411**.



Karakuls—A Profitable Sheep BY ANNIE M. NUNN

BI ANNIE M. NUNI

If you are going to raise sheep at all, why not raise good ones? The outlay in establishing a flock is greater, of course, than it is with a flock of inferior ones, but this should be of small consideration in view of the great difference in returns from the two flocks.

when Charles Goodnight of Goodnight, Tex., began raising high-grade Karakuls, they were the only ones in that part of the country, and breeders looked askance at them, but now that they have seen the thing tried out, they are thoroly convinced that Karakuls are a practicable proposition and are keeping them on their ranches. Mr. Goodnight's foundation steck consisted of full-blood Karakul rams and Shropshire ewes. In regard to the results of this cross Mr. Goodnight has to say: "In the Karakul hybrid, we have a sheep that is as hardy as its Karakul progenitor—the hardiest of all sheep. I have shipped them to various climates, and they have done well, without an exception. "They shear about 7 pounds, and since the wool is very light—it carries no grease—the Karakuls yield more wool than the ordinary sheep and are

"They shear about 7 pounds, and since the wool is very light—it carries no grease—the Karakuls yield more wool than the ordinary sheep and are larger, weighing as high as 300 pounds. By analysis, their meat is clear of fiber; hence it does not get tough like other mutton and has a much better flavor, in fact it is delicious.

"The skin of the three-quarter-blood lamb, skinned at 2 days old will bring from \$3 to \$15 on the New York market.

"I have made a great effort to obtain the history of the Karakul or Persian sheep—so far as I can ascertain they are the same—but with scant success. I know of but two importations and this scarcity makes the full bloods very expensive. They cost from \$1,000 to \$1,200. "In the language of the people of

"In the language of the people of Asia Minor, where these sheep come from, the word Karakul means black lick. The name of the sheep probably came from that."

- Mr. Goodnight, a Texas pioneer and stockman is probably better known than any living Texan, owing to his splendid work in helping to perpetuate the buffalo, and in creating the famous hybrid, known as the catalo, which is a cross between the buffalo and black Polled Angus cattle.

The Goodnight ranch is visited yearly, by hundreds of people and with good reason; for this ranch with its 200 head of native buffaloes, its 40 head of cataloes, its 400 head of highgrade Karakul sheep, is one of the most unique ranches in the world.

The Livestock Markets

(Continued from Page 40.)

\$15.25, while hogs weighing 260 to 300 pounds brought only \$13.75 to \$14.25. The manner in which packer buyers are competing for the light hogs indicates that further advances will be witnessed in prices.

Iowa and Illinois are seeking more stock hogs in the Southwest. The offerings are light, and prices have advanced to a top of \$15.60. The sales of stock hogs at Kansas City last week were largely at \$12.50 to \$15.60, the latter price showing a premium of 25 cents over the top for fat hogs.

Encouragement for bullishness is not to be found in the manner in which packers are absorbing sheep and lambs. Prices were mostly unchanged in Kansas City last week, with lambs up to \$19.10 and the bulk of sales of good grades at \$18.25 to \$18.75. Some fair to good fed lambs sold at \$17.50 to \$18. Light lambs command a premium, for they can be sold to the public at this season as "fancy spring lamb". Fed ewes are quoted up to \$14. Feeding lambs range from \$16.50 to \$17.50. An easier tone is reported in the horse and mule market. It is still quite obvious that holders' of surplus mules suitable for immediate marketing are missing a wonderful opportunity to obtain extraordinary prices by refusing to sell at this time.

At Kansas City last week receipts showed little change in the case of cattle, hogs and sheep as compared with a year ago, while at the leading Western markets combined moderate decreases were the rule.



With the Capper Calf Club

Calves Two Months Old May be Entered

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN Club Manager

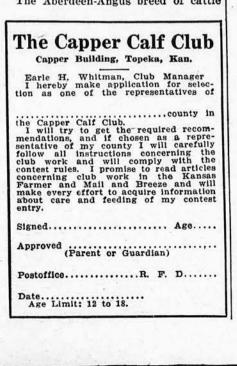
club manager's mind for some time, and after giving the matter careful consideration, I've decided that club members who cannot find calves that members who cannot that carves that will be one month old when entered sometime between April 1 and May 1, may enter animals of any age up to 2 months old. On first thought it might appear that the contestant en-tering the older animals would have an advantage over the one with the month-old calves, but age of entry will be taken into consideration when prizes are awarded.

This is the first change to be made in the Capper Calf club rules. If there are others which should be made, the matter will be taken care of. Let's discuss everything thoroly, and per-haps we can better the club we're going to work so hard to make success-Make any suggestions that may ful. occur to you.

What boy or girl is going to be the first to have a picture to use in the club story? Of course, you're going to be proud of your contest calves. Well, get someone to take a good, clear pic-ture of yourself and the calves and send it to the club manager. Let boys and girls in other counties know that you have a fine contest entry and are

out to win. Just think of it! Only 11 days until it will be too late to enroll in the Cap-per Calf club for 1920. We've got a fine club now, but there's room in nearly every Kansas county for boys and girls who have the right kind of ambition and pep. And you members who already are lined up, don't be sat-isfied just to be in the club, but get out and talk your friends into joining. If the names of the members in your county haven't been published in the club story, your team isn't complete. Let's see some especially strong pep in Ness and Pottawatomie counties. Each county has four members, and it will be a shame if one more boy or girl isn't added to each team. Then, there are Coffey, Dickinson, Jefferson, Linn and Reno counties with three members apiece. Come on, let's do some hustling. The application coupon will appear only once more. Clip it now and send it to the club manager. You'll get complete information and instructions by return mail and soon will be lined up for contest work with two fine calves of your very own.

How many club members favor black How many club members favor black cattle? Lots of folks do, and even if you admire some other kind more, you'll be interested in reading some-thing about the Aberdeen-Angus breed. Of course, the Galloways also are black, but we'll wait until another time to study them time to study them. The Aberdeen-Angus breed of cattle



RE CAPPER Calf club members was developed in Scotland, getting its A finding it difficult to get contest name from two Scottish counties. Its calves of the proper age? Would origin is very obscure. The breed it make the task easier if the rules was improved to a great extent in the were changed so that calves as old as Eighteenth Century by Scottish breed-2 months could be entered? Ers. To a Kansas man belongs the task easier in the beau in the beau of first importing Abardeen Ar make the task easier if the rules was improved to a great extent in the ere changed so that calves as old as months could be entered? Eighteenth Century by Scottish breed-ers. To a Kansas man belongs the These questions have been in the honor of first importing Aberdeen-An-ub manager's mind for some time, gus cattle into the United States. and after giving the matter careful George Grant of Victoria, Kan., brought onsideration, I've decided that club three bulls to America in 1873, ex-embers who cannot find calves that hibiting two of them at the Kansas ill be one month old when entered State Fair.

In color, the Aberdeen-Angus is solid black almost without exception. The head is hornless, broad and short; the

Steer Prices in the Southwest

A summary of reports received from 34 shipping points in the Southwest range country gives the following prices being offered for cattle for prices being offered for cattle for spring delivery: Steer calves \$35 to \$45; yearlings \$45 to \$50; 2-year-olds \$50 to \$75; 3 and 4 year olds \$85 to \$90; dry cows \$70 to \$75. Fifteen of the above points reported sales total-ing the following averages: 282 calves at an average of \$41.75; 5,040 year-lings at \$47.46; 1647 twos at \$62.75; 2.050.2 and 4 year olds at \$72.45; 5.568 3.050 3 and 4 year olds at \$74.45; 5,563 dry cows at \$68.08. The top price on calves was \$47.50 paid for 80 head of steer calves and \$150 paid for 225 bull calves. Two thousand five hundred yearlings sold in one bunch at the top price of \$50 a round. Four hundred 2 year olds averaging 663 pounds sold at \$11.50 a hundredweight, making the at \$11.50 a hundred weight, making the top 2-year-old average of \$76.25. One hundred and twenty-five aged steers sold at \$100. Eighty-five dollars was the top price for dry cows being paid for a lot of 118 head. Twenty-two to the broad and well covered shoulder. points reported the estimated number of The body is broad and deep, and the steers for sale, totaling 289,000. These loin is nicely rounded. In weight this are mostly 2 year olds, very few aged breed ranks high. Aberdeen-Angus or yearling steers being on hand. All cows are very fair milkers, altho not points were unanimous in reporting a exceptionally good. For many years good demand, extensive trade in dry this breed has been at the front as a cows, good prospects for a big 1920 calf



F. WYATT MFG. CO., 902N.

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They prevent slipping and skidding. No car is safe without them. It is next to impossible to drive on slippery, muddy country roads unless the wheels are equipped with Weed Tire Chains.

Weed Tire Chains have proved to be the greatest advantage to the Farmermore than to any other class of motorist. The Farmer owns a car not only for the pleasure he gets out of it but more because of the saving of time in going to town and in getting from one place to another.

Getting "stalled" in the mud, waiting for some one to haul you out means waste of time and aggravating annoyance. All this can be avoided by the use of Weed Tire Chains.

Every Farmer needs Weed Tire Chains -he ought to carry them-always. His safety-the car's safety-the safety of the people he meets on the road demand it.

Weed Tire Chains are made of the best steel, electrically welded and tested. Easily attached. They do not injure tires because they "creep", that is continually shift backwards around the tire and thus do not come in contact with the tread at the same place at any two revolutions of the wheel.



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WANTED-MARRIED MAN FOR GEN-eral farm work, steady employment. A. N. Stark, Preston, Kan. HALF-TIME WORK ON FARM WANTED. Five hours per day or can milk and chore. I. N. Farr, Stockton, Kan. MEN WANTED-RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS \$110 a month. List positions free. Frank-lin Institute, Department R15, Rochester, New York.

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Neb. RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS NEEDED, \$1,300-\$2,00. Work 15 days monthly, paid full time, travel free. Hotel allowance. No ex-perience required. Write Ozment, 167, St. Louiz.

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Pickering Farm, Beiton, Mo. WOULD YOU LIKE TO STUDY LAW IN your spare moments? I have a splendid opportunity to offer you. Send me your name and address right now. C. F. Dunlap, 3654 Manhattan Building, Chicago. RAILWAY TRAFFIC INSPECTORS, SPLEN-did pay and expenses. Travel if desired; unlimited advancement, No age limit. Three months home study. Situation arranged. Prepare for permanent position. Write for booklet C. M. 17. Standard Business Train-ing Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME-IT

ing Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. 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, Cir-culation Manager, Capper Publications, To-peka, Kan.

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AGENTS WANTED MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS AND AUTO washers one Saturday. Profits, \$2.50 each. Square deal. Particulars free. Rusler Co., Johnstown, O. WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY AND furnish rig and expenses to introduce guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Big-ler Co., X 608, Springfield, III. AGENTS-\$100 WEEKLY. AUTOMOBILE owners everywhere wild with enthusiasm. Marvelous invention doubles power, mileage, efficiency. Saves ten times its cost. Sensa-tional sales everywhere. Territory going like wildfire. \$26 sample outfit and Ford car free. Write quick. L. Ballwey, Department 283, Louisville, Ky.

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SALESMEN AND RETAILERS WANTED to sell Ducommon's Victory plant spur, a plant stimulant. Fast solling proposition. We can't use you unless you are worth \$60 to \$80 per week and expenses. Write to Ducommon Bros., Lawrence, Kansas.

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CARLOAD OF GOOD HEDGET POSTS. W. A. Ward, Minneapôlis, Kan.
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SILO. 220-TON GALVANIZED STEEL. Priced to seil. Mrs. T. C. Conklin, Mul-vane, Kan.
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WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES ON cedar posts. Pay after unloading. J. B. Overton, Sagle, Idaho.
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ONE PAIR USED PLOW HARNESS IN good condition, \$20. Good buggy with good top, wide seat, \$20. Will sell together or separately. Henry Voth, Goessel, Kan., Route 2.

Houte 2. BANKRUPT FACTORY CLOSING OUT stock forks and shovels, 72c each. Hay forks, bundle forks, manure forks, round pointed shovels, dirt shovels, spades, long post hole digging spades, one of each, 7 for \$5. Express prepaid. Free literature show-ing picture of tools. Prosess Manufacturing Corporation, Salina, Kan.

MACHINERY.

MACHINEBY. 18 H. P. ADVANCE COMPOUND ENGINE and 32-54 Case steel separator for sale. C. H. Sawyer, Mollne, Kan. FIFTY HORSE CHARTER KEROSENE stationary engine, for sale. Lester Briden-stine, Route A. Marlenthal, Kan. FOR SALE-ONE 16 H. P. CROSS-COM-pound engine, 30-inch separator, in good condition, priced to sell. C. A. Simon, Ottawa, Kan. 20H. P. INTERNATIONAL ENGINE FOR sale. Has not had total use of over 30 days. All right but do not need it longer. Will take \$\$50. New will cost more than four times as much. D. W. Stone, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

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FOR SALE-MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRAC-tor, Price \$600. Selling reason, have two. Cor. R. Friesen, Meade, Kan. CASE 20-40 and 30-50 TRACTORS FOR sale. Also two steel Case separators; two Garden City feeders. W. A. Stitt, Quenemo, Kan.

Garden City feeders. W. A. Stitt, Quenemo, Kan.
FOR SALE—ONE BIG FOUR 30x60 TRAC-tor and Avery separator in good running order. Price \$1,500. Frank Wohler, Route 1, Waterville, Kan.
ONE 22-45 H. P. TWO CYLINDER INTER-national Titan tractor; one 8-16 Mogul; one 7 disc Sanders engine plow, one 3-bot-tom 14 inch P and O tractor plow; one new Smith Make-A-Tractor attachment. All practically new and for sale less than half price. John Wieser, Nashville, Kans.
15-30 AULTMAN-TAYLOR TRACTOR, FOR sale, used 3 days, \$1,600. Aultman-Taylor threshing rig, 25 steam engine, 36-56 sep-arator, \$450, good condition. Rumely 18-35, 16-30 engines; 36-60 separator. Priced to sell. Abliene Tractor and Truck Co., Abi-lene, Kan.

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STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP BY E. C. CHILDERS, OF Strawn, Coffey County, Kansas, on the 23rd day of December, 1919, one black sow, weight 190 pounds. Ed. A. Gilman, County Clerk.

Clerk. TAKEN UP BY BURTON LOTT. WHOSE residence is in Minneapolis, Kan., Route 2, on the 1st day of Septémber, 1919, one year-ling steer, red, with white face, medium size, having no marks or brands, appraised value \$20, and one three-year-old heifer, black and white, medium size, having no marks or brands, appraised value \$40. C. C. Davis, county clerk, Ottawa county.

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So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publish-ers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. Neither can we guarantee that fowls or baby elicks will be satisfactory because opinion warles as to value of poultry that is sold for more than market price. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

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EGGS, CHICKS, SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Your name plense. "Queen" incubators and brooders for sale. G. R. Mo-Clure, McPherson. Kan.
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ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50; hundred, \$8. Baby chicks, 18 cents, T. G. Fuhlmage, Rose, Kan. Woodson Co.
ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50; comb WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, single Comb WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, single Comb WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50; hundred, \$8. Baby chicks, 18 cents, T. G. Fuhlmage, Rose, Kan.
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tion guaranteed. C. E. Baldridge, Belleville, Kan.
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Fresh fertile eggs from selected layers, Imported 291 egg cockerel bred by Tom Barron heads my yard. Eggs, \$3 per 15, Utility flock \$8 per 100. J. T. Bates, Spring Hill, Kan.
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golden auggets. 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6.50. Mrs.
golden auggets. 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6.50. Mrs.
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BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, PEN, \$1.50 PER
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BARRED ROCKS—PENS, PARK'S STRAIN, \$2 per 15; \$10, 100; range \$7.50, 100, Mrs.
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PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS FOR 12 years, Ergs, \$1.35 per 15, Parcel post paid. William Love, Partridge, Kan.
BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2 TO \$5 PER 15; \$8 per 100; both matings, Circular free.
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BUFF ROCK EGGS, PRIZE WINNING stock, 100, \$7; 50, \$4, Pens, \$5 setting.
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Trousdale, Kan, BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCH-ing, \$2 per 15; \$10 per 100. Farm flock, none better in Kansas. J. M. Clevenger, Route 7. Lawrence, Kan. OVERLOOK POULTRY FARM HAS THREE high class mated pens, also range flock, Mating list free. Cockerels and pullets, prices right. Charles Luengene, Box 149, Topeka, Kan.

14.4

SLEDD'S GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTONS, winners at Kansas State and Arkansas Valley Shows. Eggs from special matings, \$5, 15; range, \$2.50, 15. Earl Sledd, Lyons,

WHITE ORPINGTONS, THE GREAT ALLaround breed. Stock and eggs from Blue ribbon winners. Goodrich and Harper, 712 Topeka Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

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Topeka Avenue, Topeka, Kan. SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-erels, large boned, good even buff, true Orpington type. All choice birds, §3, §5 and §7.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Perry Higley, Cummings, Kan. S. C. B. ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCH-ing. Cockerels in use purchased direct from Owen's Farms. Golden Beit Specials. Prices, 15 for \$2.25; 30 for \$3.50; 50 for \$4.50; 100 for \$8. All range birds. Average weight cockerels 11 lbs. Dandy winter lay-ers. 75% fertility guaranteed if reported after 10th day test. Get your orders in early as I am always rushed. J. B. Sheri-dan, Carnelro, Kan. ous egg laying strain. Mated with cham-pion cockereis, \$2.50, 15; \$8, 100; \$15, 200, Also few exhibition pens. P. M. McCosh, Randolph, Kansas. W H I T E ROCK EGGS. GUARANTEED pure; \$2 per 15; \$5, 50; \$8, 100. Few cock-erels left, \$4 each; three for \$10. F. D. Webb, Sterling, Kan. BIG TYPE WHITE ROCKS. PRIZE WIN-ner strain, Fishel males direct. Eggs, \$8 per 100; \$5 per 60; \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Raymond, Kan. BARRED ROCKS. 31 YEARS EXCLUS-ively. 116 premiums, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City. Eggs, 15, \$5; 30, \$8. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan. PRIZE WINNING, THOMPSON'S RINGLET strain Barred Rocks. Pen eggs, 15, \$2. Plock, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

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OLD STRONG FLYING PIGEONS WANTED. 15c each delivered April 5th. Coops loaned free. The Copes. Topeka. Kan.

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PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCK SETTING eggs, \$2 setting of 15. Fine stock, H. E. Douglass, Burlington, Kan.

#### PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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BUFF ROCK EGGS. FLOYD SOUDERS, Cheney, Kan.
WHITE ROCK EGGS. FLOYD SOUDERS, Cheney, Kan.
WHITE ROCK EGGS. \$1.50, PREPAID. R. W. Cone, Rozel, Kan.
WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6 PER 100, NORA Lamaster, Hallowell, Kansas.
WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6 PER 100, NORA Lamaster, Hallowell, Kansas.
WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.50, I5; \$8, 100. Della Wood, Milan, Kan.
PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$1.50, I5; \$8, 100. Della Wood, Milan, Kan.
FISHEL STRAIN WHITE ROCK EGGS. H. C. Hays, Manhattan, Kans.
CHOICE WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$2, 15; \$10, 100. Mrs. Shaffer Elmont, Kan.
BUFF ROCK EGGS \$3.50 PER 50; \$6 PER 100. Nettle Holmes, Prescott, Kan.
THOROBRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50. Mrs. Thissen, Kingman, Kan.
BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, PULLETS, eggs. H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kan.
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BUFF ROCKS, PRIZE STRAIN. SETTING \$1.50. Mrs. Robert Hall, Neodesha, Kan.
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BUFF ROCKS, PRIZE STRAIN. SETTING \$1.50. Mrs. Robert Hall, Neodesha, Kans.
BUFF ROCKS, HELY LAYERS, \$2 setting. C. E. Gresser, Rossville, Kansas.
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BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50. SETTING, Mrs. Fred Smith, Route 6, Emporia, Kans.
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WEIGHER-LAYER BARRED ROCKS. Utility \$8, 100; pen \$5. \$7.50 setting, cock-erels, \$5 and up. C. F. Flokel, Earleton, Kan.
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BARRED ROCKS, \$0 PREMIUMS KANSAS City, Denver, Topeka, Salina, Manhattan, Clay Center, Eggs 15, \$7.50; 30, \$14, Mattle A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.
PRIZE WINNING "RINGLET" BARRED Rocks, Eggs mated pens, 15, \$5. Utility, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7. Day old chicks, 20c each. Mrs. C. N. Balley, Lyndon, Kans, COOK'S BARRED ROCKS, EGGS FROM one of the greatest winning and laying strains. \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 50; \$7 per 100, Send for circular, Chas. J. Cook, Marysville, Kan. Kan.
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THOMPSON'S RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. Heavy whiter layers. "Pen quality." eggs, 15, \$2; 30, \$3.75; 50, \$5.50; 100, \$16, \$16
Safe arrival guaranteed. Jno. T. Johnson, Mound City, Kan.
GINGLET BARRED ROCKS, HIGH GRADE Kan.

City, Kan. GINGLET BARRED ROCKS, HIGH GRADE Thompson hens headed by pure E. B. Thompson males. Eggs, \$7 per 100; \$4 for 50. Baby chicks, 20 cents each. Emma Mueller, Route 2. Box 15. Humboldt, Kan. ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL RINGLET Barred Plymouth Rocks. Trap nest rec-ord 208 to 268 eggs per year. \$5 per 15. Baby chicks 50 cents each. A. L. Hook, North Willow Poultry Ranch, Coffeyville, Kansas.

Kansas. WHITE ROCKS-WON AT RECENT AR-kansas Valley Show-grand champion cock, hen and cockerel; \$100 cup for best cock in the American class; \$75 cup for best hen; \$40 cup for best display; gold special for best white cockerel. Eggs from four grand pens that contain all my Arkan-sas Valley show and State fair winners at \$3, \$5; \$7.50, and \$10 per 15. or from my fine farm flock at \$8 per 100. Minnie Clark, Haven, Kansas.

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 QUALITY ROSE COMB REDS, MATING

 list free.
 John Paden, Burrton, Kan.

 ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 15, \$150; \$8 per

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 A. R. Hoffman, Haddam, Kansas.

 ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3 TO \$4

 each. Downie McGuire, Paradise, Kan.

 EGGS FROM PURE ROSE COMB REDS \$6

 hundred.
 Mary Shields. Barnes, Kan.

 ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 15, \$1.50; \$8

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 Mrs. Samuel Sheets, Madison, Kan.

 VERY DARK S. C. REDS, EGGS, 15; \$1.50; \$8

 THOROBRED ROSE COMB RED_COGS, 15; \$1.25;

 105, \$7.

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 Kan. THOROBRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 100, \$10; 15, \$2. Mrs. Monie Wittsell, Erie, Kan. SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, FIFTEEN, \$2: hundred, \$10. Mrs. Roger Sullivan, Effing-ham. Kan. Erics B. C. PHODE ISLAND REDS \$2 EGGS, R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, \$2, 15; \$8, 100. Chas. D. Williams, Silver Lake, Kan. PURE BRED S. C. REDS. EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7; prepaid. Mrs. Flora Gregg, Yates Center, Kan. THOROUGHBRED R. C. RED EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$7, 100. Downle McGuire, Para-dise, Kan. R. C. RED EGGS, RANGE, 15, \$1.25; 100,
 \$7, Pen 15, \$2. Clara Volgt, Mullin-ville, Kansas. Ansas.
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will please you; \$1.50 for 15. C. A. Godd-ing. Burns, Kan. FURE BRED DARK R. C. REDS. EGGS 15, \$2.00. 100, \$8, prepaid. Mrs Elva Acheson, Palco, Kans. ROSE COMB REDS, PRIZE WINNERS. Chicks, \$18 100. Eggs, yard-range, Elm-wood Farm, Wilsey, Kan. Chicks, \$18 100. Eggs, yard-range, Elm-wood Farm, Wilsey, Kan.
Chicks, \$18 100. Eggs, yard-range, Elm-wood Farm, Wilsey, Kan.
LUNCEFORD'S SINGLE COMB QUALITY Reds. Eggs, \$1.50 15; \$7 100. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.
EGGS-THOROUGHBRED SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds, \$3 and \$5 per setting, V. B. Newell, Stafford, Kan.
LARGE DARK RED SINGLE COMB, EGGS, bred layers. 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7. Mrs. Frank Smith, Lawrence, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for hatching, \$2 for 15; \$6 for 50; \$10 100, Florence Broadbent, Corning, Kan.
PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS-COCK-erels, \$3. Eggs, 50, \$4. Chicks, 20c each. Mrs. Frank Murphy, Mankato, Kan.
THOROUGHBRED R. C. R. I. REDS, BRED for size, color, and laying. Setting, \$2, 7 hundred. Edna Schafer, Leon, Kan.
PURE BRED "AMERICAN BEAUTY" ROSE COMB R. I. Red eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100. Mrs. Harry Davis, Hooker, Okla.
FINE S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for hatching, \$2 per 15; \$5.50 per 55; \$10 per 100. Mrs. Mattie Grover, Lebo, Kan.
SELECTED RANGE ROSE COMB REDS. Dark, without smut; eggs \$2 sitting; \$10 hundred; prepaid. H. Easterly, Winfield, Kan.
"BEAN" PURE. DARK, ROSE COMB REDS. Back, Segs, \$7, 100; \$3.50, 50; \$1.50, 15.

"BEAN" PURE, DARK, ROSE COMB Reds. Eggs, \$7, 100; \$3.50, 50; \$1.50, 15, prepaid. Mrs. Lillie Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

DARK, VELVETY, ROSE COMB REDS, winter layers. Egg breeding a specialty. Baby chicks. 20 cents, prepaid. Eggs, \$2 per 15. Mrs. Julius S. Oleson, Star Route. Eldorado Kan Eldorado, Kan.

#### March 20, 1920.

#### **RHODE ISLAND REDS**

Alden, Kan. PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs from winter laying strain. \$3 per 100; \$4.50 per 50. Mrs. Bert Huggins, Delavon, Kan. S. C. REDS, MAHOOD STRAIN. FOUR grand pens, exhibition quality. Excellent range, Hogan tested. Mrs. E. S. Monroe, Ottawa, Kan.

EVEN DARK RED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds, Eggs 15, \$1,50; 100, \$8; chicks 22 cents each; 100, \$20. Walter Baird, Deerhead, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, PRIZE whning, heavy laying strain, also hatching eggs. Circulars free, W. P. Strole, Box H, Rosedale, Kan.

WINNERS AGAIN, SILVER TROPHY AT Hutchinson for best Rose Comb Red pen, 15 eggs, \$2; 100, \$10. Mrs, Chancey Sim-mons, Erie, Kan. LARGE, DARK, RED, HEAVY BONED good scoring Rose Comb Reds, Guaran-teed good laying strain. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

teed good laying strain. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Iowa. GET YOUR SINGLE COMB RED LAYERS and winners from J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan. Eggs, \$7 per 100; pen \$3. Order mating list. SETTING \$2: 100, \$7; DARK ROSE COMB Red. Well developed breeders, strong blood lines, graded for egg capacity. Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kans. MEIER'S SINGLE COMB REDS. FIRST prize winners at World's Fair, Chicago, and Kansas City. 50 eggs, \$5; 100, \$10. H. A. Meler, Abliene, Kan. PURE BRED SINGLE COMBS, DARK Reds; winter laying strain, fertile eggs, 15 postpaid, \$1.50; 100, \$7. Chicks, 17C. Carrie Cooper, Lawrence, Kan. Route 2. S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. EGGS FROM selected breeders, best blood lines, \$7 hun-dred. One fine cockerel and a few utility pullets for sale. H. T. Ferguson, Severy, Kan.

Kan. RHODE ISLAND REDS THAT ARE RED. We have tested nine years for egg laying qualities. Eggs, \$2 15; \$3.50 30; \$10 100. 1½ miles west of Navarre. Henry Lenhert, Hope, Kan.

Hope, Kan. SINGLE COMBED COCKERELS, VIGOR-ous, farm ranged, big boned, standard weight, early hatched from winter layers. Winners at big Free fair, \$3.50 to \$10 each. Longview Farm, Route 7, Topeka, Kan. ROBYTEW FARM, ROULE 7, TOPERA, KAN, ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for hatching, from high-class bred-to-lay farm range flock. Setting \$1.50; fifty, \$4.50; hundred, \$8. Infertiles replaced free. Safe arrival guaranteed. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kans.

HARS. HARRISON'S FAMOUS "EXHIBITION egg strain," Single and Rose Comb Reds. Show winning, non-sitting, developed lay-ers. Red breeding bulletins and mating lists on request. Robert Harrison, "The Red-man," Station C, Lincoln, Neb.

#### **RHODE ISLAND WHITES**

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES, excellent layers, prize stock, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Prize stock. Laura Angstead, White City, Kan.

#### WYANDOTTES.

WHANDOTTES. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$6 PER 100. Lois Hills, Meriden, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTES—PEN EGGS ONLY. Ginette & Ginette, Florence, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$7 PER 100. Mrs. W. T. Jacobs, Osawatomie, Kansas. SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, EGGS, 15. \$1.50. Mrs. E. Goeckeler, Broughton, Kan. COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2 PER 15. postpaid. Orvel Sharifts, Newton, Kan. PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$3 per 100. James Christiansen, Canton, Kan. SILVER LACED AND BUFF WYANDOTTE eggs, \$3 per 15. W. I. Lowrey, Stafford, Kan. WHITE SILVER WYANDOTTES, KELLER. WHITE SILVER WYANDOTTES, KELLER. Eggs \$2, 16. J. J. Quiring, Hillsboro, Kansas. Rose COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from good laying strain, \$1,50 15; \$8, 100, A. E. Meler, Haven, Kan. "BEAUTILITY" SILVER WYANDOTTES. Eggs, 15, \$3; 100, \$10. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan. Plevna, Kan. PARTRIDGE BUFF WYANDOTTE BABY chicks and batching eggs. Jennie Smith, Beloit, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCH-ing, \$2 per 15; \$9 per 100. M. C. Moye, Natoma, Kan. CHOICE SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE eggs, 15, \$2.50; 100, \$10. Etta Shannon, Lewis, Kansas. EGGS, PRIZE WINNING WHITE WYAN-dottes, \$2, 15; \$8, 100. Frank Mayer, Marysville, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$7, 109; \$1.50, 15. Mrs. Bert Ireland, Smith Cen-ter. Kan., Route 4. white WANDOTTE EGGS, 100, \$8.
Bert Ireland, Smith Cen-ter, Kan., Route 4.
PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, GOOD strains, 100, \$6: 50, \$3.50. Herman Dierk-ing, Bremen, Kansas.
PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE ROSE COMB eggs \$7 per 100; \$2 per 15. Mrs. Epps Ramey, Kimball, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 100, \$8.
Stock direct from Keeler's best. H. O.
Collins, Fontana, Kan.
LAYING STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES. Eggs 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7. Mrs. Orville Jack-son, New Albany, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCH-

son, New Albany, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCH-ing, \$3 per 15 or \$8 per 100, Mrs. S. J. DeBusk, Circleville, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTES, WINTER LAY-ers. 15 eggs, \$2: 100, \$7.50. Mrs. W. R. Stiner, Lawrence, Kansas. FISHEL STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, \$1.50 setting; \$7-100, Mrs. Ray Griffiths, Bancroft, Kansas. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, STRONG laying strain, \$2 15; \$9 100; prepaid. Dwight Osborne, Delphos, Kan. LAYING STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3.50, \$5 and \$7. Eggs, \$2 15; \$8 100. Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan. QUALITY ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-

QUALITY ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-dottes. Martin-Keeler strains direct. Noted winter layers. 16 eggs, \$2; 30, \$3.50; 50, \$5; 100, \$9. Satisfaction, safe delivery guaran-teed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

#### WYANDOTTES.

WYANDOTTES. ROSE COMB SILVER LACED WYAN-dottes, laying strain. Eggs, \$3, 15; \$10, 100. Henry Oliver. Danville. Kan. FURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1,50 15. Baby chicks. \$6 25. prepaid. Mrs. W. A. Stagner, Plainville, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCH-ing. From record layers. Catalog free. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Effingham, Kan. EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING WHITE Wyandottes, \$3 per 15. Fine layers. Order now. Frank Henderson, Solomon, Kan. SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES. EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100. Mrs. W. S. Hef-felfinger, Effingham, Kan. PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs. Winter layers, \$2, 15; \$4.50, 50; \$8, 100. Mrs. Taylor Anthony, Langdon, Kan. PURE WHITE WYANDOTTES. EGGS, \$3,50; 100, \$6. Mrs. Ora Davis, Norwich, Kan. SILVER WYANDOTTES. ENTHUSIAST top vears Choice Dava Eggs \$3 and \$4.

lected good laying strain, 15, \$1.00, 80, \$3.50; 100, \$6. Mrs. Ora Davis, Norwich, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTES. ENTHUSIAST ten years. Choice pens. Eggs, \$3 and \$4.
Few cockerels, \$3. Ralph Sanders. Osage City, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTES. LEAVENWORTH, Missouri state and Kansas state show win-ners. Selected eggs, \$4 per 15; \$20 per 100.
Postpaid, L. A. Moore, Hiawatha, Kan.
CHOICE ROSE COMB SILVER LACED Wyandotte eggs from my flock of care-fully selected beauties, 30 for \$3.25; 50 for \$5. Mrs. Ethel Woolfolk, Protection, Kan.
PREMIUM PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES. State show and Madison Square Garden winners. Eggs, \$5. Four pens. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. R. Beery, Concordia, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTES, BARRON'S ENG-lish and Stevens' American, world's great-est laying strain. 100 eggs, \$10 prepaid, 15, \$2. Guaranteed 60 per cent hatch.
H. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas.
ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE HENS, \$2.50. World's greatest winter eggs pro-ducers. Eggs from winter laying stock, setting, \$2; \$4.50 per 50; \$8 per 100. Free range, Satisfaction guaranteed, O. R. Eby, New Albany, Kansas.

#### TURKEYS.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TRIOS A SPE-cialty. L. E. Thompson, Wellington, Kan, FURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-key eggs, 75c each, \$8 dozen. Emma Dirks, Latham. Kan. EXTRA THOROBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. Eggs from 25 lb, hens, tom, 50; \$1.35 each. Maggle Burch, Oyer, Mo. WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$10 EACH. First check gets them. Ad will not ap-pear again. Mrs. Henry Binard, Burlington, Colo.

Colo. GENVINE "GOLDBANK" MAMMOTH Brohze Elegant eighteen months old toms, \$15. Best to mate young hens. Harpér Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kan

Kan. TURKEY EGGS FROM MY FAMOUS strain of Bourbon Red. All 2-year-old hens mated to a selected 30-lb. young tom, pure white tail and wing, \$6 setting. Ideal Turkey Farm. Concordia. Kan. THOROBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-keys. World's fair champion strain. Will score 94 to 96'4. Toms weigh 25 to 30 pounds, \$15 to \$30. Pullets, 16 to 18 pounds, \$12.50 to \$18. Louise Hallock, Multinville, Kan.

#### SEVERAL VARIETIES.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS. FANCY pigeons. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan. 1949 COCKERELS, 49 VARIETIES. FREE book. Aye Bros. Blair, Neb., Box 5. LIGHT BRAHMA, BUFF ORPINGTON, Barred Rock cockerels, Toulouse geese. Emma Ahistedt, Lindsborg, Kan. PRIZE WINNING WHITE WYANDOTTES and Toulouse geese, stock and eggs. Send for interesting pamphlets and prices. Chas. Newman, Lebo, Kan. Mention this paper.

#### POULTRY WANTED.

SHIPPING EGGS AND POULTRY DIRECT means more money for you. Coops and cases loaned free. The Copes, Topeka. PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS COM-pany, 210 North Kansas Avenue, Topeka, pays well for good market quality. We deal direct with producers and furnish coops for shipping. Write for prices to John L. Prehn, manager. Formerly poultry specialist in Kansas. Agency for Buckeye incubators, Buckeye metal brooders and Buckeye stand-ard brooders.

#### POULTRY SUPPLIES.

THE BEST MILK AND BUTTER PRODUC-tion in the world. La-Mo-Pep. Write for particulars. Box 122, Kansas City, Mo. DON'T LOSE YOUR POULTRY PROFITS when a dollar bill will save them all for you. Satisfaction, or money refunded. Rose Hill Poultry Farm, Hudson, Kansas.

#### Winning With Shorthorn Heifers

#### (Continued from Page 3.)

contentment. This was the home of anmember, Wilma Pittman. Not knowing we were coming, Wilma had just gone to Manhattan with some neighbors, who had come by in their car. We inspected her heifer, however, and found it fully up to the standard of the others we had seen.

The last club member visited was Blythe Morris, who with his widowed mother is handling a little farm on the banks of the Kaw River a mile south of Manhattan. Blythe had drawn one of the youngest of the calves, a beautiful roan, and one could look into the future and see her developing into a real foundation cow. This calf had not been trained to lead as yet. Mr. Cochel gave Blythe some suggestions on how to go about training her, explaining that the sale was to be held

May 24, and that the heifer should be advancing the cause of purebred live, handled and led enough to make a stock in this community. Mr. Cochel, proper showing at that time. who has kept in fairly close touch with TELESCOPE

which amounts to about \$240.

#### **Basis of Awards**

The awards will be made on three oints. The heifers will first be points. judged strictly on their merits, just as they would be placed at a fair on show. Next, every boy or girl will be snow. Next, every boy or girl will be ranked in accordance with the gains made on the calves, the one having made the largest gain ranking first, and so on down. The third ranking will be on the basis of the improvement club members have made in their club members have made in their calves. A record was kept of the placing on the day of the distribution. This will be compared with the official placing on sale day, May 24, and the boy or girl having raised the rank of his or her calf the most will be given first place, and so on.

The final standing of every club member will be determined by adding the order of rank in the three methods of placing. The one having the smallest number will be the one standing first, and so on to the last. For ex-ample, a boy might have had a calf standing fourth in the original rank-ing, but had made next to the largest gains in weight, and had his calf placed first, raising it four places, or more than any other member had done. His than any other member had done. His final standing would be obtained by adding 4, his original placing, 2, his standing on gains made and 1, his standing in raising the rank of the calf judged on its merits, or a total of 7, which if less than the sum of the rankings of any other member would place him first.

#### **Clubs Have Good Effect**

Only about half the club members were visited on this trip, but what we saw and heard convinced us that this club will be the means of materially easily broken.

B - B

We give a bridle

and saddle with each pony, and pay

all carrying charg-

es so as not to cost

you one penny.

Send Coupon Today

proper showing at that time. Cash prizes will be awarded to the club members, now expects that 16 club members on the day of the sale as or 18 of the 24 heifers will be retained a reward for the work they have done. by the present owners. Of course any John Tomson, president of the Ameri-boy or girl is privileged to let his can Shorthorn Breeders' association, heifer go in the sale and pocket the Mr. Cochel, field representative, and the Manhattan Chamber of Commerce horn breeders consider such heifers to have contributed to this prize fund her meth 2000 of the term of the method. the Manhattan Chamber of Commerce horn breeders consider such heifers to have contributed to this prize fund, be worth \$200 at least and are willing to pay that much for them on a strictly business basis, there will be plenty of temptation for club members to let their calves go. If two-thirds of the members of this club hold their heifers. either paying the notes in cash, or arranging for an extension of credit, it will demonstrate the constructive value of such a club in livestock improvement and character building.

#### Get the Brooder Ready Now

#### (Continued from Page 37.)

behavior of the chicks. An abundance of heat is necessary. At first the ther-mometer should register at least 100 degrees and the bulb of the thermometer should be at the height of the chick's back, not several inches above. After the chicks have been placed in the brooder one should be governed entirely by the actions of the chicks. If the temperature is too low the chicks will be dissatisfied, will peep, complain and huddle up. More heat should be provided. The brooder should be run at such a temperature that the chicks scatter out around the edge of the canopy or outside and do not pile up in bunches.

A few hours after the hatch is completed the chicks can be transferred to the brooder. During cool weather baskets lined with cloth sacks should be used. It is well to warm the sacks so as to avoid any danger of chilling.

When the basket is filled the chicks should be covered with cloth so as to avoid chilling on the way to the brooder. In handling the chicks one must remember that they are delicate individuals and that their body contains an unabsorbed yolk sac which is

# **GIVEN**

This is a real telescope and not a worthless toy. It is made by one of the largest manu-facturers in Europe. Equipped with solar eye piece.

When closed, as shown in picture, the telescope is 11 inches long and has a cir-cumference of 5% inches. When all four sections are pulled out the full length is 3% feet. It is built of the best materials, brass bound throughout. throughout.

POWERFUL LENSES 5 TO 10 MILES BANGE. The lenses in this tele-scope are carefully ground and correctly adjusted by experts. See objects miles away. Farmer said he could count the windows and tell the color of a house seven miles away and could study objects 10 miles away which were invisible to the naked oye. Absolute necessity for farmers and ranch men. They can keep their eyes on the cattle, horses or men when far distant. 5 TO 10 MILES BANGE.

when far distant. Our Offer! We will send big telescopes free and pre-paid to all who send \$1.50 to pay for one three year gubscription or three one-year subscriptions to The Corn Belt Farmer and 25c extra for postage (\$1.75 in all.) Sample copy free on request. The telescope is guaranteed to please you in every way or your money will be promptly refunded; Order at once. Have only been able to secure a lim-ited supply of these for dis-tribution. Write Box 1513L FARMER. Das Moines. Ia: CORN BELT FARMER, Des Moines, las

IMB 25% OR MORE SAVING ider buying until you have sen FARMERS LUMBER CO. 2416 BOYD STREET OMAHA, NEBR.

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



We have given away 60 ponies to boys and girls. If you want a Uncle Jee teday

Dear Uncle Joe: The pony arrived this P. M. and I truly want to oxtend my thanks to you. I surely can rec-ommend you as being a man of your word. Russell Smith. Uncle Jos, The Pony Man, A-844, Pepular Bidg., Des Moines, Iowa. Dear Uncle Joe: - The name of the pony I want is .....

Please tell me how I can get a Shetland pony without one penny's cost.

BL - C -

B - A - T -

R.F.D.Ne ....

New Phils, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1920

_____

St. and No.

47

17

## KANSAS

240 A., 12 MI., south of Lawrence, 2¹/₂ ml. from Baldwin on the Santa Fe trail. Near school, 100 a. for plow, 40 a. wheat, 100 a. bluegrass, windmill and plenty of water, 8 rm. house, big barn, good cattle sheds, 150 ton silo. Possession in two weeks. Price 1125 rm. ton \$125 W. 8 S. Clawson, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

80 ACRES Osage Co., Kàn., 4½ miles town, 40 acres farm land, 10 acres alfalfa, 10 acres prairle hay meadow, 20 acres blue-grass pasture, 6 room house, barn 36x42 other buildings. Plenty water, close school and church. Price \$7,000; \$1,500 cash, balance 6%. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

HURRAY! LISTEN: Do you want this? 200 acres, all bottom land, 125 acres broke, 60 acres in alfalfa, 2 sets of improvements, fas 5 oil wells on it that has paid the owner over \$1,500 in the last year in royalty, and intend to drill more at once. Here is a real snap at \$35,000. Have just 20 days time to sell at this price. at this price. Meyer & McCabe, Fredonia, Kansas.

200 ACRES north Chautauqua Co., Kan. 70 acres farm land, 40 acres fine meadow, balance good pasture, 5 room house, barn 32x34, good black loam soll, leased for oll and gas, pays owner \$200 per annum until drilling begins, 2 miles from Guffey-Gilles-ple, deep well in 28-32-10; \$60 per acre; owner reserves 1-16 of oll. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

160 A. KAW Bottom, 3 miles of Lawrence, fair improvements, fine farm. Priced right, 160 a., 3 miles from Lawrence, never fail-ing water, very fine improvements. Priced at \$25 less than its value. 200 a. farm 13 miles from Lawrence, 3 miles from station on U. P. R. R., good im-provements at \$90 per acre. Suburban and city properties.

city properties. W. S. Clawson, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

WHEAT FARM BARGAIN 800 acres smooth, rich land, 300 fine wheat, two sets improvements, close to town, school. R. F. D., telephone, only \$37,50 per acre, possession. Also fine half section, 190 wheat, good improvements, smooth, close to town, \$35 per acre, good terms. Write or come at once. at once. MANSFIELD INVESTMENT & REALTY CO., Healy, Kansas.

80 ACRES, 6 miles of Ottawa, possession now. 5-room house, good barn, double crib, improvements in good shape. Land good and lays well, 60 acres in cultivation and more could be. Easy terms. \$10,000. 120 acres, 9 miles Ottawa, 2½ good town, 8-room house, good barn and other outbuild-ings, 15 acres hog tight, 30 acres good pas-ture, running water. 30 acres good pas-land. Write for list of other farms. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas. 560 ACRES, 230 acres of which is good bottom land. 2 miles from Medicine Lodge, on Elm creek. 200 acres in cultivation; 80 acres in alfalfa. Good improvements, plenty of pasture and plenty of good run-ning water. Price \$50 per acre. Terms on \$20,000. 2,000 acres of fine grass land, Ochiltree Co., Teras. On Wolf creek, 300 to 400 acres bottom land, plenty of running water, large per cent can be cultivated. This is an A No, 1 ranch. Price \$12,50 per acre. John Ferriter, Wichita, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—A fine improved section, four miles north of Wright, Kansas, eight miles north of Wright, Kansas, eight miles from Dodge City; five-room house, large barn, granary, chicken house, wind-mill and large plank corral; all fenced and cross-fenced; living water; 300 acres in wheat, looking fine, one-third of which goes to purchaser; 50 acres for spring crop; 10 acres have been raising good alfalfa. Wheat on land near by produced 32 bushels per acre in 1919. This is a splendid farming and dairy proposition and a bargain at \$37.50 per acre. Good terms. Hiram T. Burr & Co., Dodge City, Kansas.

Hiram T. Burr & Co., Dodge City, Kansas, SOUTHWEST KANSAS is developing fast. Farmers are making good profita on small investments. It is the best place today for the man of moderate means. You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no fur-ther payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6%—price \$12.50 to \$20 an acre. Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illus-trated folder with particulars of our easy purchase contract. Address W. T. Oliver, Santa Fe Bidg., Topeka, Kansas.

Fainta Fe Land Improvement Company, 404
Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 404
Santa Fe Bildg., Topeka, Kansaa.
AS I HAVE MORE LAND than I care to farm I will sell any one of the following described farms and give good terms. No. 1-400 acres bottom land. 4/ mile to city limits of Medicine Lcdge. Good 7-room house, 3-car garage with sleeping quarters on second floor for extra help, plastered inside and stucced exterior; barns; elevator holding 16,000 bu, grain, other granaries and buildings galore; heavy native timber surrounding buildings and in pasture. Running water and springs, best of drinking water. Over 100 acres in alfalfa and sweet clover. Best stock farm in state. Electric light from city will be installed soon. A great dairy proposition. Price \$55 per acre. No. 2-440 acres, 2 miles from Medicine Lodge. All bottom alfalfa ground. Considered best farm in county. Mostly fenced hog tight and in different fields. About % in cultivation and mostly in wheat which goes with place. This tract is level heavy soil with a neverfailing creek flowing thru farm and close to buildings making wind-milis unnecessary. Plenty of flish and ducks in season. Buildings all good with exception of barn. Will carry 50 cows the year around. Fine timber and shade. Great possibilities in irrigating with small expense. About 40 acres in alfalfa. Price \$95 per acre and the best buy in the state. You will say so when you see it. No. 3-420 acres across road from No. 2. This is mostly upland, but good productive soil. 200 acres in wheat, ½ goes to purchaser, about 40 acres in alfalfa. Price \$95 per acre. About 40 acres butom. Fine fruit and large shad trees. Buildings fair. The same creek flows thru this farm as No. 2. Large flah ponds could be constructed at smaller farm, or a targer ranch, I can fit you out. D. W. Stone, Motor Route A. Medicine Lodge, Kansas.

KANSAS

#### The Bargain Counter

Right here at Winona is the high spot in value and the low spot in price. Come and see. Improved farms and ranches, grain, alfalfa and grass lands. We own or con-trol our bargains. THE BROOKE LAND & TRUST COMPANY, Winona, Kansas.

At Auction on March 25 Choice Reno Co. farm, 320 a, 4 ml. west of Pretty Prairie, Kan. with good imps., 8-room house, electric lights, modern every way. 150 a. heavy wheat land in wheat and oats, bal. low land, black boam, never fails on corn. 100 a. of this blue stem pasture and mow land, bal, for corn and alfalfa. Will carry \$18,500 6% short time. Terms on part of balance. Possession at once. **R. E. Smith.** Col. E. Simmonds, Auct.

#### ARKANSAS

WRITE' TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK., for bargains in good farms.

DOWELL LAND CO., Walnut Ridge, Ark. Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty rainfall. WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

YOU HAVE HEARD of Benton County, Ark. Let us send farm list. Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Ark.

OZARK Cream-Stock Farms, Fruit Farms, Berry and Vegetable Tracts, Hunsaker, Decatur, Ark.

BUY A FARM in the great fruit and farm-ing country of northwest Arkansas where land is cheap and terms are reasonable. For free literature and list of farms, write J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark. IF YOU WANT A GOOD FARM at a very small cost in a fine country, producing grain, corn, cotton, forage, fruits, truck on a commercial scale, livestock and poultry, visit Scott, Polk, Sevier, Little River and Miller counties in Southwest Arkansas, Write for information to Forest K. Wood-ruff, Agricultural & Industrial Agent, 408 Kansas City Southern Railway Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

#### SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS

Good improved farms \$10 to \$50 per acre on good terms. Send for copy of farm bulletin with complete descriptions of farm Stuart Land Co., Inc., DeQueen, Arkansas.

#### CALIFORNIA

FREE GOV'T LANDS, 100,000,000 acres. Send for free Booklet telling how to obtain all necessary information about acquiring these lands. Address Dept. No. 104. The Homeseeker, Los Angeles, Cal.

#### **COLORADO**

SNAP-640 a., good corn and wheat land, 4 mi. from Keota, unimp., \$20 a., \$4800 cash, Bal. 6% int, Owner, Box 146, Keota, Colo. IF YOU WANT a fine irrigated ranch let

E. S. Campbell, Cortez, Colorado. 20 IMPROVED eastern Colorado farms for sale at bargain prices; terms; information and literature on request. Frank Sutton, Akron, Colo.

EASTEEN COLORADO. Irrigated farms. Any size, ranches and upland farms. Write for list. C. A. Quimby, Granada, Colorado.

IRRIGATED small tracts and farms pro-duce sure and paying crops. We have them at Rocky Ford, Colo. Write. Wm. C. Steele, Rocky Ford, Colorado.

SOUTHEASTERN COLORADO farms and ranches in the rich, productive lands of Baca County, Colorado. Wheat 30 bushels to acre, corn 40 bushels to acre. Land \$15 per acre up according to improvements. F. J. Graves, Springfield, Colorado.

LANDS ARE rapidly advancing here. No other district has such a future ahead of it. A farm bought now, will be worth double in a few years. Let us show you what we do for those who buy from us. Let us show you the experience of those who have been here a few years. We sell our own lands, and can offer good farms with or without growing wheat. For further partic-ulars write, Wagner Realty Co., Akron, Colo.

Ulars write, wagner Reaty Co., Akron, Colo. SAN LUIS VALLEY COLORADO – Irrigated farms in this valley are paying 9% to 10% as an investment. As a home they offer a healthy climate, good neighbors and abundant crops every year. The con-solidated school system of the valley enables your children to get a high school education while living at home. Prices are very low for irrigated farms and are certain to ad-vance rapidly. Send for literature regard-ing this valley. ELMER E. FOLEY, 1001 Schweiter Bidg., Wichita, Kansas.

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I own 7,000 acres of the best farm land in East Colorado. Corn, wheat, kafir, etc. See our crops for yourself. This land was bought right and you may have it right. Write for facts—now. **R. T. Cline, Owner, Brandon, Colorado.** 

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#### KANSAS

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

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

IF YOU WANT to buy, sell or exchange your farm, write W. T. Porter of the Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas. EASTERN KANSAS FARMS. Large li Lyon and Coffey counties, for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan. list

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150 ACRES, good improvements, well watered 4½ miles town Anderson Co., lays well good terms, a bargain. Box 54, Colony, Kan 320 ACRES good level land in Kearney County, Kan., \$13 per acre. Good terms, Clarence Eaton, Garden Clty, Kan.

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

TO SETTLE an estate 480 a. for \$26,500, 5 mi. from Norton, ½ bottom land. Willars Simmons, Attorney, Norton, Kansas. FOR SALE—Choice 80 acre farm, improved, Republic Co. For prices and terms write. Enderud & Tate Real Est. Co., Scandia, Kan. 200 ACRES, Mitchell Co. Weil improved, 80 a. wheat, ½ goes. Possession April 1st. F. L. McCutchan, Owner, Simia, Colorado. SPECIAL BARGAIN-320-acre wheat farm, \$30 per acre. Write for list. E. E. Jeter, Lenora, Kansas.

CABY & HOARD, Real Estate Exchange and Loan Agent. Ranches a specialty, sold on commission. Phone 13, Anthony, Kansas. FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. War-ner, 727½ Commercial St., Atchison, Kan. WRITE for our free list of eastern Kansas farms and ranches for sale. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan. HAMILTON AND STANTON county lands, \$8 up. Write me your wants. Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

640 A. 340 CULTIVATED, 100 a. meadow, 200 a. pasture. Well improved. \$45 a. Terms, Possession. Other bargains. Chase Agency, Severy, Kansas.

80 ACRES, near town and school, 25 a. wheat goes, 10 acres alfalfa, house, barn, out-bldgs., price \$85 acre. \$2,500 will handle. Possession. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan. FOR SALE-960-acre ranch, 1½ miles of Medicine Lodge. \$20,000 imps. Write for full description. Price \$75 per acre. Terms if desired. H. Croft, Medicine Lodge, Kan. **IMMEDIATE POSSESSION** — 71 160-acre farms and others. Well improved. On market until April first. Subject to sale. Come at once. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas,

200 ACRE FARM, 4 miles N. W. Rossville, Shawnee Co., Kan., 6 room house, 2 good barns, 40 a. wheat, 125 a. cuit., 75 a. pasture and mow land, 1½ miles oil well drilling. J. W. Watkins, Quenemo, Kan.

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

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS Good wheat, alfaifa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and litera-ture.

FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

CHOICE FARMING QUARTER, \$2,750, \$675 cash, bal. 1, 2 and 3 years. 8 miles from Satanta, 9 miles from Moscow, Good roads. School on land. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

226 ACRES, ½ mile good town, dark loam, 100 a., wheat, 35 a. oats, all goes, will give possession, will sell implements and stock. Bargain at \$100 per a. J. P. Highberger, Westphalia, Kepsas.

480 A. HODGEMAN CO. Improved 140 wheat all goes, 300 good pasture, ever-lasting water, \$40 acre will carry ten thous-and back five years, other bargains. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kan.

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

100 ACRES, 314 miles Jarbalo. Good high school. Good house, barn, other outbuild-ings. % fifty acres wheat. Good soil, a bargain. Price \$125 per acre. Terms if de-sired. H. E. Cockrell, Jarbalo, Kansas. THOMAS COUNTY-Banner wheat county of state. Buy your farm from us. One crop pays for the land. Write us your wants. Get our prices. C. E. Trompeter Land Co., Levant, -Kansas. WE HAVE some splendid 40's, 80's, 160's close Ottawa, well improved, good corn, wheat land. Priced worth the money, at your service. Write us. Bridwell-Gilley, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

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FOR SALE—3 acres of land, all fenced with poultry wire, good seven-room house, chicken houses, and other improvements, Good place to raise chickens or garden truck. Have good well, also city water, electric lights in house and also in poultry house, place is nicely located in this city. Joe Brada, Great Bend, Kansas.

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 indeg trees. Buildings fair. The same creek tion, seven miles from Dodge City, two miles from batton, one mile from Santa Fe Trail; 243 acres of very promising wheat of the ground, one-third of which goes to pur-chaser; all fenced and cross-fenced; all till-able and clapted to all kinds of crops. Land near by produced 25 bushels of wheat per are in 1919. Will divide if necessary to suit purchaser. Price \$37 per acre.
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258 ACRES \$76 PER ACRE. Good smooth land, 160 in cultivation, 70 wheat goes, 20 in alfalfa, good large build-ings. Possession at once. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas

## KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE

49

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Write today to the Colorado Board of Ixumigration for complete, authentic in-formation on agricultural, darying and live stock opportunities in various irrigated and non-irrigated districts of Colorado. We have no land to sell, but will help you find good land at a fair price. Our "1919 Year Book" contains detailed discussion of resources, crop production, financial conditions, etc., by counties. A few copies left at 75c each to cover printing and binding cost. Send eash or money order if you want one.

Room 68, State Capitol, Denver, Colo.

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NEBRASKA

## 160 ACRES, 100 level, 50 in wheat. Six aud a haif miles from Culbertson. Price \$5.000, A. R. Smith, The Land Man, Cul-bertson, Nebraska.

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## 203 ACRES, well improved, joins town, 3 sets improvements, will subdivide, \$75 a. M. F. Garretson, Adair, Oklahoma.

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160 ACRES 1½ miles good R. R. town this county, 70 acres bottom in cult., bal. good pasture. Fair imps., worth \$40 per a., but is off main road. Frice \$30 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

160 ACRES 3 miles Oakwood, 70 cultivated, all till-able, 4 room house, stable, granary and crib, good well and windmill, fenced and cross fenced, orchard for family use, on state road. Price \$4,000, terms on half. / L. Pennington, Oakwood, Oklahoma.

FARM HOMES in Sunny Oklahoma, 160 acres 5½ miles out, 120 in cult., no sand, 6 rm. house, well improved, pure, water, bearing orchard, school 40 rds., \$8,500, ½ cash. Many other choice bargains from \$3,200 to \$20,000 per quarter. Illustrated literature and new map free. DeFord & Cronkhite, Watonga, Oklahoma.

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#### poration Security Bldg., St. Louis.

SALE OR EXCHANGE WANT TO HEAR from party having farm for sale. Give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Capper St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE Northwest Missouri farms, the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also west-ern ranches. Advise what you have. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

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## Farmers are Busy Plowing

### Acreage in Barley and Oats Will be Larger

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

altho a little too dry for winter wheat is in excellent condition for plowing and seeding of early crops. Present indications are that there will be a slightly increased acreage planted in both oats and barley. Many farmers have finished sowing oats and are now busy getting their fields ready for planting other crops. - Potato growers in the Kaw Valley are also busy with their preparations for this crop. Some are experiencing considerable difficulty in getting good seed and some are making the mistake of buying inferior seed because of its cheaper price, but the experience of potato growers last year shows that it is unwise to do so. The county farm agents are urging that seed be treated before it is planted. Many new varieties of corn, and

other grains are being offered for sale and extravagant statements are being made as to the results that may be expected in the way of yield and quality, but farmers who are wise will wait until these new varieties have been tested fully by the Kansas Experiment station before giving them a trial. It will be best always to deal only with reliable seed houses. Stocks of clover, alfalfa, bluegrass, Sudan grass and other pasture crops should be free from weed seed and other impurities. It seldom pays to buy the cheapest grades of seed which not only may be impure but also may be low in germination power.

Winter wheat has been helped by the warm weather of the past week, but it needs more moisture to give it a good start. Scattering showers fell in a number of counties in the state during the week, but heavy rains must come soon in order to insure a good yield of wheat. High winds in the early part of the week caused considerable damage to wheat in sections of a number of the western counties where the soil is sandy and inclined to drift. Farming conditions as a whole are regarded as fairly satisfactory. Local conditions in various parts of the state are shown in the following county reports by our crop correspondents:

Barber-Lack of moisture is doing much damage to wheat, and if we don't get rain soon the acreage will be greatly reduced. Mercury dropped to 5 degrees below last week, and we had a light snow. Many sales are being held and livestock sells at satis-factory prices. Farmers are getting started with spring work. Outlook for oats and barley is not good. Ground is moist under top crust, and breaks up satisfactorily.--Homer Hastings, March 13. Brown-Some farmers have begun to sow

top crust, and breaks un satisfactorily.-Homer Hastings, March 13. Brown-Some farmers have begun to sow oats, but the rain and snow of March 11 will delay the seeding a few days. Wheat is beginning to green. We have plenty of feed. Cars for shipping are difficult to ob-tain. Oats are scarce and worth \$1: corn, \$1.40; wheat \$2.16; hogs, \$13.40; eggs 38c; cream 61c.-A. C. Danneherg, March 13. Butler-Despite the past 10 days of very cold, windy weather, wheat is 90 per cent, but needs moisture badly. A large acreage of oats is being put out. Livestock is healthy. Eggs are selling for 40c; butter, 45c; hens 30c.-Mrs. Charles Geer, March 6. Chaufauqua-Oats sowing is completed. We had a good rain March 11 which was of much benefit to wheat. Some farmers are making garden. Livestock is in good condi-tion. Prices are going down, which is very discouraging to farmers, Flour is worth \$7; shorts, \$3; bran \$2.30; corn chops \$3.25; eggs 38c; butterfat 68c.-A. A. Nance, March 13. feed. Cars for shipping are difficult to obtain. Oats are scarce and worth \$1: corns 13.40: could what \$2.00; corn \$1.50: corns \$1: bailey that are scarce and worth \$1: corns 15: corns; eggs 36: to 60 conts; eggs 36: to 38 cents; butterfat 67 cents; butterfat 68 cents; cents; cents; cents; cents; cents; cents; cents; cents; batterfat 68 cents; butterfat 68 cents; ce

Engler, March 13. Geary—Weather has been cold and stormy. It is warmer now and farmers are sowing oats. More ground will be seeded than last year. Wheat is satisfactory, but the recent cold spell probably damaged it some. Live-stock brings satisfactory prices at sales. Fat hogs are scarce, and pig crop will be light. -O. R. Strauss, March 13. It

Greenwood-We had an inch of rain March 11 after some severe cold and dry weather. The rain will be of much value to oats which is sowed, and wheat is be-

ARMERS have been very busy ginning to green. Some farmers report their wheat as winter killed. A few days of growing weather will bring out the exact condition of the crop.—John H. Fox, March 13.

wheat as winter killed. A few days et growing weather will bring out the exact condition of the crop.—John H. Fox, March 13. Haskell—We have had several dust storms recently, which took a great deal of mois-ture from the ground. Wheat is greening. We need moisture badly. Some farmers are gowing oats and barley, others will wait for moisture. Livestock is in good condition, and brings good prices at public sales. Wheat is \$2.10; butterfat 65 cents; eggs 32 cents.—H. E. Tegarden, March 13. Kingmun—Weather is very picasant to-day. Some oats is yet to be drilled. Ground is dry and soil is blowing. We had the worst wind storm in years on March 3. Much wheat is blown, and the crop is in poor condition, generally. Some farmers believe the loss from the wind storm was 50 per cent. We istill have a number of influenza cases here. Satisfactory prices are received at public sales. Horses and colts are low. Not many farms have been sold. Farm bureau membership is increasing rap-idly. Butterfat is 53 cents; butter 60 cents; seed oats \$1.65; corn \$1.60; alfalfa \$25, cotton cake \$78.—W. C. Craig, March 13. Linn—Farmers were busy in the field un-til the recent rainy and cold weather came. The moisture benefited wheat, and made stock water. Weather has moderated now. Few sales are being held. A 500 acre farm was sold at auction March 8 for \$68 an acre. Farmers hope this will be a good fruit year, but home orchards have been neglected badly. Hay still is being shipped out.—J. W. Clinesmith, March 12. Neobe-We are having excellent growing weather, and have had a good rain. Wheat

out.-J. W. Clinesmith, March 13. Neosho-We are having excellent growing weather, and have had a good rain. Wheat ought to show up in a few days. A great deal of oats has been put in, and much will be sown. Some ground has been plowed for corn. Farmers will sow very little flax. A number of farmers have sold out, and many young men are going to the cities. Flax seed is \$5.25; seed potatoes \$3.75; corn \$1.50; oats 90 cents to \$1.25; apples 10 cents a pound; eggs 35 cents; hogs \$13.-A. An-derson, March 13. Obarc-Warm weather and a little rain

derson, March 13. Osage—Warm weather and a little rain have started late sown wheat. No rain has fallen for stock water. Some farmers are paying 40 cents a load for water from the city water system. Hay is going to market, and cars ordered in October are coming in now. A late freeze stopped plowing. Pas-ture land rents cheaper than last year, but the selling price of land has not decreased. Cream and eggs are holding up well.—H. L. Ferris, March 13. Osborne — Weather is changeable and

I. Ferris, March 13. Osborne — Weather is changeable and windy. Farmers are sowing oats and barley and ground is in good condition. Early sown wheat is satisfactory. Late sown fields are thin. Threshing is nearly com-pleted. We will have plenty of roughness until grass time. Spoiled tops from wheat stacks make good feed. Livestock is heaithy.—W. F. Arnold, March 13.

healthy.-W. F. Arnold, March 13. Pawnee-Weather is cold and a dry snow is failing. We need a wet snow or rain very badly. Wheat was damaged some by a recent wind storm, and is in poor con-dition to stand a dry, windy March. Farmers believe that the prospects for 1920 crops are poor. Eggs 40 cents; butterfat 65 cents; wheat \$2.30,-E. H. Gore, March 6.

Wheat \$2.50.—E. H. Gole, March C. as and barley. Ground is in good condition. Some horses are being lost by a disease resembling the horse plague of several years ago. Some cattle also have died from the disease. Very few cases of influenza are in county. —C. O. Thomas, March 13.

-C. O. Thomas, March 13. Saline-Weather is dry and windy and a good rain would be welcome. Some wheat has been injured on sandy soll, but most fields are healthy. Farmers believe the recent sleet killed much fruit. Many sales are being held and farmers are rettring. Land rents at from \$500 to \$1500 a quarter section. Pasture land is cheaper as low prices have made cattle raising unprofitable. Wheat is \$2.20; corn \$1.50; oats \$1; ba.ley \$1.40 to \$1.75; butterfat 67 cents; butter 57 to 60 cents; eggs 36 to 38 cents.-J. P. Nelson, March 13. Stafford-Wind storms of exceptional se-

cents.-Edwin E. White. Wilson-We had ½ inch of snow March 16 which was needed badly. No moisture had fallen for four months except 5 incheg of snow. Prospects are very poor for al wheat crop. Hogs are scarce, and very few stock cattle have been kept compared to former years. Farm help has gone to cities for better wages. Corn \$1.56; four \$3.50 for 48 pounds; sugar 20 cents.-S. Canty, March 14. Wrondotta-Wheat and rve look well, but

March 14. Wyandotte—Wheat and rye look well, but need moisture. Livestock is in good condi-tion as the winter was mild. Satisfactony. prices are received at public sales, and the demand for farm products is good.—A. C. Espeniaub, March 13.

#### Sale Reports

Polled Shorthorn Sale at Lebanon.

buyers:

FEMALES

Cherrydale (X), March 1918, T. H. Mor-ton 205 Pearl (X), April 1918, H. A. Johnson, 135 Red Cloud, Netr. 135 Red Beauty (X), Feb. 1919, L. C. Syhart, 125 Alda 5th (X), Dec. 1912, W. G. Perkins, 145 Portis, Kan. 145 Rosebud 2nd, Oct. 1910, W. B. Amos, 145 BULLS Jessie's Secret, April 1919, W. H. Weiter

Gwin Bros.' Second Sale.

Gwin Bros.' Second Sale. Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., held their second sale of Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts at the pavillon in Washington last Friday. In this sale they sold largely gilts bred to farrow in March, April and May with a few later. One sow that had been put in as an attraction sold for \$320, going to an Oklahoma breeder. Among the breed-ers present was G. H. Ramaker, Prairie View, Kan., who secured 13 head for his herd at that place. D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kan., was also present and secured one or two good ones. J. B. Sherwood from Talmo, Kan., also bought. It was a little late for a bred sow sale and the average which was around \$78 was not enough for these gilts and sows that carry the blood of the great sires and dams of the -breed. But for a second sale the Gwins feit that it was very

**Range** Cattle at 325 head of range cattle classed as follows: 100 cows 3 to 6 years old: 100 steers 2 to 4 years old: 100 yearlings; 25 2 and 3 year old bulls; all de-horned, branded and in fair flesh. 25% of above Hereford, 25% Shorthorn, 50% native Alabama but of good grade and colors. Will clean up to first man for eight and one-half cents. Write or wire me at HARTSELLE, ALA. Deal direct, cut out commissions and yardage. \$8.50 Per Cwt. THE BIG FOUR RANCH, W. E. Lynn, Morgan Co., Ala

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



Angus Bulls and Females 20 registered cows and heifers, 2 to 4 years old, all with calf or calf at foot. 8 registered bulls, 12 to 22 months old, of the Trojan Erica family. This stock has the individual W. L. MADDOX, HAZELTON, KANSAS

PRICED FOR IMMEDIATE SALE as I need the room:-25 registered Angus bulls of serviceable age. These are plain bred rugged fellows raised in the open and will give a good account of themselves on farm or range. NORMAN J. GROSS, RUSSELL, KANSAS

Cherry Vale Angus Farm Offers 6 buils, ranging from 8 to 23 months old, also Herd Bull Roland L. No. 187220. J. W. TAYLOR, R. 8, CLAY CENTER, KAN

**Special Angus Offering** 30 registered young cows bred to show buils. 15 three-year-old helfers bred. 35 yearling helfers. Young bulls serviceable ages. A few two-year-olds. SUTTON FARM, RUSSELL, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE.

**RED POLL DISPERSION** To disperse "Sunnyside" herd I offer a few bulls and cows of desirable breeding. Also my herd sire, -- a proven sire of merit and value qualified where worth T. G. MCKINLEY, ALTA VISTA, KANSAS

**COBURN FARM RED POLLS** Red Poll Cattle--7 Bulls, 10 to 15 months old, also weaned bull catves and a few heifers, calves up to 2 years old. 90 head in herd. Mahlon Groenmiller, Pomona, Kansas, (Franklin Co.) RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions. Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Choice young bulls, priced reasonable C. E. Foster, R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas



#### KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

**Purchase Percherons** 

good and that they had scattered some good brood sows over their territory that would result in much good in future sales.

#### **Field Notes**

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

H. P. Gfeller & Son, Chapman, Kan., re-cently purchased the good white Scotch buil White Suitan from E. P. Flanagan of Chapman. White Suitan is by Suitan's Pride and from a cow of the Flora family. He should do much good in the Gfeller herd. At this time Mr. Gfeller is advertising 2 Scotch-topped bulls priced within reason.— Advertisement.

J. O. Southard's annual spring sale of 200 Herefords is April 5 and the sale will be held at his farm joining Comiskey, Kan., about 12 miles cast of Council Grove on the Santa Fe trail and the main line of the Missouri Pacific. The big catalog is ready for free distribution and you should write for it at once and mention the Kansas Farmer and Mall and Breeze when you write. Mr. Southard will appreciate this as he likes to know where you saw his ad-vertising.—Advertisement.

vertising.—Advertisement. William Wales & Young, Osborne, Kan., offer their great Shorthorn herd bull, a 2200-pound grandson of Avondale and bred to Tomsons because they can't afford to sell a string of his pplendid heifers. Bulls like him are rarely for sale. If you are in the market for a real herd bull you are going to be interested in this great sire. They also offer five or six young fellows, the best they ever raised from eight to 12 months old. For full particulars about breeding and prices address, William Wales & Young, Osborne, Kan.—Advertisement.

 a roung, Osporne, Kan.-Advertisement.
 A. M. Dull & Sons, Washington, Kan., are advertising Percherons, stallons and mares, in the horse department of this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. They-have for sale or exchange for another as /good, a valuable imported herd stallion. They are keeping a string
 of young filles sired by him and must sell him. The Dulls are well known Perch-eron breeders who stand back of all busi-ness promises and are nice men to deal with. Write them for prices quick as they will not advertise them long.-Adver-tisement. tisement.

Eastern Kansas Shorthorn Sale

Eastern Kansas Shorthorn Sale The Eastern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders association will hold their sale at Ottawa, Kansas, March 24 under the management of F. Joe Robbins. There will be fifty head of good cattle including many Scotch fe-males as well as some good Scotch bulls, That part of the offering which is Scotch-topped comprises some very choice individ-nals. The offering of open heifers is es-pecially strong. Look up the advertisement of this sale in this issue and notice the good herds from which these cattle are consigned. The time is short so do not write for catalog but get on the train and attend the sale. You will not be disappointed in the quality of the cattle offered.—Advertisement.

Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale. The Kansas Hereford breeders' annual spring sale will be held in the association sale pavilion, Alma, Kan., Friday and Satur-day. April 16 and 17. Chas. Henderson, Alma, Kan., is the association sale manager and would like to have your name and ad-dress at once for the catalog which will soon he ready to mail out. Write for it right now. The Kansas Hereford Breeders' asso-ciation realized early that the way to build solidly for the Herefords was to offer noth-ing but cattle of real merit in these associa-tion sales. Nothing will be fitted especially for the sale but on the other band they will be in just very ordinary condition. There will be something there for everybody. It is going to be a big sale of around 250 cattle, formales. The consignors are not expecting big prices but hope to distribute a lot of good useful cattle at prices that will be satisfactory to both seller and purchaser, Look up the advertisement in the Hereford wall and Breeze. Mention this paper when you write.-Advertisement. Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale.

Northwest Kansas Shorthorns.

Northwest Kansas Shorthorns. The spring sale date for the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association is April 28 and the sale will be held in Con-cordia. E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan., is the association sales manager and has asked me to urge every consignor to get his pedigrees in at once as it will be necessary to go to press with the catalog soon. Please write Mr. Cory at once. Another big consignment of real Shorthorns will be sold on this date at concordia and is made up of drafts from around 20 of the best herds in this big asso-ciation. Remember the date and the place. You better write E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan., right now for the catalog. The night before





**Closing Out Sale of Percheron Horses** I Will Sell My Entire Herd of Percheron Horses **34 Head** 14 Stallions and 20 Mares Homestead, Okla., April 6,1920 AppendixTHE NATIONAL<br/>GRAND CHAMPION<br/>Evoluted, together with<br/>all my great brood<br/>mares that have word<br/>mares that have word<br/>mares that have word<br/>mares that have word<br/>mares that have brood<br/>mares that have word<br/>mares that have word<br/>mare at 1919 Kansas National Defeat.<br/>The sector of Casino and Jr. Champion filly sired by Carnot.<br/>The sector of the sector A. D. Outhier, Homestead, Okla. Auet.: Col. John D. Snyder. Ringmen: Odelle, Royce and Gile. **Bargains In DRAFT STALLIONS** Our horse barns have been torn down to make way for city residences. We have a few high-class Belgian, Percheron and Shire stallions for sale right. We offer special inducements to dealers who can handle them all. right. Now is the time to push the draft stallion business. Horses were never so scarce. Woods Bros. Co., Lincoln, Neb. A. P. Coon, Manager this year so we offer at private sale a number of well bred Jacks and Jennets at very reasonable prices. We can please you in what you want. Will be glad to hear from any prospective buyer. Meet you in Sedalia and bring you to the farm if notified. L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo. Props. Limestone Valley Farm, Pettis County.

## 20 BIG, REGISTERED BLACK JACKS

**20 BIG, REGISTERED DEFACT JACKS** Ages from 2 to 8 years. Height from 15 to 16 hands. Can show more bone and weight than anybody. In October we shipped a carload of the finest big registered jacks we could find in Tennessee to our farms. They are acclimated now and ready to make good. We also have several 15 and 16-hand that have made stands here on our farms. We can show colts or mares in foal. Must sell this stock this season. We can ship on the Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific or Frisco. Address, J. P. Malone, Lyons, Kan., (new location) or M. H. Malone, Chase, Kan. Will meet trains at Lyons or Chase.



51

## Not Holding Our Annual Sale





KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE



52

STUBBS FARM CO., Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

the sale the annual meeting and banquet will be held at the Barrons hotel in Con-cordia and members and their friends and anyone interested in Shorthorns are invited to-attend this big Shorthorn meeting. If you are not a member write Secretary For-rest Booker, Beloit, Kan., and he will enroli you for one year for \$1. Send him your dollar and he will send you by return mall your membership card good for a voice in this big meeting and all the privileges of the association for one year. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze in a short time.—Adver-tisement.

Behrent's Annual Hereford Sale

Behrent's Annual Hereford Sale Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan., Norton county, is advertising his annual spring sale of Herefords and Poland Chinas in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. The date is Saturday, April 3 and it is a draft sale from Mr. Behrent's well known Prairie Valley breeding farm which is located west of Norton at Oronoque on the Republican Gity. Neb., and Oberlin, Kan. branch of the Burlington and the main line of the Rock Island. Both of these roads have good service in and out of Nor-ton which is the biggest little town in the world. In this annual sale Mr. Behrent's selling about 55 Herefords and 21 Poland China bred sows and gilts. There will be five November boars and five November gilts. Some of the gilts will have litters sale day and a few of them bred back. This is not a clean-up sale but a draft sale of choice breeding animals. Those familiar with Hereford affairs know of Mr. Behrent's great show and breeding buil Grover Mis-fane to the of of the heifering are bred to him. It is a nice offering with a predominence of Anxlety blood not found in many sales. The catalog tells the story and is ready to mail upon request. Write Mr. Behrent today and mention this paper. —Advertisement.

The One Big Holstein Sale

The One Big Holstein Sale The Holstein-Frieslan Association of Kan-sas with its big membership of over 200 Kansas breeders is the most talked of breeders association in the west. The rea-son is because it is active and doing some-thing for the breed the year round. Next Thursday and Friday are the dates of their annual meeting and sale at Topeka and 160 head will be sold. There are 20 or 30 of the most prominent breeders in the as-sociation consigning and W. H. Mott, the well known sales manager has stated that this sale is "the sale of sales" and in it is the greatest opportunity for the estab-lished breeder and for the beginner of any sale. This association was organized to west and to popularize it and to do this it is necessary to sell the kind that are sure to prove profitable. In this sale I am sure that each consignor is consigning cattle that he would rather keep but has consigned them with the idea of doing his part to popularize to look up the last issue in particular if you are interested in Hoisteins. You probably have already writ-end you are advised to look up the last issue in particular if you are interested in Hoisteins. You probably have already writ-end you are advised to look up the last issue in particular if you are interested in Hoisteins. You probably have already writ-end you are advised to look up the last issue in particular if you are interested in Hoisteins. You probably have already writ-end you are advised to look up the last issue in particular if you are interested in Hoisteins. You probably have already writ-end you are advised to look up the last issue in particular if you are interested in Hoisteins. You probably have already writ-end the club rooms. An excellent program and hanquet will be served. You are invited, Remember the sale is next Thursday and Friday. March 25-26.—Advertisement.

#### BY J. COOK LAMB A Monumental Sale.

BY J. COOK LAMB A Monumental Sale. Shellenberger and Andrews are endeaver-ing to make their twentieth annual sale and of improved Shorthorns in the West. Both firms have been prominent as breeders and improvers of the breed for a quarter of a century. For this event they are listing a superb lot of cattle, both as to blood lines and individuality. Their list consists of 76 oves and helfers and eight bulls. It is not often such a number of strictly high class cattle are offered in one sale and it should be a great opportunity for those wishing to improve their herd to make selections. The females are of faultless pedigrees and the results of using such great bulls as Gainford Arashal and Royal Supreme cannot fail to please admirers of the breed. Gainford arishal is recognized as one of the greatest bulls living of the Shorthorn breed. He is great as a show bull but greater still as a sind helfers by him, five bulls and 10 helfers basides a number of lusty calves at foot. Ashoone Choice was second at Denver h a champion bull next year. Golden Measure and Aleifers by him, five bulls and 10 helfers basides a number of lusty calves at foot. Ashoone Choice was second at Denver h a champion bull next year. Golden Measure and Clematis, a great pair of show year-ing both roans and rich in breeding and quality. A long lot of good ones of rare draw is selling two Clippers, one by Gain-ford Marshal, one by Rosewood Sultan 2nd, Sunny Bling 18th, in cali to Royal Supreme is need the greatest cows ever sent thry an action. An outstanding cow is Mary draws 12th by Gainford Select and imported seautiful show type. Three great Clara forwas are Clara Rosewood by Rosewood Sul-tand, Lady Douglas 16th and an out-standing helfer. There will be a great lot of cattle sold in the two days. A spieldid bist, Cambridge knows how to entertain attel men. Get the catalog and arrange to the the sele.-Advertisement.

#### BY J. T. HUNTER

C. W. Scott, Kinsley, Kansas, will include several good Shorthorns and a Percheron stallion in his farm sale to be held March 25. Look up his display advertisement in this issue and be on hand if there is any-thing listed you can use. Farm sales al-ways mean bargains and you will be re-paid for the trip if you can use some of this good stock.—Advertisement.

J. P. Ray & Sons Sell Shorthorns J. P. Ray & Sons, Sell Shorthorns J. P. Ray & Sons, Lewis, Kan., hold their, Third annual Shorthorn sale at Lewis, Kan., Tuesday, March 30 (see ad in this issue). The offering consists of 34 head, 26 buils and 8 cows and heifers. The buils rule, Address HENRY L. JANZEN, Lorraine, Kan. from 10 to 18 months old. They are good colored and in nice breeding condition, are well grown and carry the blood of some of the best popular families. Present herd buils are: Cumberland Hero, a son of Cum-berland Diamond and out of a Victor Orange Cow; Victorious, another well breed Cumberland Diamond buil. The dams are strong in the blood of Imp. Collyne, Gallant

March 20, 1920.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

### Southard's Big Sale **200 Herefords For Beginners and Breeders**

A special feature will be cows and heifers in lots of 10, 15, and 20 mated with the right bull to make the best cross. Sale in pavilion at farm

Comiskey, Kan., April 5 Write for the sale catalog at once. Help name four sons of Monarch. \$200 in cash prizes, Ex-plained in the catalog. Address,

J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.

Hereford Invitation

Kansas Hereford Breeders Associa-tion annual spring sale.

**Association Sale Pavilion** Alma, Kansas, April 16-17

All consignors are members of the big Kansas association. Let us have your name and address for the catalog at once. Address, CHAS. HENDERSON

Sale Manager Alma, Kan. Mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you ask for catalog.

#### **Blue Ribbon Stock Farm**

# HEREFORDS

200 cows, heifers and bulls—200, Chief herd sire, Don Balbos 14th 596021 by Don Carlos, a bull with over 40 Gudgell & Simpson crosses. Mated with 60 two-year-old heifers sired by Sir Dare 417529 by Paragon 12th. We have what you want and the prices are in line.

Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan. Wabaunsee County

## Southard's **Monarch Herefords**

Write for my new mail order plan for selling Monarch Herefords. You get the best, express prepald, you to inspect animals before you pay. 200 Head in my big Spring sale Mon-day, April 5. Write now for catalog. Attend the sale and help name four Monarch bulls. \$200 cash prizes. Cata-log tells all about ft. Mention this name log M Mention this paper. J. O. SOUTHARD, COMISKEY, KAN.

#### PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM

Herefords, Percherons, Durocs For sale. Five bulls from 10 to 12 months old, by Domineer by Domino. A nice string bull calves and six bred cows. A nice young stallion. Address, Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan. (Pottawatomie county)

**\$200 IN CASH PRIZES** for four best names for four sons of Monarch. Awards morning of my big annual spring sale. Comiskey, Kan., April 5, 1920 Write for my sale catalog that tells the story. 200 head in this big sale. Ask for my new mail order plan. Address. J. O. SOUTHARD, COMISKEY, KANSAS

#### **Anxiety and Fairfax** HEREFORDS

Females bred to sons of Bright Stanway and Perfection Fairfax. Herd header bulls ready for service. Open heifers. Write today to J. R. GOODMAN, WHITE CITY, KAN.

#### **Discriminating Hereford Buyers** We Offer NOW

12 coming yearling bulls, Columbus, Anxiety strains, Breedy character and proper conforma-tion. Unpampered but in better than pasture condition. T registered, 5 unregistered, but equal-ly well bred. All high class farm bulls. If you want one or more of the 12 yearling bulls write now to W. C. Gummings, Hesston, Kan.

Knight, Choice Goods, and other great bulls. The farmer, ranchman and breeder will have opportunity here to get splendid herd bull prospects. Quality considered, these cattle should go at reasonable prices. Write to elerk L. P. Weaver, Lewis, Kan. for a catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### Angus, Both Sexes, For Sale

Angus, Both Sexes, For Sale W. L. Maddox, Hazelton, Kansas, has been breeding purchered Angus cattle for 20 years. During this time he has scoured the herds of Missouri and Iowa for the best buils obtainable. Chief among the buils which have been used are Elder Erica, Em-bree, Brian and Farmer City Best. At this time Mr. Maddox is offering for sale 20 up his advertisement in this issue for the listing of the ages. You will find some at-tractive individuals and attractive prices in this offering.—Advertisement.

#### BY O. WAYNE DEVINE

W. H. Zimmerman of Cameron, Mo., has consigned to the Kanasa Holstein sale on March 25 and 26 at Topeka, Kanasa, six 2-year-old registered heifers and four young cows, all of very fashionable breeding. These cows and heifers will be bred to the great herd bull now used in the Zimmer-man herd Autrim Pride Sir Woodcrest, No. 384434. Look up this bull in advertisement in this issue. When you attend the sale, look these cows and heifers over. They are very fashionably bred and consigned from one of the good herds in Missouri.—Adver-tisement. one of the tisement.

#### Home of the Giants

Home of the Ginnts The Bradley Brothers of Warrensburg, Missouri, have announced that they will not hold any spring sale this year. They will offer at private sale, a few well grown ready to use jacks. They are of the low fewn big bone kind. The Bradley Brothers have about 100 head of Jennets on their farms and they are widely known as the Home of the Giants. They grow most all the jacks they handle on their farms. They are cared for in a way that insures their future usefulness. They are well broke and ready to use when they leave their farms. Their card ad appears in this issue. Please look it up and if interested in jack stock, please write or go see their herd. Kindly mention this paper.—Advertisement.

#### BY S. T. MORSE

Look up the ad of C. Shobe & Son, Ap-pleton City, Mo., if you are interested in good big type Polands. They offer an at-iractive lot. - Advertisement.

A. M. Markley & Son, -Mound City, Kan-sas, are advertising big type Polands in this issue. Look up their ad if you are inter-ested in the real big type as they are pric-ing them at farmers' prices. The gilts of-fered are big, roomy individuals that will make good producing sows and the fall pigs are also good. The sire of the fall pigs is Kansas Mastodon and he is not only a great hog as an individual but is skring the kind that will improve the breed. Write the Maskleys if you can use a real big type Poland.—Advertisement.

Knox Knoll Shorthorns at Independence.

Knox Knoll Shorthorns at Independence.
 The Knox Knoll Farm, owned by S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan., consigns to the S. E. Kansae Breeders' association gale at Independence, Kan., one yearling show bull and one yearling show bull and between the standard show the standard show

Shorthorns Sell at Independence, Kan.

Shorthorns Sell at Independence, Kan. Eighty head in sale. The Southeast Kan-mas Shorthorn Breeders' association will hold their annual spring sale at Indepen-dence, Kan. on Friday. April 2, 1920. Righty head of good cattle, selected from the best herds of Southeast Kansas will go in this sale; 20 good bulls from 10 to 18 months old, including several choice herd bull prospects, will be sold; 60 females, a big por cent of them helfers, many of them bred. The rest of the offering are all good ages. No old cows will be offered. All these cattle are good and are in good condition but not in show fiesh, G. A.

#### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Nemaha Valley Stock Farm Registered Holstein-Frieslant. One of the first gov-ernment accredited herds in Kansas and one of the larkest in the list. Young builts for sale by Pontiac Beauty de Kel Segis 139632. His dam, as a 3 year old, made nearly 29 ibs. in 7 days and 114.63 ths, builter and 2587.9 lbs. milk in one month. His grand-thres are King Segis and King of the Pontiacs. Address H. D. Burger, Proprietor, Seneca, Kansas

**Registered Holstein Bulls** 1 yearling, \$135; 1 calf, 4 months, \$60. Both are grandsons of King Pieter 66771 that has sired 42 A. R. O. cows. W. H. WILLIAMSON, RAYMOND, KANSAS

THIRTY HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS Cows and 2 and 3-year-old heifers, fresh and springers, cheap if taken soon. JERRY HOWARD, R. 2, MULVANE, KAN. heifers, fresh and

**HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES** 

either sex, 4 to 6 weeks old, \$30 each; ex-press paid by us. Write for particulars. Spreading Oak Farm, R. 1. Whitewater, Wis. PUREBRED HOLSTEIN HERD BULL

5 years old, weight 2090. Will sell cheap or drade for young heifers or calves. W. W. EDDY, HAVENSVILLE, KANSAS. FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES Brifers and buils, 6 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked, from leavy preducing dams, 5% each, Safe deliver yet returned with the second state

#### KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE 58 Holsteins Are Making the West a Dairy Country And Cashing Farm Feeds for the Highest Dollar Advertisers in this Depart-**Sunflower Herd Holsteins Braeburn Holsteins** ment are Members of the The better class of females headed by a great sire. Stock for sale at all times. Write your wants and I will send particulars. F. J. Searle, Oskaioosa, Kan. Bulls and bull calves. One sire has a world-record fam and sire's dam; the other averages 648-32.63 for dam and sire's dam. H. B. COWLES, 608 Kas. Ave., TOPEKA, KAN. Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas. G. B. APPLEMAN, Pres., Mulvane, Kan. P. W. ENNS, Vice-Pres., Newton, Kan. A. S. NEALE, See'y-Treas., Mashattan, Kan. W. H. MOTT, Sale Mgr. Herington, Kan. Harry Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan. We Have a Number of Holstein In our hard are 18 cows with an average of 22.77 pounds butter in seven days. Bull calves from dams with records from 22 to 28 pounds. Health of herd under federal control. Cows and helfers for sale; purebred and registered; all ages. Serviceable bulls all sold. Lliac Dairy Farm, R. 2, Topeka, Kan. Shunga Valley Holsteins Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kansas Six Holstein bulls, 6 months old to year-lings; 1 from 25-pound, 1 from 21-pound cow; 1 from 17-pound 2 year old. Priced to sell. Duroc gits priced right. Why not buy some of these fine helfers (calves to 2-yr-olds). Grandtaughters King Segis Pontiac and Kenigen: from heavy producing high-grade dams. A. R. O. bulls, calves to ready for service. Ira Romig & Sons. Sta. B., Topska, Kan. Annual meeting and two days Chas.V.Sass,409 Minn. Av., Kansas City,Ks. association sale, Topeka's big, modern sale pavilion, Topeka, THE CEDARLAWN HOLSTEIN FARM 10 registered cows and helfers, also 20 grade cows and helfers. 10 registered bulls, three months to three years old. Registered cows \$175 per head up, Grade bred helfers \$125 up. Bull calves \$100 and up. Bull calves for sale sired by King Segis Pontiac Repeater 210981 and from good A. Kan., March 25-26. O. dams. Prices reasonable. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KAN. SAND SPRINGS FARM Albechar Holstein Farm Windmoor Farm Holsteins Specialize in long time test-persistency means profit. Several young males from/record cows. No stades. Herd size Prince Ormsby Pontiac Mer-cedes from 32-1b. daughter of Sir Pieterjo Ormsby Mercedes, E. S. ENGLE & SON, ABILENE, KAN. For sale-Bull calves sired by 80-lb. son of Johanna McKinley Segis and out of good dams; \$50 and up. For particulars write CHAS. C. WILSON, MANAGER. EDNA, KANSAS. or Sale: A few good purebred heifers, mostly bred our great herd sire, King Korndyke Daisy Sadie Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kansas SPLENDID 30-1b. BULL Mott Bros. & Branch, Herington, Kan. Geo. L. Allgire, Glay Center, Kan., R. D. 8 No females for sale. Choice 10-month bull by Duke Johanna Beets out of one of our best cows: straight top, nicely marked, wonderful individual; first \$150 buys him. He must please you or money returned. Old emough for light service; straight; mosity white beautifully marked. Sire, one of best sous of Kim Of The Pontiacs and a 1st prize winner at Kansa National, Dam, 30-1b. cow holding state record Frice \$750. Axiel & Horshey, Newton, Kansas Farm near town. Individual production rather than numbers. Something to offer later on. SOME GOOD BULL CALVES NOW P. W. Enns & Son, Newton, Kan. J.P. Mast, Scranton, Kansas Will make attractive prices if taken while young. P. O., Erie, Kan. Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan, As we will keep purebreds only in future our high grade cows and 3 helfers will sell to first applicant. Dams of these grades made from 13,000 to 16,000 pounds mills. Cows and heifers all sold. Only one bull left. He from heavy producing ancestry. BULLS We have some splendid bulls for sale at very reasonable prices; from a few weeks to 1 year old; dams' red-ords from 16 lbs. (2-yr.-old) to over 30 lbs. Write us just what you need in bulls. Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kan. Dr.W. E. Bentley, Manhattan, Ks. For sale-10 cows with A. R. O. records. Five bulls 10 mo. old, five two-year-old heifers and five yearlings. For Sale-3 heavy grade springers; 1 young heavy milker, fresh, registered. Appleman Bros., Mulvane, Ks. Young cows due to freshen scon all sold. Still have 2 or 8 young bulls old enough for service out of A. R. ccws and 20-pound bull. SPRING BARGAINS Young A. R. O. cows, 85 lbs. One from 44-lb. bull Johanna McKinley Seris (dam Johanna De Rol Van Beers). Herd t. b, free for 4 year. Cows good condition, mostly white, very typy. Write Vietor F. Stuewe, Airda, Kan. **Ross' Holsteins** Bull calves by Hamilton Prilly 5th whose dam made a record of 28.49 lbs. butter in 7 days, 108.6 lbs. s record of 25.49 IDS. Dutter application. in 30 days. Pictures sent on application. S. E. BOSS. R. 4, IOLA, KANSAS B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kan. Coming 2-year-old heifer, heavy in calf to King Fontiac Beuchler; 5-month-old heifer calf. double cross of the Pontiacs breeding. **Hillcrest** Farm W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kansas A few young bulls out of A. R. O. dams ready for service this fall. Inspection invited. FTTZGERALD. "ETTERSON & WEDDLE, Jamestown, Kansas an experienced auctioneer, specializing in Holatein sales, and breeder of registered Al. Howard, Mulvane, Ks. J. A. Jamison & Sons, R. D. 2 Leavenworth, Kan.

Geo. Lenhert, Abilene, Kansas

PERSISTENCY IN PRODUCTION

Holsteins of quality. Write your needs as I can supply them if they call for purebreds.

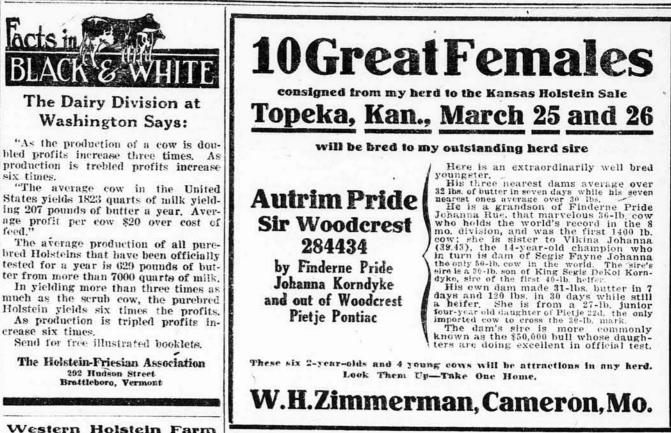
Clear Creek Holsteins-Females all sold for the pres-ent. Still have some real bargains in young bull calves from heavy producing A. R. O. cows. Buy your site young. You can raise him as cheaply as we.

Bulls ready for service this fall. Write for descriptions and prices. Wilkie & Swinehart, Derby, Kan. Bull calf, evenly marked, out of the great show bull Johanna Bonheur Champion 2nd. Price \$100 F. O. B. **Bull Calves by Our Herd Sire** 

Dam has 28.65-784-in T days; has 1000 lb. sister, one 34, one 30 and 11 above 20. A few services for saie to approved cows. We have all A. R. O. Cows. 6000IN STOCK FARM, C. L. GOODIN, PROPRIETOR, DERBY. KANSAS. Sir Aaggie Korndyke Mead

heads my herd. His nearest 5 dams av. nearly 1100 lbs. butter. Herd under feder-al supervision. Chas. P. High, Derby, Kan.

Two ChoiceA.R.O. Heifers for Sale due to freshen in two or three weeks. Also richly bred proven sire. FLOWEBCREST FARM, MULVANE, KAN.



Western Holstein Farm FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES Before and buils, 6 to S weeks old, brautifully beford, from travy predicting dams, 5% each, Safe Frieslan cattle. Young buils of superior breading for sule. Write for circular. Black growthed, Weiger Fornwood Fernic, Wanwatesa, Wiscansin Box 2, South Denver Station, Denver, Celo. HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES 31-32ds pure, 7 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywiser. Bonds accepted. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin

292 Hudson Street Brattleboro, Vermont

Sontheide Holstein Farm. Herd sire: King Korn-dyke Akkrummer Ormsby 31.11 lb., 7 day record. Has full sister with 39.67 lb. Few of his calves

W. E. Zoll & Son; R. D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.

Two very well marked registered bulls for

sale. Ready for light service. Priced right.

C. A. Treil, Bonner Springs, Kan. I offer for sale my 10 pound herd bull, King Peter 18. He is nearly white, five years old and sold fully guaranteed. Write

Dr. L. E. Shay, Atchison, Kansas

For Sale: Registered Holstein yearling heifers and 2 royally bred bulls from A. R. O. dams, and old enough for service.

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crease six times.

feed.

**AFew Holstein Bull Calves** for sale. Good individuals, nice color and the best of breeding. Russell & White, R. 6, Independence, Kan.

All bulls of serviceable age sold. A few calves sired by a grandson of King Segis and a few cows for sale.

The dam of Vaderkamp Segis Pontiac, our herd sire, is the youngest cow in the world to have five rec-ords to average over 34 lbe. Young bulk, show in-dividuality, by this sire and from A. R. O. dama for sale. COLLINS FARM CO., SABETHA, KAN.

A. S. Neale, Mahattan, Kan.

C. A. Branch, Marion, Kansas

#### KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE 54 . * March 20, 1920. Laude, manager of the sale, has selected these cattle carefully and has taken only those representative of the best in the herds from which they were selected. No culls or doubtful breeders have been accepted and the offering will be clean and right in every way. In both buil and female sec-tions will be found animals of choice Scotch breeding and good enough to go into any herd. This will be an unusually good place to buy foundation stock or to add to an already established herd. In the catalog the Scotch topped cattle will be given the bracket form of pedigree, showing four generations. This catalog will be un-usually interesting on this account, and you might get considerable information about your own herd from these tabulated pedi-grees. Be sure and attend this sale. Tell your neighbors. It will be a good place to buy the good, useful kind of cattle that are needed everywhere. Remember, 80 h.ad, all young, all in good condition, but not in high flesh, the kind of cattle that are real bargains for the buyers. For catalog ad-dress G. A. Laude, Manager, Humboldt, Kan.—Advertisement. 1 SHORTHORN CATTLE **Second Semi-Annual Genuine Herd Bulls** by Master of the Dales **Eastern Kansas Shorthorn** and out of **Collynie Bred Cows** Master of the Dales buils are proving themselves splendid breeding buils and we can show you a few real buils of first class herd heading character. **Breeders' Association Sale** They are a practical, husky and well grown lot that will appeal to breeders wanting bulls of real merit. Wednesday, March 24, Ottawa, Kan. H.M. Hill, La Fontaine, Kan. Shorthorn Offices in Kansas City A branch office of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association may SHORTHORN 50—HEAD—50 be established in Kansas City. The Southwest naturally looks to Kansas A liberal offering of Scotch and Scotch Top Bulls. Some Scotch cows and heifers. **Bulls for Sale** City as a distributing center for pure-A strong offering of open heifers. bred stock, said Mr. Cochel, Western representative of the Shorthorn asso-Cows with calf at foot. Bred cows. ciation, in commenting on the efforts to 4—Scotch Bulls—4 locate a branch office at Kansas City. **Consignors:** There is much interest in Western Some herd bull material here. A Tomson Bros., Carbondale. W. T. Dickson & Son, few good Scotch topped bulls. All Kansas in constructing pit silos. Carbondale. I. T. Richardson, Emporia. good individuals. Bred right and Frank Wilson, Wellsville. SHORTHORN CATTLE. Kelly Bros., Gardner. priced right. A. L. Harris, Osage City. Vail & Scott, Pomona. F. C. Buchheim, Tecumseh. R. M. Harrison, Ottawa. C. H. White, Burlington, Kansas. A GRANDSON OF AVONDALE F. Joe Robbins, Sales Manager, Ottawa, Kan. **More Shorthorn** by Maxwalton Rosedale and a wonderful sire. His daughters old enough to breed and herd too small to keep two valuable herd bulls. You can't beat this chance. Five young bulls from 8 to 12 months old. Market Toppers A lead of Shorthorn deers marketed by C. E. Elliott, Latinop, M. Kanas City brought the top of the market for cattle of that weight for the week of Jan. 19-21. The average weight was 14.50. Mr. Elliott fed these steers on Laad where Shorthorns have been grown for skty-ity span. The top price, any weight, for the week was \$15.50 paid for some 1.348 lb, Shorthorn steets shipped by J. J. Tangeny. Salem, Nebraska. The pays to grow Shorthorn breeders' Association. Auctioneers-Rule, Burgess and Crews. Wm. Wales & Young, Osborne, Kansas **IF YOU WANT SHORTHORNS Prizewinning Scotch Bulls** for sale. Cruickshank herd bulls of outstanding, merit and pure Scotch breeding. Cumberland Star is of the Maid of March family and was 3rd prize 2-year-old in the recent Kansas National; Velret Type, a Cruickshank Lavender, was winner of the senior calf class in the same show. I am dispersing my herd owing to my ill health otherwise these bulls would not be for sale. If you can use a good Scoter bull at a price that is right, write me. There is no sale you can more profitably attend than The Central Association Show and Sale AGAINGAG CITY, MO., MARCH 31 and APRIL 1 Not only in this one of the most representative shows and sales of the season but for over 29 years the meetings of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association have been the favorite gathering for breeders old and new. The show is instructive and extremely interesting because every animal shown is to be sold the following day, because the entries to show and sale are classified and arranged in their stalls to allow the best opportunity for making comparisons, and because a study of these cattle gives you a knowledge of the herds they represent which could not be gotten otherwise excepting by weeks of travel. In many more ways than can be set down in this space the beginner, and intend-ing beginner will profit by attendance at this sale and show and for your first full information as to the offering you must secure the catalog giving breeding and descriptions of the KANSAS CITY, MO., MARCH 31 and APRIL 1 J. E. PATON, WINFIELD, KANSAS American Shorthorn Breeders' Association 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, 111. FOR SHORTHORN BULLS All ages. Address Shorthorn Dispersion HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN. Private Sale Have 1 herd buil, 10 young buils at private sale. Herd buil Brilliant Type by Cumberland Type; a 2-year-old red buil. The young buils are from 6 to 12 months old. Write for list giving age and breeding. I will be pleased to show you these cattle. Parties will be met at train when motified. WARREN WATTS, CLAY CENTER, KAN. **150 Strictly Good Shorthorns** to be sold. In this number are included proven cows with calves at foot, selected befores, some giving promise of show yard form, and a really strong collection of bulls, many of which are herd headers in both breeding and individuality. Send for the catalog now, mentioning this paper and addressing. CEDAR HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS Five bulls for sale, pure Scotch, splendid individ-uals. Ages 12 to 20 months. Farm joins Topeka on the west. HARRY T. FORBES, R. 8, Topeka, Kan. W. A. COCHEL, Sale Mgr., MANHATTAN, KAN. Remember the sale is at the Kansas City Stock Yards Sale Pavilion. FOR SALE, 4 SCOTCH and SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORN BULLS **Type's Goods for Sale** from 12 to 18 months of age, red and roan. Also some Scotch bred females with calves by side. Come and see them. H. C. GRANER, Lancaster, Kansas. High In Scotch Breeding I am reserving 25 splendid heifers by this great built and offer him for sale. He is four years old, deep red, weight 2,175; sold fully guaranteed. Also five young buils, females, gows with calf at foot and bred back. Helfers bred and open. Seetch and Seatch topped. **DO YOU NEED A BULL?** We have 2 Scotch-topped buils, both roans, that we are pricing very reasonable. H. P. GFELLER & SON, CHAPMAN, KAN. Kinsley, Kansas, March 25, 1920 S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan. 5 Scotch-topped Bulls, roans, sired by Sultan's Archer 604432, tracing to Whitehall Sultan and Colynie; straight lines; thick; smooth; wide out; short legs; long, soft coats; fine dispositions, 10 to 15 months old. 1 Large Red Bull, sire Tom Thumb, dam Silver Goods. 2 High Grade bulls, 1 roan and red. 2 Registered Cows-one five-year-old, red, in calf to Sultan's Archer; one 7 years old with heifer calf. 1 Registered Heifer, red, coming two years old. 1 Percheron Stallion, Marquis of Lyon 117899, coming 6, a ton horse, black, fine disposition, easy keeper. Only the best pays. Parties by rail met if notified. Scotch and Scotch Topped bulls. Serviceable ages. Reds, roans and white. Some real herd buil material. Visitors met at U. P. or Rock Island trains. PEARL SHORTHORNS Jacob Nelson, Broughton, Kan. (Clay Co.) Buils, Scotch and Scotch topped, six to 18 months, for sale. Reds and roans. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific. **PROSPECT PARK SHORTHORNS** 1 red Shorthorn bull 29 months old; 1 white, 2 roan and 4 red Shorthorn bulls 10 to 15 months old. J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN. C. W. Scott, Kinsley, Kansas C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS PURE SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULL ale. cears old and an extra good one, for s O. J. Tracy, Route 3, Harper, Kansas **Bulls Bulls Bulls** POLLED SHORTHORNS. 1886—Tomson Shorthorns—1920 8 two-year-old bulls, by Secret's Sulfan and Master Butterfly 5th, 12 yearling bulls. Reds and roans. Can ship over Mo. P., U. P., Rock Island. **Headquarters for Herd Bulls**

We offer a large number of extra good bulls that are ready for service. They are some of the champion Village Marshal by Cumberland Marshal; **Beaver Creek Sultan**, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan; **Gregg's** Villager, one of the great sons of Villager; **Imp. Newton Champion**, **Imp. Lawton Tommy** and **Diamond Baron**. They are of the most fashionable strains out of imported and home bred dams of the Augusts, Marigold, Jilt, Victoria, Roan Lady, Lavender, Orange Blossom, Duchess of Gloster, Sunnyblink and other very select tribes. They are nearly all roans and of extra good individuality. Come and see them.

d see them. TOMSON BROS. Carbondale, Kansas or R. R. Station Wakarusa on Main line of Santa Fe Barbondale, Kansas or Main line of Santa Fe

Ne.



Lock Up My Consignment to the Polled Shorthorn safe at Kansas City, Mo., March 23, Six real bulls and 4 females C, M, HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

Plevna, Kansas

**POLLED SHORTHORNS** 

175 in herd. Young, halter broke

bulls for sale.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS.

ELMHURST SHORTHORNS I have been breeding registered Shorthorns for 15 years using the blood of such bulls as Gallant Knight, Hampton's Best, Lord Mayor, Lavender Viscount and Avondale. Several good young bulls for sale. Also 10 to 15 very desirable females. An excellent chance for a foundation herd. W. J. SAYRE, CEDAR POINT, KANSAS

W. F. BLEAM & SONS, Bloomington, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORNS (of the best Bates breeding) Milk and beef can be produced cheaper in the dual purpose Shorthorn than in any other animal. We breed them of the best dual purpose type. Buils for sale \$350 up. all reds. Write for list. O. M. Healy & Son, R. 1, Muscatine, Iowa

New Buttergask Shorthorns For sale-Buils, Scotch and Scotch topped, ready for service. Also bred cows. MEALL BROS., CAWKER CITY, KANSAS Mitchell County

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE

# J. P. Ray & Sons Shorthorns

will sell in their Third Annual Sale at the Santa Fe Garage

## Lewis, Kansas, March 30

Sale To Commence at 1:00 O'clock Rain or Shine

This sale consists of **34 head**, **26 bulls and 8 cows and heifers**. These bulls range in age from 10 to 18 months old. They are a splendid lot, good colors, in nice breeding condition, well grown and carry the blood of some very popular families.

Bulls in use now are Cumberland Hero No. 668018 a son of Cumberland Diamond No. 403820, his dam being Red Cherry 5th. No. 108150 a Victory Orange cow and also Victorious No. 498669. He also carries a lot of Victor Orange blood. The dams of a great many of these bulls are sired by Buccaneer'a son of imported Collynie No. 135022. Imported Collynie sired the dam of the Grand Champion at the International, 1919. They also carry the blood of Gallant Knight, Choice Goods and other great bulls.

We think the offering in this sale is worthy of your consideration, so invite the farmer, ranchman and breeder to this sale as we have some extra good ones that have every indication of making splendid herd bulls.

Come to this sale and get some of these cattle as we predict they will go at reasonable prices. Quality considered.

This ad will not appear again in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze before the sale so remember the date. Write to the clerk of the sale for catalogs, mentioning this paper.

L. P. Weaver, Clerk, Lewis, Kan. AUCTIONEERS: Col. Snyder, Col. Burgess, Col. Sims.

I have clerked all of Mr. Ray's cattle sales and can say that they are conducted in a straightforward, business-like way. Everything will be as represented and there is absolutely no by-bidding.—L. P. Weaver,

# The Best Offering of Shorthorns

Ever sold by

The Southeast Kansas Breeders Association

80 Head Go in the Sale to Be Held at

Independence, Kan., Friday, April 2

### **20 Bulls**

A few Real Herd Bull prospects among them. Some of these are of the best Scotch families. Others are Scotch topped. All are good individually and in good condition.

### **60 Females**

A big per cent of them heifers all good ages. Many of them good enough to go in the best herds. Several of them are of the best Scotch families. All in fine breeding condition but not highly fitted. These cattle are representative of the best Shorthorns in S. E. Kansas. The best of foundation stock. Be there—tell others. For catalog address

G. A. LAUDE, Manager, Humboldt, Kansas S. T. Morse, Fieldman.



ainford Marshal-front and rear.

# Shallenberger and Andrews

will present an outstanding lot of Shorthorns in their two days sale to be held at

Cambridge, Neb., April 15-16

## 83 Shorthorns—8 Bulls, 75 Females

6 bulls sired by Gainford Marshal, the greatest breeding son of Gainford Champion; 2 sired by Gregg's Villager by Imp. Villager. All from dams of the most fashionable breeding. They are outstanding herd header prospects.

75 Cows and Heifers—30 cows with calves at foot or near calving to the service of Gainford Marshal or Royal Supreme, the noted son of Village Supreme; 30 heifers bred to the same two sires and Village Marshal; 15 open heifers.

The Entire Show Herds of both Mr. Shallenberger and Mr. Andrews are included in the sale. This is a wonderful opportunity to secure get of the best bulls in America from dams of rarest breeding. The offering includes outstanding representatives of the following families—Victoria, Gardenia, 5 choice Marr Clara females, Clara, Clipper, Mayflower, Mary Ann of Lancaster, Lady Douglas, Golden Chain, Mina, Bloom and Lavender. The catalog is highly illustrated. Get your copy by mentioning this paper and addressing

Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Neb.

### A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Neb.

Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Neb.

Auctioneers, Jones, Kraschel and Milne.



4 Jewels from the Andrews Herd

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THE FISK RUBBER COMPANY

# FISK TIRES

最高级的成长。在各部的保留了了你的行为的是我们已经是不可以是一定是不是不能

CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY "ATTENTION OF

TO THE CAR OWNER:

I wish it were possible for me to meet you personally, to say directly to you some of the things I would like you to know.

If you could conduct an investigation as to which tire commands the greatest good will of its users I honestly believe you would find it to be the FISK.

In the first place, the tire is a good one. I not only think that but I know it. It is built to a high standard. The quality and construction are right and the types of FISK TIRES are generously oversized.

While FISK TIRES are sold through dealers only, we have a big chain of our own branches, one hundred and forty of these being so distributed that all dealers in the United States are within quick reach of Fisk fresh stock.

Each one of these branches is in charge of a Fisk man who is on his tip-toes to see that all dealers and users in his territory are pleased with FISK TIRES.

In direct distribution facilities and in our attitude to our). dealers and to you who use tires, we have a place distinctly our own.

In volume of production and in years of experience we are among the small group that <u>leads</u> the whole tire industry.

I personally have seen, in my twenty years' association with The Fisk Rubber Company, its business grow from two-thirds of an acre of floor space to thirty-one acres of floor space and from an annual business, in 1900, of less than \$90,000 to very close to \$50,000,000 in 1919.

Our Ideal, - To Be The Best Concern In The World To Work For and The Squarest Concern In Existence To Do Business With, - is a true indication of our aims and policies.

Ask your dealer about Fisk Tires.

Very truly yours.

Vice President & Gen'l Manager.

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