

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

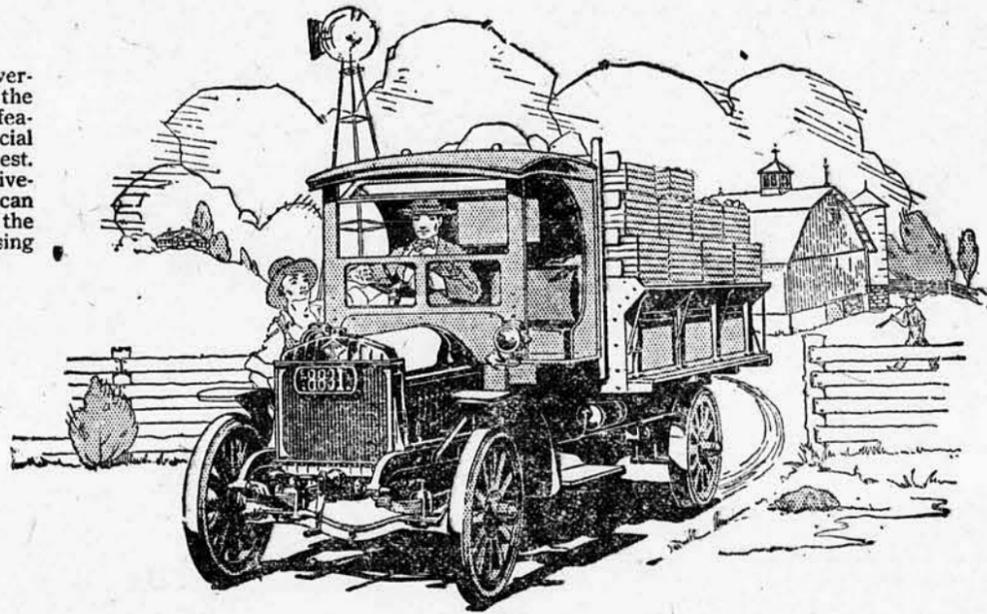
Vol. 58, No. 14.

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CONVENIENT convertibility is one of the most attractive features of the Farm Special—and one of the simplest. Hay, grain, vegetables, live-stock and merchandise can be accommodated "on the spot" and without using tools.



for farmers ahead of the times—

THIS 1½ ton truck, designed and built exclusively for farmers—is neither an "experiment" nor a "newcomer." Before introduction to the readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze it has gone through a long, hard period of observation and "breaking in." During that time it did some unusual things in the way of performance that might be called "stunts." In reality they were endurance feats, literally "saving the day" for their employers.

One feat, for instance, was a night-and-day drive made last August by a stock FARM SPECIAL, from Los Angeles to Phoenix, Arizona, in 70 hours actual running-time, carrying a two-ton load of films, worth over \$100,000, across the desert at 130° temperature through cloudbursts and wash-outs, without a particle of protest. From Detroit to Pittsburgh, 320 miles in 15½ hours with a 2-ton load, in zero weather, was still another Farm Special feat.

As a Try-Out

a stock Farm Special was entered in the National Motor Truck Development Tour, made last fall. It demonstrated its staunchness and ability to add to the farmer's

comfort and convenience—to say nothing of his standing in his community—at every stop along the route marked out; and when it finally rolled in from the last leg of the trip (Milwaukee to Chicago) covered with the mud and stains of its long travels, we exhibited it at the drovers' and the dairymen's conventions exactly as it stood—having made the 3,200 mile jaunt with just one puncture of a pneumatic tire!

8,000 Miles More and Torn Down

Then another round of work was begun, and at the end of an additional 8,000 miles this Farm Special was taken apart, from radiator to tail-light, to "see what had happened." We washed the parts off with kerosene and teted them into the office of Mr. C. A. Tilt, the President, so that he could pass on them personally. He was as tickled as a schoolboy when the delicate measuring devices showed there wasn't any more wear than a new jack-knife would show after a day's use.

Always "Frisky"—Never Ill

Further months of testing and of use by owners on farms in all

parts of the country, leave us no further reason for hesitancy. Here is a motor truck, for the farmer, that we are proud and glad to brand with our trademark, "Diamond T." It is the best friend of the farmer and the farmer's horse that our 15 years' experience in this haulage business knows anything about.

The motor alone is a winner, as you can easily learn for yourself—37½ horsepower (conservative) where no other maker we know of claims more than 34 for a 1½ ton job. But space is limited; hence we suggest that you

Look It Over on Paper

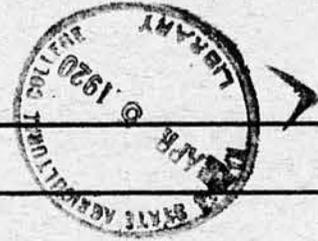
To make it possible for every ahead-of-the-times farmer to know all about the Diamond T Farm Special for himself, without any obligation or inconvenience, we have prepared and printed a description of this truck that is unusually complete. Anyone who will write us because he is really interested in this subject, is welcome to a copy. The facts are all in it that business men insist on, and our only invitation is: "See for yourself." Kindly address us as below—and thank you.

Memo: Write for our 32-page illustrated book on the FARM SPECIAL



DIAMOND T MOTOR CAR COMPANY
4552 West 26th Street :: Chicago, Illinois





A Modern Home at Onaga

The Bungalow Owned by Henry Burgess is an Excellent Example of What is Possible Today in Kansas Country Living

By Ray Yarnell

ON A NATURAL bench, half way down a gently sloping hill, stands the solution of the housing problem on the 600-acre Henry Burgess ranch, 8 miles southwest of Onaga. The two-story bungalow which Mr. Burgess completed late last summer is about the last word in farm homes. It is a house any city might be proud to have within its borders. The house is known far and wide in the Onaga community, along with its electric light system, its water system, its well arranged kitchen and the beautiful view from its spacious front porch. It cost about \$10,000 to build, equip and furnish.

The Burgess home was built for utility. Everything about it from the plastered and painted or enameled walls to the hardwood floors and the tiling or cement floors of the entryways and basement is designed for comfort and the saving of labor.

The farm house is, in fact, a work shop for the woman. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess realized this and when they came to build their home they decided it must be a truly convenient workshop for Mrs. Burgess. More than that, it must furnish comfort for the entire family—it must be a pleasant place in which to live.

The house faces the south. Across the entire front is a huge room, 40 feet long by 17 feet wide, with just a hint of a division in the center where built-in bookcases extend a few feet out into the room. These are about 4 feet high, with flat tops on which vases can be placed. They serve to draw a line between the dining room and the parlor but do not prevent the two from being combined into one great living room.

The Walls are Calclimined

The walls of this room are beautifully calclimined and have hand painted borders. Polished woodwork frames the walls and hardwood floors peep out attractively from beneath rugs. In the parlor a large leather davenport and a piano speak of comfort and pleasure. Carved brass electric fittings are hung from the ceiling in both rooms. Two doors, one in each room, open on the front porch.

Opening off the parlor is a large bedroom and beyond it a glassed-in sleeping porch which will accommodate two beds. Both rooms are finished in white enamel. From the bedroom or sleeping porch, entrance is gained to the bath room, which is fully equipped. Water is piped thruout the house, and pressure is obtained from a reservoir on top of the hill which rises behind the house.

These rooms also open into a convenient hall which connects with the kitchen.

Upstairs there are five rooms, four bedrooms and a store room. Three of the bedrooms have full height ceilings, but one is caught by the slope of the bungalow roof. The walls of these rooms are finished in white and each is fitted with electric light fixtures and handy switches. Every room has a closet. The stairway leads from the kitchen hallway into a wide hall on the second floor from which the bedrooms open.

A large linen closet opens from this hall and is very convenient.

Both at the head and the foot of this stairway are electric switches with which the lights below or above can be turned off or on.

Windows are features of the Burgess home. They are everywhere. They flood the dining room and parlor with brightness all day long because there is a steady procession around three sides, east, south and west. When the windows are opened the large room is almost like a porch, it is so airy. The big porch on the south, with massive brick pillars and a heavy roof, affords protection to the living room from the heat of the sun during the summer months.

The window habit of the Burgess house also found expression in

THE PROGRESS made in building modern country homes is the most interesting movement in Kansas agriculture. It is a most hopeful indication of the New Day which is coming in farm affairs. A modern home will do much to make it possible for one to live in more comfort. This labor saving equipment will add the brightness needed in allowing the country to compete successfully with the city in holding the best of the younger people on the farm. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Burgess is an excellent example of what can be done very easily along this line.

the kitchen. Light and air are available to this room from all directions, either thru doors or windows. The heat which characterizes all kitchens when in use can be kept at a minimum by Mrs. Burgess if she throws open the doors and windows, and she profits from this when hot weather comes.

This kitchen was designed to save labor. It is not large but the equipment is so placed as to afford plenty of working room without the necessity of taking useless steps between the stove and the work bench.

This work table and sink are directly under two large windows and there is a window at one end. The kitchen is flooded with direct sunlight during the mornings. There is a cupboard at each end of the work table and underneath are drawers and cabinets. The top of the work table slopes gently to the sink and grooves have been cut in one end of it so dishes placed there will drain rapidly.

Underneath the table are two cabinets, where pans and kettles are conveniently kept. There is also a flour bin which will hold a sack of flour. One cupboard is placed above the work table in which the less commonly used dishes and utensils are placed. On the south wall of the kitchen, within two or three steps of either the range or the work table is the second cupboard. This is built into the wall. Under the shelving is a wide bench on which dishes can be placed. This bench extends thru into the dining room and has sliding panels with which it can be closed. Mirrors are set into the sides of these polished panels which face the dining room.

This opening enables Mrs. Burgess to serve a meal without the necessity of carrying the dishes from the work bench to the table. As the dishes are prepared they are placed on the bench and passed thru the service opening when Mrs. Burgess is ready to place them on the table. Just above this opening, on the dining room side, is a built-in china closet, with a paneled glass front. The cupboards have wooden doors.

The range is opposite the work table in the kitchen and only a step or two away, making it handy. On the south side of the range is a hallway leading to the bedroom and the bath room, and a step farther on is the stairway leading into the basement.

Cement is king in the basement, providing walls and floors. There is a large hot air furnace which supplies heat to the entire house. This is governed from the first floor by check chains. Opening into the basement is a vegetable cave. This also is cemented. In this vegetables can be stored safely thru the winter without danger from frost. It can be tightly closed and vegetables keep very well in it.

Handiness doesn't stop in the Burgess house with the kitchen and the basement. The kitchen opens into a walled-in porch which in turn opens on an outside porch which has no roof. The walled-in porch has a tiled floor. In one corner a cistern pump is installed. To the west of this is another room of about the same size, equipped with wall hooks on which the men can hang their coats and hats when coming in from work. A cement floor, frequently tracked up when it is muddy outside, can be cleaned easily. There is a large bench in the room on which the men can sit while taking off overshoes or cleaning mud from their shoes. Mrs. Burgess says this room, by acting as a clearing house between the outdoors and the house, has saved her a great deal of work.

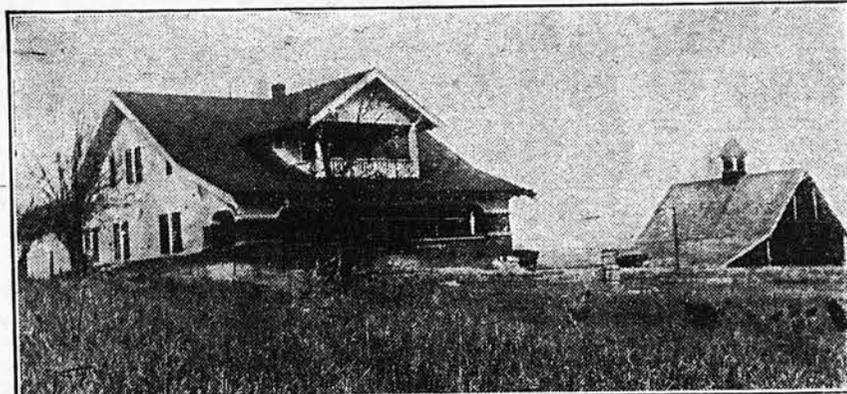
Laundry is Well Equipped

The laundry on the Burgess farm is in a separate building. This is divided into two rooms, each having a cement floor. In one is the milk separator and in the other the electric light plant and the washing machine. The floor has drains so it can be cleaned easily. The electric light plant, which is a Delco, furnishes current to light the house and to operate the electric washing machine and an electric iron. The plant has been in operation since last August and Mr. Burgess says it has given the best of satisfaction in every possible way.

Ordinarily it requires about 2 gallons of gasoline to operate the electric light plant every week, Mrs. Burgess says. A 6-hour run ordinarily will furnish enough electricity to light the house for a week. When the electric iron is being used the plant is operated to supply the extra current.

The cost of lighting the house with electricity is less than with kerosene, Mrs. Burgess says, and besides the bother of filling and cleaning oil lamps is done away with. Of course the first investment is greater in installing the power plant, but the added convenience, she holds, largely makes up for that. And in addition it will take the drudgery out of washing and ironing and will prevent these tasks from interfering with the ordinary house work. Where the washing is done by hand a woman is unable to do her other house work, and she has it facing her when she is weary from doing a big washing.

Not to be outdone by his wife, Mr. Burgess had his barn and garage wired and he is now able to work there in the evening if he wishes. He also has a high power electric light on a pole in the center of the barnyard to give outdoor illumination. This light has proved to be unusually convenient.



The Modern Bungalow of Mr. and Mrs. Burgess Near Onaga; Country Homes Like This Will Do Much to Make Country Living More Satisfactory

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

ONE of our subscribers, Ivan A. Morehead of Holton, Kan., writes, "We have heard a lot about the interdependence of nations, the solidarity of labor, the blotting out of old time geographical boundaries and the resulting smallness of the world. Some dream of one big union while others think of one big nation to emerge from a uniting of the various members of the League of Nations.

"The actual trend of events, however, is toward one big United States of America and a weaker, shrunken Europe. While our political independence dates back to 1776 our mental and economic independence has been of slow growth and can only be said to have reached its majority at the close of the Great War. The financial center of the world has moved to New York

"Along with our increase in wealth and population the now veiled envy of our European neighbors will also grow apace. We will have trade conflicts. How will the representatives of these nations vote on matters of vital interest to us? Will freedom from military attack from war blighted Europe offset the financial burden we would incur as a member of the League of Nations and the possible restrictions which may be applied to our industrial development? Many of us were at one time strong for the League of Nations. How about it now that the shouting is over? Many of us have gotten down to earth and are asking 'What do we get out of it?' Some are inclined to see the hand of Providence in the delayed ratification."

For the present, as Mr. Morehead says, the sentiment in favor of the League of Nations apparently has largely subsided. Possibly it will work out for the best, but I am still of the opinion that the League of Nations is necessary to the peace of the world and that the United States will be a member of such a league within two years.

It may be quite a different league from that brought back from Paris by President Wilson, and a better one, but that such a league should be formed is more evident to me now than it ever has been.

What is a Profiteer?

A YOUNG lady reader of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze writes, asking me to define a profiteer. A profiteer is the legitimate result of the business rule that it is proper to charge what the traffic will bear. If that rule is correct then the individual, firm or corporation which has anything to sell is justified in charging whatever the necessities of the buyer will compel him to pay, limited only by his ability to get the money necessary to pay with. Under that rule the only person, firm or corporation which can justly be charged with profiteering is the one that fixes a price on the product sold so high that it is beyond the ability of the purchaser to pay.

If for example it were possible for a single individual to get control of all the wheat in the world he would be justified in fixing a price that had no relation to the cost of producing the wheat, but would be based entirely on what the people who had no wheat were able and willing to pay rather than do without wheat. Of course the wise person, if he had such control of the wheat would consider various things in determining what the traffic would bear. For one thing, he would consider the possibility of the people rising up en masse and taking his wheat away from him without giving him anything for it. He would try to find out what the people would stand for and fix his price accordingly. He might make a wrong guess. He might fix the price higher than the people would stand for, or he might underestimate their patience and fix it a little lower than he really had to do, but under the business rule it would be his aim to get all he could out of it. That is exactly what the so-called profiteer does. He asks just what he thinks the traffic will bear, and if the rule itself is just and correct, then there is no such thing as a profiteer.

I deny, however, either the justice or economic soundness of the rule. I do not believe that the

seller of an article has a moral right to charge an unreasonable profit simply because the necessities of his fellow men may enable him to make such a profit. I believe the excess profits tax was right in principle but it has worked to the detriment of the consumers because the individuals and corporations on whom the tax was levied were permitted to shift it to the consumers so that the consumer not only paid the excess profits in many cases but an additional profit on top of that. As a result the effect of the excess profits tax has been to increase the cost of living.

I do not know that I have answered yet what is or who is a profiteer. According to the old business rule there is no such animal. But finally I will give my own definition of a profiteer. He is one who will grab every cent he can and still keep clear of the jail or penitentiary. He has only one object in life and that is to get more property, so that he can make more money, so that he can get more property, until finally he dies and the lawyers and his heirs divide the proceeds.

The greatest business failure in the world after all is the genuine profiteer, the profit hog, the money mad man who wastes his life trying to pile up more than he can spend.

Why a Large Army?

WE ARE having it continually dinned into our ears and put before our eyes on the printed page that we must have what seems to us in this country, a very large standing army. In addition to that we are told that we ought to have universal compulsory military training but even the members of Congress who are opposed to the compulsory military training, have been persuaded to concede that we need a much larger standing army than we ever have had at any previous period. Why? We are either threatened with attack from some other nation or nations or we are not. If we are threatened with attack, what nation is it that is preparing to attack us?

We would like to have some reasonably accurate information about this, for if the people of the United States can be shown that we are in real danger of attack I am sure that there will be no objection to any reasonable degree of preparation to meet that attack. The people of this country certainly showed during the war that ended on November 11, 1918, great energy and willingness to provide all the money and men necessary and they will do so again if convinced that we are in any real danger. But they wish something more than mere vague generalities about some possible attack. Certainly we are in no danger of attack from any European country. There is not a country in Europe which can have any possible ground for enmity toward us that is in position to attack us even if it so desired.

The only other country then from which we could possibly anticipate an attack would be Japan. In spite of all the talk of jingoism about the Japanese menace there never has been any tangible evidence that Japan had any such plan in view. Whatever else they may be the Jap statesmen are not fools. Assuming that they may have in mind the distant amalgamation of the Mongolian race for the purpose of mastering the world, their first objective would be the getting control of China. They are certainly very far from attaining that. It may be that they will sometime effect a union with China and it may be that such a union will threaten the peace of the world, but if so the maintaining of a great standing army in the United States would not prevent such a union.

Before we begin to get hysterical about this possible union of Japan and China it seems to me that we should wait until we have some evidence that it is to be brought about.

If we are in no danger of attack from the outside and there is no evidence at the present time that we are, then the only need we have for a standing army is for internal police protection. How much of an army do we need for that purpose? How many regular troops have been necessary to handle any riot in recent

years? Less than a thousand. It is scarcely likely that more than one or two companies will be necessary to handle any situation.

The state of Kansas is very near an average in population and much more than an average in area, but the population being mostly rural, perhaps, we have less need of police protection than the average state. Let us take then the state of Illinois, with the second largest city in the United States and with a varied population. How many soldiers are necessary for police protection there? I think only a single company was called to Gary during the great steel strike. That was sufficient. A thousand men so placed that they could be easily available would be enough for police protection in Illinois in addition to the regular police forces of the various cities. Illinois is much more than an average state in population and in the possibilities of disturbances.

If a thousand regulars were sufficient for Illinois, a regular army of 48,000 to 50,000 would be ample for the entire United States. This force should be so distributed that it would be easily available and subject to the call of the governors of the states if needed for police protection.

The national guard should be disbanded entirely. The saving effected by so doing would be enough to pay the expenses of the regular army and save the taxpayers of the country from 1/2 billion to 1 billion dollars a year, as compared with the present program. In addition to the number of men needed for internal police duty, we would need, perhaps, a regiment of marines at the Hawaiian Islands and a few more regiments in the other islands belonging to this country. I have mentioned the number 48,000 men for internal police duty. My opinion is that 30,000 would be ample for that purpose. Of course this would put a large number of commissioned army officers out of jobs, but then they are complaining that they cannot live on their present salaries and ought to be grateful for an opportunity to go out into the world and earn a decent livelihood where their abilities would be appreciated. If my suggestion were put into operation it would also put a number of state officers in the national guard out of their jobs but they too ought to be able to make as much or more in private business than they make as officials.

This suggestion will appeal to a large part of the plain common people who pay the taxes either directly or indirectly, but the politicians will not have sense enough to put it into operation. I might add also that while we are about it we ought to abolish that snob factory, West Point.

March in Kansas

KANSAS is a great state. Most of us are loyal to it and do a good deal of boasting about it, some of which is justified and some of which is not. But if you ask me to write any encomiums on Kansas March weather I refuse. I draw the line there. I have not been everywhere by any means, but Kansas has the meanest March weather of any state in which I ever have lived. That is saying a great deal, because March is not a favorite month anywhere with me. I would be satisfied if it were left out of the calendar entirely. But in Kansas March weather is near the limit. Every Kansas farmer regards March with a feeling of dread.

The wheat crop up till March 1 may look fair, but no wheat raiser feels any degree of certainty until the March winds have passed. Then if the wheat is not blown out of the ground, his hopes revive and he begins to figure on his probable harvest.

The Kansan who is not a farmer does not experience the financial worry, perhaps, that is felt by the man who has banked on a wheat crop, but he suffers great bodily discomfort and if he is an irreligious man and addicted to profane speech, he exhausts his vocabulary of blasphemy as he digs the dirt out of his eyes or pursues his hat in its erratic flight. There is scarcely anything about which you cannot find something good to say.

A yellow hound dog has his points of excel-

lence; he is patient, mild of manner and not disposed to be particular and finicky about his diet. He takes the world as it comes without complaint and does not resent the abuse and contumely that is heaped upon him. Yes, there is something to be said for the yellow dog. The skunk in its untamed state is an unpleasant companion, but it can be domesticated, the source of its unpleasant odor can be removed, and it then becomes a thing of beauty, a delightful pet and at its death contributes a valuable fur for the enrichment of female apparel. There is quite a good deal to be said for the skunk.

The itch is an unpleasant ailment, but it has its compensations. The boy with the itch is so busy with that that he is kept out of much other mischief. A boil makes the individual who wears it forget his other troubles and then it affords great relief when it bursts. There is something to be said for the boil. But if there is anything to be said in a kindly way for the March wind I do not know what it is. It aggravates nervous disorders, destroys religious calm, whips the temper into rags.

The man or woman who can remain sweet tempered during such an infernal March wind as raged last week is too good for this world and should be transported to Paradise where he or she properly belongs.

The League of Nations

IT APPEARS that the Peace Treaty, including the League of Nations, has been definitely defeated in the Senate. I profoundly regret that a compromise has not been effected. Personally I have not been concerned greatly about the reservations. I do not believe that we would have been dragged into foreign wars even if the treaty had been ratified without reservations, but on the other hand I have had no objections to the proposed reservations. It is possible that they would be necessary to define just how we understand the obligations we are expected to assume and just what obligations we are willing to assume. I regard the proposed League of Nations at best as merely a beginning in any event, to be amended and changed as circumstances might dictate in the future. What I desire is to see the beginning of a world confederation to keep the peace.

It is my opinion that if there had been a League of Nations in the spring of 1914 and Germany had been given to understand that if she did what was proposed to be done, the world would be practically united against her, there would have been no war. It would not have been necessary to raise any armies here in the United States and we would have been saved the loss of nearly 100,000 fine young men and the expenditure of almost 30 billions of dollars.

It is idle to talk about keeping aloof from the affairs of European nations. Whether we like it or not we are linked up with them and therefore should be in position to have a say in regard to world affairs.

I have the feeling, too, that political considerations have had much to do with the failure to arrive at a compromise in Washington. Both sides have played politics in a matter which is vital to the peace of the world.

Soft Spot in My Brain

ONE of my readers, G. Schmoker, feels called upon to express his opinion of my mental condition. He says that while he thinks I have a good deal of good horse sense on most subjects I have a soft spot in my brain. He says that he has been noticing this mental defect for years but never so plainly as when I begin to write about money matters.

This idea that issuing non-interest-bearing bonds would be a benefit to the small bond holders strikes Mr. Schmoker as very foolish, indeed. "There is absolutely no sense," says Mr. Schmoker with some heat, "in trying to give the rich fellows hell for holding their bonds and giving the little fellow hell for selling them or even trading them for other kinds of fool stock that for the most part will prove to be of no value at all."

"A real poor man," continues Mr. Schmoker, "was very foolish in the first place to borrow money to buy the bonds and I told them so at the meeting in Erie. I advised the poor ones not to borrow money to buy bonds; let the ones who had the money to pay for them buy the bonds. My advice now is by all means hold them. If the bonds are a good investment for the rich man they certainly are for us."

Mr. Schmoker, whose name indicates his ancestry, is also of the opinion that there is a good deal of foolishness being talked these days about foreigners. He read four German weeklies for 30 years. All of them were quite strongly pro-German, to which he had no objection. Evidently his own sympathies were with his fatherland until we got into the war when these

papers ceased talking for Germany.

Evidently Mr. Schmoker feels that his fellow countrymen have been badly used, as he says persecuted, in some cases. In regard to this he may be right. In times of great public excitement there is always a good deal of injustice done. There were very many rumors of German plots circulated during the war which I think had very little foundation in fact and I think, speaking generally, that the German born citizens of the United States acted very well. I never blamed them for feeling a degree of sympathy for the land of their birth.

I also agree with Mr. Schmoker that the people who have bought Liberty Bonds should hold them. I have always advised that. However, I still insist that no interest-bearing bonds should have been issued during the war. If it was not only possible but right to draft the young manhood of the country to fight the battles of the country it certainly was right to draft the wealth of the country to supply the needs of the army. The government should have issued its demand notes to pay the bills as fast as they accrued and the taxes should have been levied sufficient to equal the volume of notes issued.

If there was money in the country to buy the bonds of the government there was money to pay the expenses of the government as they accrued. In other words the government should have drafted the wealth as it drafted the manhood. Not having done that at the time, it should now pay the debt accumulated but should spread the payment without interest over a period of 10 years. The only purpose in issuing non-interest-bearing bonds instead of treasury notes would be to prevent the tremendous inflation of the currency of the country that would result from the issue of treasury notes sufficient to pay off all the bonds at once.

Now I have a plan by which the holders of bonds in small denominations would have the advantage. And which would also prevent undue inflation. I would have the first tenth of the bonds cover bonds of \$50 and \$100 denominations, because these small bonds are the ones held most generally by the poorer people. The holders of these bonds would have the privilege of exchanging them for full legal currency at any time during the first year. If the holders of bonds of larger denominations desired to exchange for cash immediately they would have to suffer a discount, but if they held them until redeemable they would receive their full face value. I would also make it obligatory on the Federal Reserve Banks to lend on these bonds as security up to 90 per cent of their face value, so that the holders of bonds not maturing for two, three or more years, up to 10, could obtain capital if needed. The rate of interest the banks might charge on this kind of security should also be fixed at a moderate rate, I think not more than 5 per cent.

As the bonds would be tax free and also preferred security they would be desirable for persons of large means. This would relieve the government of a burden of interest amounting to a billion and a half dollars a year, and during the next generation would save the people of this country in interest alone not less than 60 billion dollars. It would also prevent the widespread discontent that is just as certain to come to this country as that night follows day.

We are now hearing a great deal about the evils of inflation and a currency with small purchasing power, but these bonds were purchased with an inflated currency and when the volume of money is cut down the bond holders will be tremendous gainers while the persons who have to pay the debt will be the losers. Our present dollar has a purchasing value of not more than one-half the purchasing value of the dollar prior to the war. When the period of inflation is past, prices will be restored to approximately what they were before the war. That means that it will take twice as many bushels of wheat or corn or any other product of the farm to pay the debt as now, and the holder of a government bond who now receives interest at the rate of 4 1/4 per cent will then receive the equivalent of 8 1/2 per cent measured by our present dollars and his bond will still be free from taxation.

Do you think for a moment that this is not going to occasion widespread discontent? At best there are most difficult problems facing us. As a result of the tremendous, world wide unsettlement caused by the war, our very civilization is threatened and revolution menaces even the strongest and best established governments. Nothing is so productive of unrest, so likely to foment revolution as governmental favoritism of a class, and especially of the property classes. Blind as moles are these same favored classes who shirk their responsibilities, shift their burdens upon the backs of others and still prate of their patriotism and howl about the dangers of bolshevism. Unconsciously, perhaps, but nevertheless truly, they are inciting bolshevism.

President Wilson Killed the Treaty

THE CHIEF significance of the Senate's vote which failed to ratify the Peace Treaty is that it seals the fate of the Treaty for the present Congress. It now is perfectly clear that the Senate as at present constituted, will never ratify the Treaty and it goes over to a new Congress, if it is ever again to be submitted.

Personally I voted for ratification—both March 19 and November 19—and until the last week or two before the final defeat I was hopeful enough changes would be effected among the Senators to enable the Senate to approve the Treaty with the 14 Lodge reservations.

If a vote could have been taken free from Presidential interference I believe the Treaty with the reservations would easily have obtained a two-thirds majority. This, I am confident, fairly represents the sentiment of the American people. A large majority of the people are for ratification of the Treaty with the changes wrought in it by the Republican majority of the Senate.

The vote and the changes that did occur, it seems to me, clearly vindicate the position taken all thru the long contest by the majority Republicans, who were represented by Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. In his course as chairman and party leader in the consideration of this question he endeavored to represent the majority, and did represent it from first to last. In voting for the Americanizing reservations, the great majority of Republican Senators agreed to protect our country in the League of Nations and agreed to a final ratification of the pact with these safeguards included.

Personally I do not approve the stand of the irreconcilables, whether Republicans or Democrats. I have sincerely favored ratification with safeguards and hoped all along to see it accomplished. I still believe that the Treaty as Americanized under Senator Lodge's leadership would have been ratified without difficulty if the League of Nations Covenant had been submitted separately on its own merits. The President had so interwoven the Treaty with the League Covenant that it was impossible to untangle the two things.

The President, it is now reported, intends to make a party issue of the question of ratification. How he can make the issue clean-cut is difficult for me to see. Party lines are greatly interwoven and confused. Republican and Democratic Senators broke away from their party leadership in the vote on the Treaty. And the President's hope of making an issue that will appeal to the country, in behalf of his leadership and his party, runs up against this fact, which is of great significance—that on the final vote his leadership was rejected by almost a full majority of the members of his own party. In that final vote 21 Democratic Senators supported ratification, rejecting the President's leadership, and only 23 voted against ratification in compliance with his commands.

Such an amazing disintegration of the President's following does not in fact fully reveal how the Democratic side of the Senate really felt, for I can say of my own knowledge that there were other Democratic Senators who favored the reservations and would have voted gladly for ratification on the final test, except for their sense of party loyalty. The President had persistently demanded their support and he held their votes notwithstanding that personally these Senators favored ratification with the reservations.

So the President is in no position to make a party issue before the country. His party, in a word, does not follow him, and even in the Senate is almost equally divided, as the vote shows; while in spirit a majority of the Democratic Senators is opposed to the President's stand.

That three times as many Democratic Senators voted for ratification with all the reservations on March 19 as voted that way November 19, tells the story of the disintegration of the President's party following.

While all blame for the final defeat of ratification cannot be placed upon the President, yet, in the end, it was he, and not the little band of irreconcilables who defeated the Treaty. And he accomplished this defeat by holding in line against their will the Democratic Senators that at heart favored ratifying the Treaty as finally framed. The President will quite justly be held accountable by the people for this disaster to his own efforts to make peace with Germany.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

A Need for Soybeans

This Crop Produces Good Yields of Valuable Hay in Eastern Kansas and also Improves the Soil Fertility

By Ralph Kenney

AS THE agriculture of any state grows older there is an increasing demand for legumes or land-building plants. Red clover, alfalfa and Sweet clover are serving the purpose in Kansas. But with our Red clover acreage decreasing there is a need for a quick acting annual legume to take the place of clover in the rotation. Cowpeas is difficult to harvest for hay, and the crop must be picked several times by hand to obtain a seed yield worth while.

Soybeans will yield twice as much seed as cowpeas, the crop is all ripe together and the hay crop in addition to being from a third to a half larger than with cowpeas is much easier to handle. Some varieties of soybeans are well adapted to the soil and climatic conditions in Kansas. Many will mature in less time than is required to mature a crop of corn, consequently there are at least 30 counties in Eastern Kansas adapted to the growing of soybeans. Soybeans can endure more hot dry weather than corn, but that does not mean that this is a Central Kansas crop any more than corn. Corn land is soybean land and a soil that will grow a profitable crop of corn may be expected to produce a good crop of soybeans provided seed of a suitable variety is planted.

Soil Should be Inoculated

Being a legume soybeans will grow in many thin soils that are too poor for corn, provided the seed is inoculated before planting. Under such conditions the plant has a tendency to produce a higher proportion of seed than in a good soil. Kansas soils do not naturally contain the bacteria that form nodules on the roots of soybeans. The average soil produces a heavier crop if inoculated for the first year.

Soybeans were grown extensively at the experiment station at Manhattan from 1888 to 1900. The average yield

of soybeans for the 12 years was 12 bushels an acre, as compared with 31.6 bushels of corn and 43.8 bushels of kafir. If we take our high prices of last winter as a basis of comparison, we have \$72 an acre for soybeans at \$6 a bushel, \$63.20 an acre for corn at \$2 a bushel and \$85.82 an acre for kafir at \$3.50 a hundred. In addition to the cash value, the soybean is a legume and must be credited with a portion of the increased yield from the succeeding crop. In 1900 the experiment station grew 50 acres of soybeans. Alongside of kafir yielding 20 bushels and corn a total failure soybeans gave 7.4 bushels an acre.

There was no satisfactory machine for harvesting the seed crop and rabbit injury was large on the small patches being tried. Interest in the crop dwindled in Kansas as well as other parts of the United States. Now and during the last five years the acreage has been enlarged in most of the corn-belt states. The crop is so high in

protein that it is the best we can grow in a field adjoining a corn field for hogging off both. The practice of hogging down corn has increased with the shortage of labor in the last three years. With it comes at once a need for a legume to furnish cheap protein. The hog grower of the future will use self-feeders when necessary but for a portion of the year may be forced to the hogging down of corn and a supplemental leguminous crop. There is no legume so admirably fitted for this combination as soybeans grown either in a field by themselves or in the same rows with corn.

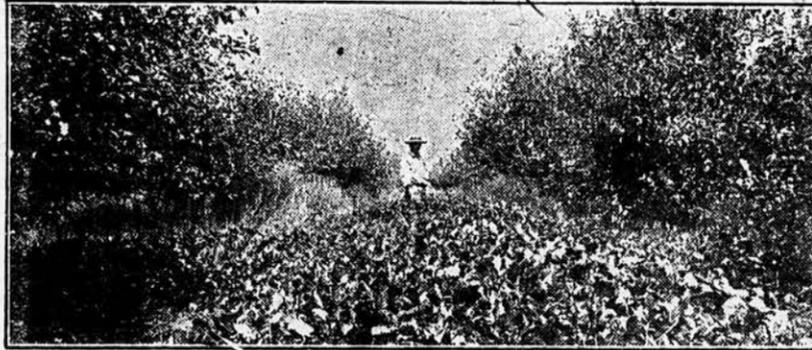
During the last two years harvesting machines capable of threshing and bagging the ripe beans from the standing stalks have been perfected by several companies. These machines require two horses to draw them and furnish power and two men to tend the team and bags. This solves the harvesting problem as the machines sell for less than \$200. All things considered the

crop is placed on a different footing now from what it had in 1900. With harvesting machinery also come better adapted varieties that during a six-year period 1912 to 1917 gave an average yield of 19 bushels an acre counting poor as well as good ones, at the experiment station at Manhattan. A dozen of these produced more than 20 bushels an acre. In good seasons the yields run over 40 bushels. During the same time soil fertility has decreased so the average yield of corn under comparable conditions is now but 28.5 bushels an acre.

Good Forage for Livestock

The Ohio Experiment station reports feeding tests which show that soybean hay as well as alfalfa hay may be used to take the place in the dairy ration of considerable amounts of high-priced concentrates such as cottonseed meal and oilmeal for dairy animals. Further, the hay is as valuable for sheep and beef cattle as it is for dairy animals. These are considerations of no mean importance when all feeds are so expensive and difficult to obtain. The digestible nutrients in 100 pounds of soybean seed weigh 67 pounds, in linseed meal 69.6 pounds and in cottonseed meal 68.2 pounds.

A man who grows soybeans for seed may grind them and use them as a substitute for linseed or cottonseed meal. Their protein content is but a trifle lower than either of the two feeds mentioned. Soybeans now have a commercial value for oil extraction. The machinery used for cottonseed oil production is used for soybean oil but at a different season. With the advent of individual farm alfalfa hay grinders comes also the possibility of grinding beans, plant and all, for a high protein feed. This does away with the threshing and selling of the crop as well as eliminating the need for any harvesting machine other than a mower.



No Man Can be Convicted of Soil Robbery if He Uses Soybeans in a Good Rotation System. This Legume Improves the Fertility of the Land.

Away With the Blackjacks

S. A. Clugston in Woodson County Has Been Very Successful in Destroying This Weed Timber on His Farm

By R. C. Nichols

BLACKJACKS, a timber which has no value except as fuel, is a serious problem in many sections of Southeastern Kansas. It is especially prevalent on the uplands of Woodson and Greenwood counties and it is a difficult handicap in obtaining the maximum results from the pastures of these counties. Many thousands of acres are covered by the worthless growth and the dense foliage of the trees kills out all other vegetation.

This timber is about 20 feet high at maturity. The trunks of the trees often grow to 10 or 12 inches in diameter but because the wood rots easily it cannot be used for fence posts. It is not adapted for use indoors because worms and insects soon ruin it. Blackjacks make good fuel, but they cannot be grown for this purpose at a profit.

As the price of Kansas farms advances and the need for more tillable and pasture lands becomes apparent, it is probable that most of the blackjack land will be cleared. This has always been the case with timber in the older sections where the land is well adapted for agricultural purposes. At present, however, very little of this clearing work has been done.

But little income is derived from soil covered with blackjacks. It was a common practice, 15 years ago, for farmers to allow land which grew blackjacks to sell for taxes. It makes up the bulk of the so-called "idle acres" in many sections. Practically all of it would make excellent farming or grazing land if it were cleared. S. A. Clugston, a farmer of Wood-

son county, has done a great deal in reclaiming his farm from this unprofitable growth. He is a pioneer in this work. Most of it is done during the winter months when other farm work is not urgent and labor is easier to obtain.

Mr. Clugston has cleared 40 acres on his farm since he purchased it several years ago. He clears several acres every winter and expects to continue the work until his entire farm is cleared. Altho the amount of clearing he has done has been comparatively small, he has proved that it will pay to clear blackjack land.

The general belief among the farmers, until Mr. Clugston proved it wrong, was that one could not clear the land and realize a profit from his labor. This probably was true 25 years ago when one could buy good land in Woodson county for \$10 or \$15 an acre. But in these times when Woodson county land sells for as high as \$100 an acre this land can profitably be cleared. When it is covered with blackjacks it sells for \$10 or \$12 an acre and after it is cleared it is worth from \$50 to \$100, depending on whether it is bottom or upland. By the method Mr. Clugston uses, the land can be cleared without great expense.

Altho part of the land that grows this timber is not tillable, all of it is valuable for either pasture, meadow or farming.

"I first tried the plan of removing the trees with a stump puller," said

Mr. Clugston, "but because the trees were as thick as they could stand, I found this method to be too slow and expensive. As the root system hinders cultivation of the land for some time, I found that a better method is to cut the trees below the surface so the land can be gone over with a mower. This is an economical way of keeping the sprouts cut. At the end of three or four years most of the stumps will have rotted sufficiently to allow them to be plowed out."

"Another plan that I use on land which I expect to put in cultivation immediately is that of plowing it with a root plow after the trees have been removed. I then plant the land to cane for the first three years. The growing of the cane aids in smothering out the sprouts as well as providing an excellent roughage for cattle. It also speeds the rotting of the stumps because it causes the soil to be damp during a considerable period of the summer and keeps the sunlight from exerting its drying influences. Altho the cane has blackjack leaves mixed in it, they do not injure the feeding value greatly. The leaves make excellent bedding for cattle, and are not an undesirable constituent in manure."

Blackjack land is productive and will grow any kind of a crop adapted to that section. This is because it is new and possesses an abundance of plant food and organic matter. Mr. Clugston has found that the yields on this land are especially high.

"One of the newly cleared fields was

in wheat last year," said Mr. Clugston, in speaking of the soil adaptability to crops. "The wheat did well and really exceeded my expectations, which were not very high. I realized a profit of \$60 an acre, this making it the most valuable crop I have grown on the land. The straw was heavy but it did not lodge and the quality of the grain was excellent."

Mr. Clugston also has sown alfalfa on his newly cleared ground and is very enthusiastic over the results. It grew 3 feet high last summer and made an excellent and profitable yield. This new land is well adapted to alfalfa because it has an abundant supply of the plant food that alfalfa requires. Altho other legumes and grasses have not been sown on this land it is probable that the clovers, timothy and bluegrass will grow equally as well.

Corn and sorghums also produce good yields. The numerous roots in the soil interfere with the cultivation for a few years but after they become rotted the results obtained from these crops are satisfactory. In the extremely dry year of 1913, when most of his neighbors did not raise any corn, Mr. Clugston had one field which produced 20 bushels an acre. The sorghums also make excellent yields.

"When I wish to use the land for meadow or pasture purposes," said Mr. Clugston, "I cut the trees a little below the surface and mow two or three times every summer until the native grasses gain a foothold. It is sometimes advisable to re-seed the land, but this is rarely necessary. To

(Continued on Page 22.)



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Square Deal for Agriculture

Senator Capper Says Farmers Produce Pork and Grain at a Loss But Pay Profiteering Prices for Manufactured Goods

GOVERNMENT expenditures were the subject of a lively discussion in the Senate March 23 when Senator Lodge, the Republican leader, and Senator Smoot attacked a proposal in the annual agricultural bill for the creation of a new government bureau in charge of farm management. Senator Smith and others defended the provision. Senator Capper said that the bill's worst feature was that it was too meager in its provisions for the farmer who has been made the goat by lawmakers, middlemen and profit hogs.

Senator Capper was heavily armed with figures and facts for the occasion which he used to good advantage. He deplored the rapidly increasing percentage of tenantry on the farms and government price fixing which regulated nothing except what the farmer had to sell and left the gougers free to charge him all they wished for what he had to buy.

In his address before the Senate, Senator Capper said: "Mr. President, one-third of the population of the United States is engaged in agriculture and more than one-quarter of the national wealth is invested in farm enterprises. The chairman of the Appropriations Committee is of the opinion that the financial needs of the government for the next fiscal year may exceed 5 billion dollars for all purposes. The Agricultural Bill before us today appropriates 32 million dollars, which means that out of every \$156 of the public funds only \$1 will be spent on the nation's most vital industry—the one on which every other industry depends. And yet I find Senators here who would reduce even this small appropriation recommended by the Agricultural Committee notwithstanding the measure as it now stands cuts the estimate of the Agricultural Department nearly 6 million dollars and is a reduction of 13 million dollars from the appropriation of 1919 for agricultural purposes. I favor the utmost economy in governmental expenditures and a substantial reduction in appropriations generally, but at a time when increased production is of supreme importance, we must do the fair thing by the farmer. We can better afford to cut out some of the river and harbor, public building and other pork-barrel appropriations than to cripple agricultural activities.

Sandbagging the Farmers

Unless the farm problems are considered with more sympathy by the public generally, and especially by Congress, a considerable part of our country may go hungry before many years. Farmers have been sandbagged by the disgraceful agricultural economic systems until the camel's back is broken; they are leaving the farms this spring by the tens of thousands. Already the abnormal congestion of the huge centers of population is such that we are having trouble in feeding the city population. Unless we about face quickly in the treatment of the agricultural interests of America, a real food shortage will be encountered in the near future.

Mr. President, some indication of the way in which the farmers are getting away from the country is supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture from a recent survey of 3,775 farms in New York. It was disclosed as a result of this investigation—which covered so many farms that it is certainly typical—that there had been a decrease in the number of people on the farms in the last year of 3 per cent, and that the number of hired men decreased 17 per cent. If this ratio holds good for the state—and there is every reason to believe that it does—it means that 35,000 men have left the farms in this one state to go to the cities. They are getting out of a business which has been the goat of lawmakers, middlemen, and profit hogs in the last three years, and going toward the great "white way," to add still more hungry mouths to population the farms must feed.

And the same alarming conditions

prevail in the great Middle West—in the food center of the world. In what is generally considered to be the prosperous agricultural state of Iowa, the state free-employment bureau says that not more than one-third of the farm boys who were in the Army are going back to the farms. He further says that "most of them desire city jobs." Of course they desire city jobs. Can you blame them? When they consider the \$10 a hundred drop in hogs—which put the price far below the cost of production—the silly and senseless advance in the price of lumber needed to build farm homes, and the whole selfish demonstration we have seen toward the agricultural interests of the country in the last year, it is no wonder they leave. The astonishing thing is that more have not gone.

Any system of account such as the manufacturer and commercial concerns employ will show conclusively that the farmers are by no means receiving adequate remuneration. The reports of the Agricultural Department indicate that the average income of the American farmer is less than one-half of the average wage of a carpenter, a bricklayer, a painter, or any other organized city trade.

Too Much Farm Tenantry

Mr. President, the young men of the farms are not fools. You cannot hand them a further supply of inflated atmosphere about the beauties of farm life, and then ask them to produce hogs at a loss of \$5 or \$6 a hundred and make any impression.

In my own state of Kansas the young men know that there was an increase of 100 per cent in the proportion of tenants from 1860 to 1910—and the Census of this year is going to show a still more alarming condition. The farmers can not continue to pull themselves up by the boot straps on this land question—especially with the price of hogs below production cost. There is one county in Kansas—Sumner—with 55 per cent of tenants; and you know what that indicates. And here is another example, in Lincoln township in Pratt county, where there were 13 per cent of tenants in 1880, there are now more than 60 per cent. And you will find the same conditions in Missouri and Illinois and Indiana and Ohio and all points east. De Kalb county, Ill., for example, has 72 per cent of tenants.

In order to get a nation-wide view of the situation, let us consider for a moment the percentage of tenants for the United States as a whole, as shown by the Census. This percentage in 1880 was 25.6; 1890, 28.4; 1900, 35.3; and 1910, 37. Many of the leading thinkers on agricultural economics believe that the Census of this year will give a percentage of between 45 and 50 per cent, with hundreds of counties above 60 per cent, and perhaps some as high as 75 per cent.

Why is this condition with us? Can you expect anything else, Mr. President, in view of the faulty economic system we have permitted to develop in which the producer gets such a small part of the consumer's dollar? Do you know that in the Chicago district in May of last year, for example, the consumers paid 14 cents a quart for milk, and that the producers received 5.2 cents? In New York farmers received 6.1 cents a quart, while the consumers paid 16 cents.

Robbing Livestock Men

It used to be said commonly that the farmer got half price for his products—half of the consumer's dollar. Evidently we are rapidly going downhill with that proportion. How long will it be until we have piled on so much graft and profiteering and senseless distribution costs on milk that the producer will get but 25 per cent? Evidently we are headed that way, Mr. President.

And consider the situation with regard to meat-producing animals right now. Hogs are selling in Kansas City at from \$14 to \$14.50; they ought to be

at least \$3 a hundred higher. Most of the fat cattle which have been going to market have been losing money for the owners; in many cases from \$25 to \$50 a head, and in some cases more. When you go to putting \$80 cottonseed—and I might suggest that the probabilities are that the mill did not sell this product below the cost of production—and \$2 corn and \$18 grass into steers, it takes better prices than are now prevailing for one to get back his production cost.

Last July hogs brought a high price of \$23.10 on the Kansas City market. By November they had slumped to \$15.35. Yesterday the top price of hogs in Kansas City was \$14.00. In August last the high price of cattle on the Kansas City market was \$18.90. Yesterday they were down to \$12. In the price paid the farmer for two of his most important products, the high cost of living, it will be seen, has been reduced respectively 35 per cent and 50 per cent. But that is the only way in which the reduction has been manifest. There has been no corresponding reduction in the cost of setting the breakfast table. In the meantime, the cost of the farmer's clothing, shoes, furniture, sugar, implements, lumber, and everything he buys has increased from 100 to 300 per cent. As a rule he is paying higher prices now than he paid six months ago. That is one reason why the farmer is discontented. He feels, and correctly, I think, that somebody is making him the goat.

Of course, the net result of all this is that farmers are getting out of the cattle and hog business. Careful and conservative figures from the corn belt indicate a decline in pork production estimated as high as 25 per cent. All available figures point to a decline in beef production.

Official reports show that the United States is heading toward bankruptcy in its beef-cattle supply. In 1900 there were 89 cattle of all kinds to each 100 persons in this country. But in 1919 there were but 42 cattle to each 100 inhabitants. In 1907 our beef-type cattle numbered 51,566,000, and in 1919 the total had fallen to 44,385,000. With 7 million less than we had in 1907 we are slaughtering annually at a rate of above 3 million more cattle and almost twice as many calves.

Mr. President, unless substantial rewards are given for farm work a food shortage is inevitable—and it will not be long in coming. There already is some indication of this in the hardship which has come to the poorer people of the cities from the activities of the food pirates.

Fair Prices Demanded

Notwithstanding the farmer is, today marketing at a minimum profit and sometimes at a loss, he is producing more raw material for every man by 30 per cent than before the war, due largely to long hours and the unpaid labor of his wife and children. This unpaid labor and overwork are materially responsible for so many leaving the farm.

Mr. President, the farmers are ready not only to do their share but to go the limit that the country and the world may have abundant foodstuffs. They protest, however, against any form of governmental price fixing, which compels them to take a greatly reduced price for their farm products while everything they buy is sold at profiteer prices. When the government wheat minimum guaranty became operative it, in effect, acted as a maximum price and over night reduced the price of wheat 50 to 75 cents a bushel—a loss of nearly 50 million dollars to the farmers of Kansas alone. The United States Grain Corporation throughout has exhausted every expedient to keep the prices of wheat down to the very minimum. It is no wonder that the farmer feels that he was treated unfairly and that the Grain Corporation has been operated in the interest of the profit-taking middlemen and the gamblers of the stock exchanges.

The Kansas farmer sold his wheat last year for an average of \$1.85 a

bushel because of the comparatively low quality of the wheat. All available statistics show that it costs at the present time more than \$2 a bushel to grow wheat, averaged the country over, accounted for by the exorbitant wages paid. I know that a great many wheat growers paid as high as \$8 and \$10 a day for labor during the last harvest.

Farmers received an average of \$1.50 a bushel for potatoes produced last year and practically the entire season's crop passed out of the farmer's hand at that price, but now the consumer is paying \$4 a bushel for them.

The daily newspapers teem with articles about high retail prices, but say scarcely a word about the collapse of the hog market. As a matter of fact, retail prices of pork and pork products actually have advanced in many cities during these recent months in which the wholesale market price of pork on the hoof has fallen nearly one-half. Still the city asks if the farmer is profiteering. Were that the case the winter-wheat area would have shown a heavy increase instead of a decrease of 23 per cent. That decline tells its own story. The reason for such reduced production is simply that the prices farmers receive for what they have to sell, together with the absence of hired help, and the cost of what they buy, is forcing farmers in self-defense to limit their efforts to what they can do with their own labor and equipment.

Congress Must Help

And yet in the face of this situation we find a determined effort here in Congress to reduce the appropriation which is intended to encourage increased production. Is it possible that there are men who would like to keep the farmers in the dark concerning the economic factors affecting their business?

Mr. President, the time has arrived for constructive reasoning applied to the agricultural interests of the nation. The farmers are asking no special favors; indeed, they are very much opposed to special privileges to any class. They are loyal Americans. Every meeting held recently and controlled by actual farmers is on record in opposition to all forms of bolshevism. All they ask for themselves is a square deal. Agriculture is the basic industry—if there is anything more fundamental than getting for the people enough to eat, I never have heard of it. And unless we do some real thinking along this line there will be people who will be hungry one of these days. It is essential that a constructive program be adopted at once, which will give the agricultural interests of this country a fair chance—that will enable farmers to develop their business, educate their children, and work into the most efficient production of food. And the effort and money required to bring this about will be the best investment that this country ever made. We never will be able to make the greatest industrial and business progress unless there is abundant food for the workers and at reasonable prices. And this can be obtained if there is a readjustment in our laws and economic systems which will allow farmers to buy the necessities at a fair price and which will allow them to obtain a price for their products which will give them some profit.

Mr. President, the first thing is to curb the profiteers and supply agricultural essentials, such as lumber, agricultural implements, clothing, shoes, and the like, at an honest price. We already have all the laws necessary to stop profiteering. If we can get rid of the price gouger, it will hold hundreds of thousands of farmers in the country, who are just on the point of leaving and who will go to the city, perhaps this year, unless something is done quickly.

To have a more prosperous agriculture we must encourage legislation curbing manipulation of the market

(Continued on Page 25.)

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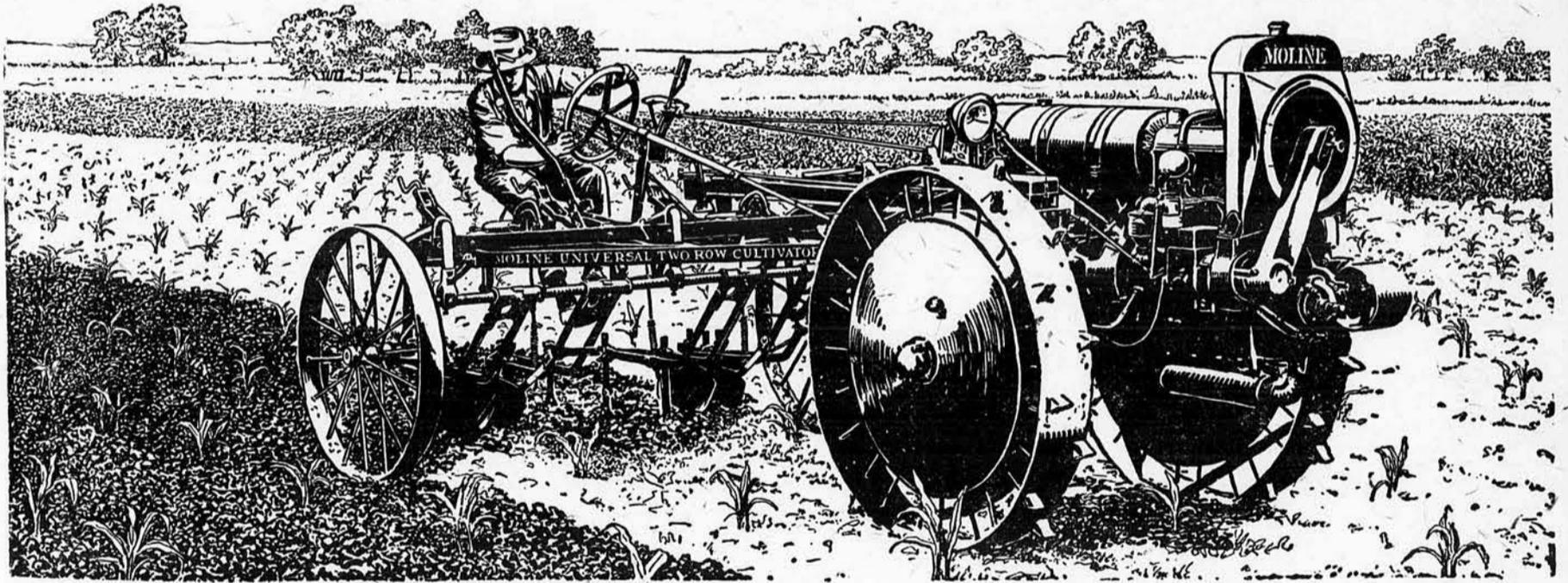
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Des Moines
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And the Good Roads Win

Better Highways Have Helped Greatly in Developing a Higher Standard of Country Life in the Middle West

By H. Colin Campbell

TODAY everything is being reduced to a cold, hard, cash basis. Everyone is learning to look on things from the standpoint of assets and liabilities, investments and expenditures. "How much it is going to cost," is not so frequently the question as is, "Will it pay?"

In other words, everyone wishes to know that regardless of the expenditure he makes individually, or makes jointly with somebody else, that expenditure is soon going to prove itself an investment, and a profitable one. The return may be in any one of numerous ways that could represent profit, but profit there must be, and that is what anyone has to prove who has an idea to suggest. Everyone is "from Missouri."

Automobiles have demonstrated to the farmer and business man that along certain lines at least their aims and ideals are identical. Their social and financial interests are the same. They are united in a common cause, and that cause is for the general welfare. No one can make money unless he can give the person with whom he is trading an equal chance to make money. With good business for both, buyers and sellers are prosperous and happy.

The better the farm, the better the business from it. The better the roads, the better the marketing facilities and just that much greater the certainty that the farm can be kept a going, profitable business enterprise.

Make Market Centers Accessible

Every farmer knows that a large and prosperous city or town—a good buying and selling center within his range every day—is a distinct advantage to him. The city or town dweller also knows that good farms along permanent roads—in the outlying districts mean a more nearly stable food supply at equitable prices. They mean daily marketing instead of a succession of glutted markets and periods of famine.

The better the roads are, the more likely they are to prove an investment and consequently stand as a community asset. Without roads that can be used, regardless of weather and season, we might as well be living along the trails that our forefathers used when beasts of burden were literally such and marketing meant almost nothing.

Last year recorded unthought of road building activities thruout the United States. A few years ago some narrowly bounded community might have done something to make the roads within its confines better. Such an act, however, was little cause for comment except locally. The automobile, with the range of travel it has brought within everyone's reach, had not been developed and could not have been used if it had. This means what is literally true, that the advent of the automobile has forced the advent of good roads.

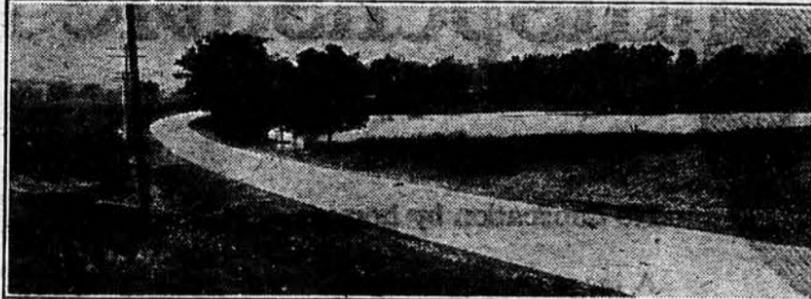
Railroad, motive power and rolling stock were developed before the roadbed. It is still true that railroad rolling stock is far in advance of the roadbeds which have to carry it; and yet advance in railroading has not been nearly so rapid as advance in highway transportation. Is it any wonder then that at the high tide of automobile and motor truck traffic, we find the greater portion of the 2½ million miles of roads in this country unfit for the traffic imposed upon them?

Good Roads are Needed

The need of good roads has been impressed on the entire country in such a manner that first cost has become a secondary consideration. Not that people are wildly spending money in the effort to have good roads, because many costly experiences in road improvement are fresh in mind. Many long stretches of roads, that a few years ago were thought thoroly improved, have gone to pieces under the pounding of traffic that immediately sought them, leaving these stretches a greater liability even than they were in their original unimproved state. But today service rendered has become the ultimate test of economy. The old style of highway is

giving way to the permanent modern pavements. Taxpayers are demanding a dollar for a dollar and in that way they are disregarding first cost to consider the more important ultimate cost, not how much will it cost to have an improved highway, but how much will it cost to keep it permanently fit for the use of the taxpayers and the public.

planned that will connect every county seat or important trading center with every other similar county seat or center; and make it certain that no rural resident, however far he may live from a trading center, will ever be but a short distance off the highly improved road. This will save much valuable time. That taxpayers and road builders ap-



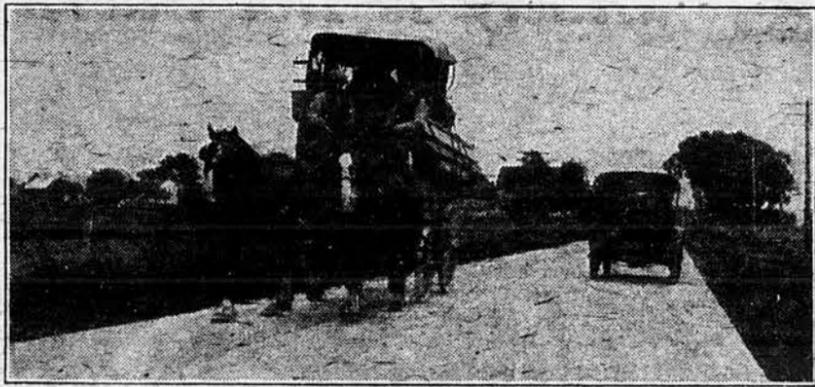
A Substantial Concrete Highway Thru a Beautiful Farming Region; it is a Mark of Progress and of a Profitable and Satisfactory Agriculture.

During 1919 there was everywhere displayed the paramount trend toward permanent roads. A few years ago taxpayers were satisfied with a semi-durable type. Present requirements, however, as evidenced in the construction season just passed, are becoming more exacting every day.

Modern roads are being built or planned with service as the primary requirement. The interests of both the business man and the farmer are served in the comprehensive programs for road work now under way. It is

prelate the advantages of the paved road is evidenced by the sum total of contracts—let for such types of construction last year and still being let at a rate far ahead of any ever before recorded. In every state last year, contracts were awarded for paved roads of some types, and by paved roads is meant the most nearly permanent type of roads known.

Much has been said as to the unreasonableness of cost of road building during the last year or two and at the present time, as evidenced by bids be-



Good Roads Reduce Hauling Costs, and Make a More Intensified Type of Agriculture Possible, With the Increased Production it Brings.

estimated that 600 million dollars are now available for immediate road improvement. This is many times the amount ever before expended in one year in this or any other country and as is natural and wise, delays are being encountered partly because of careful studies, which it is expected will lead up to a decision as to types to be built so that those who are paying the bills will get the most for their money instead of a few isolated the highly improved stretches of road from nowhere to nowhere. Comprehensive county and state systems are being

made on contracts proposed. It is true that prices are high, for roads like all other needs have advanced in cost. But men who criticize the cost of construction of present approved types of roads forget that they have nothing with which they may make a fair comparison to sustain their criticisms.

From no automobiles to nearly 7 million we have evidence that our highways are not called on to carry the light loads and traffic which was once their duty. This disregards the motor trucks, of which there are about ½ million and of which our farmers are

the largest owners. Then if we bear in mind that conservative estimates made by motor car and truck manufacturers state that within little more than a year we may expect 10 million such vehicles on our highways, isn't it reasonable that we not only should expect to build, but must build broad, well paved roads that will accommodate this traffic as far as possible.

Roads that will not be of any service when the bonds that pay for them have matured represent liabilities instead of assets. Such costly waste should be, and in many places is being stopped. The day when the city dweller could be looked on as a joy rider and could be accused of wishing roads for his personal benefit and enjoyment has passed, for there are more joy riders living on the farms than in the cities.

The type of road over which a farmer must haul his crops determines his accessibility to market. A farm many miles from the city, but if located on a paved road is nearer to market than a farm separated from it by only a mile of impassable road. That is why the various reports of the United States Weather Bureau, issued daily by the local state offices of the Bureau, devote frequently their entire report to the subject of roads—a strange place you'll say to find an editorial promoting permanent highways, but it is there from time to time nevertheless.

A Michigan Report

In the bulletin issued February 6 by the Lansing, Mich., branch of the United States Weather Bureau, the condition of the highways as affected by the weather formed the sum total of the report. A portion of a paragraph from this report reads as follows: "Out of Detroit: Roads in Wayne county are cleared and in good condition for ordinary traffic. . . ."

It will be remembered that Wayne county has nearly 200 miles of concrete roads.

Unpaved roads vary with the weather—paved roads are constant. When the weather is good, dirt roads may be passable if they have been continuously dragged, but they are not roads for truck and automobile traffic, so characteristic of the highways today when properly constructed.

The Highway Weather bulletin is an important and useful contribution from the United States Department of Agriculture, made doubly so by recognition of the fact that the state of the roads is more important than the weather, and that you needn't worry about the weather if the roads are paved.

States and counties planning to build highways should not wait for lower prices on paving materials. In this connection the Engineering News-Record says: "Of all public and semi-public construction, none resumed operations more quickly or on a larger scale than highway work. Yet, in spite of this seeming good record, no one who has been in contact with highway work can help observing that there has been a loss, due to delays in starting many of the larger projects, of not less than two and possibly three months of the actual construction season. With the regrettable examples before us, there should be no repetition of these conditions this year.

"At the beginning of last year there were large sums immediately available for construction purposes, but public officials, with many others controlling enterprises, hesitated to award contracts. In spite of the prediction of many business men that prices would not go lower, many public officials deemed it wiser to delay action. As a matter of fact, contracts awarded later have averaged from 10 per cent to 15 per cent higher than those let in the early summer of last year.

"The prospective highway program for 1920 is even larger than that of a year ago. If the work is to be handled to the best advantage, it is necessary that more time be given contractors to organize. This done, the public will get lower prices and quicker work as well as much better service."



Permanent Highways Have Helped Greatly in Solving Marketing Problems—With Farm Produce, for They Bring City Buyers to the Fields.



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What Does It Cost You A Year To Feed Your Pests?

EVERY farmer knows that pests are an expensive luxury, especially when prices are higher than ever before.

It's not only a question of expense this year, but how much they will cost you next year and the year after, if they are not kept down.

Fortunately, there are many farmers who consider this question on a broader basis than that of their individual interests. But even the conscientious citizen who endeavors to keep down the pests on his own place is more or less at the mercy of the man who is indifferent to this menace. Bird and animal pests do not recognize boundary lines of property.

Remington
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A Remington autoloading or repeating shotgun is the all-around firearm to have for combatting these robbers of your crops. And then during the seasons for squirrels, quail, rabbits, ducks and other game you've got a gun for real sport.

When a farmer devotes the same care and attention to the selection of his firearms as he usually does to his automobile, harvester, tractor or gas engine, he is likely to select a Remington. It's an arm backed by over 100 years of steady progress in gun-making wherein each improvement is the result of real needs and practical tests.

In ammunition, Remington developed the famous **Wetproof** shotshells—shells which are absolutely waterproof. Wetproof is not a brand of shells but a great forward step in shotshell manufacture. The next time you buy shells ask your dealer for "Nitro Club" and "Arrow" (smokeless powder) or "New Club" (black powder). You'll get Wetproof shells. And look for the Red Ball on the box.

Send for "Model 10 Folder" on Remington pump-action shotguns; "Model 11 Folder" on autoloading shotguns, and "Wetproof" folder on shotshells. This literature will give you full information.

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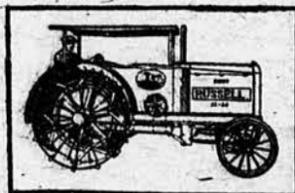
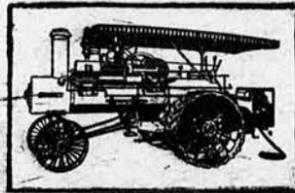
And with the crop bringing record prices, it is good business to pay a little more if need be for a genuine Russell and make sure of getting and saving all your grain.

The Russell is the World's best Thresher, backed by 79 years of success; it has the big easy-running 15-Bar Cylinder, the patented High-Finger Grate, and the patented Spiral Distributing Beater. These features are just a few of the reasons why many thousands of experienced threshermen all over the world demand the Russell in preference to all others.

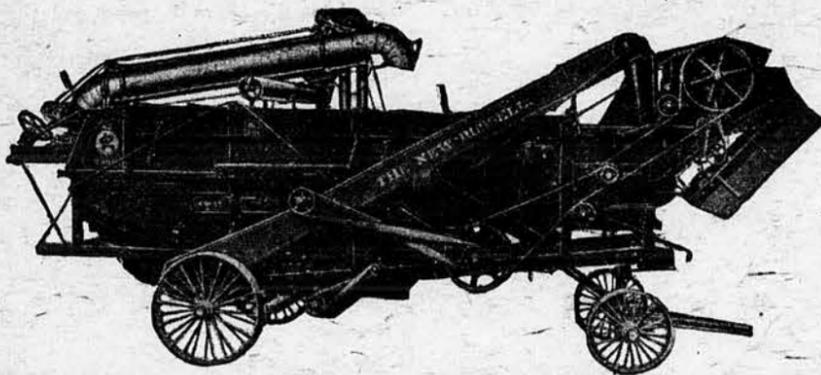
All six Russell Threshers are alike in design, and have the same exclusive Russell features. Each is built up to the old reliable Russell standard—not down to meet a price.

Don't buy any thresher until you get our big new Catalog describing the up-to-the-minute Russell line of threshers and steam and kerosene tractors—sent free on request.

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1842-1920



Strawberries Easy to Grow

Set Plants Carefully and Give Clean Culture

BY B. F. SMITH

SELLECT soil for the strawberry bed which has been kept clean of weeds, breaking it up in winter or early spring, and harrowing and cross harrowing until it is thoroly pulverized. Land upon which sweet potatoes, cabbages or tomatoes grew last year will work well for any kind of berries. If you have a family of children, you should set at least 500 plants, so as to have enough to can from 50 to 100 quarts for winter use. Not one farmer in 20 has a berry patch of any kind. A narrow strip of ground for the berry patch is the most convenient to cultivate. On a bed 150 to 200 feet long you can use a 5-tooth cultivator between the rows, which will save quite a lot of hand work with the hoe. Set the plants as early in April as the condition of the soil will permit, when not too wet nor too dry. When plants are received from abroad they must be unpacked at once. Cut the bands and loosen the bunches, heeling them in near the place where they are to be set out until you are ready to plant.

Careless Planting Never Pays

Great care should be exercised in setting out strawberry plants. Careless planting never pays. Use a tightly stretched line to locate the rows. Set the plants about 18 inches apart in the rows, using a garden trowel to dig the holes. Dig the holes about as deep as the roots are long and spread the roots out in the shape of a fan. Set in this way, they will start to grow as soon as planted. The bud of the plant should be even with the surface of the ground. Press the soil firmly around the roots with the fingers as each plant is set.

Do not set strawberry plants on a dry windy day, nor until there is moisture enough to start them growing. If the season for planting remains dry 200 or 300 or even 500 plants can be watered in a few hours. When the water soaks in around the roots, so the soil is a little dry on the surface, rake the top loosely, so the soil will not dry and bake.

In planting fields of from 5 to 10 acres or more, I employ boys to carry the plants in buckets, having a little water in the bottom to keep the roots moist. The boy walks just ahead of the one setting the plants. In this way, the plants are set while the roots are yet wet.

The first cultivating should be done carefully with a steel garden rake. In about 10 days weeds and grass will begin to grow and the hoe must be used carefully around each plant. After the patch has been planted six or seven weeks, stir the soil between the rows with a fine-tooth cultivator if you have such a tool. It is very important that the berry patch be kept clean of grass and weeds.

At no time during the summer should the strawberry bed be allowed to go long after hard beating rains without having the soil stirred with the hoe or cultivator. If the soil is permitted to become hard on top, it means a serious setback to the berry patch.

As soon as the runners start, which is about June 10, train them to fill the spaces between the plants in the row. Keep them out of the space between the rows. When the space between the plants in the row is well set the runners will begin to set plants beside the rows, thus making a well-matted row about a foot wide.

The best varieties to set out for family use are Senator Dunlap and Warfield. There are many other good varieties, but these are very prolific and give the best of satisfaction.

To Increase Corn Yields

Some men believe that manuring or in any way fertilizing corn has a tendency to reduce the yield in dry seasons. This is true when commercial fertilizer or large quantities of barnyard manure are applied but a short time before planting. It is not true, however, of ground that has been manured or well fertilized in the past.

A fertile soil, well supplied with plant food is the most dependable land on which to plant corn. This has been well shown by results secured at the Kansas State Agricultural college. In 1917 corn was grown on upland on a series of plots that had been in different crops and differently fertilized. One plot that had been cropped continuously to corn for eight years and not fertilized produced 17½ bushels an acre. Another plot that had grown corn continuously for the same time and had received 20 tons of manure an acre during the period produced 18½ bushels. Corn grown in a simple rotation of two crops of corn and one of wheat made a yield of 23 bushels.

In the same rotation when cowpeas were sown after harvesting the wheat and plowed under in the fall before frost, the yield was increased to 34½ bushels. On ground that grew alfalfa four years, corn two years, wheat one year and then corn again, the yield was 45 bushels. Good rotations and methods that have added to the soil fertility have all increased the yields.

Food From the Gardens

With the prices sky high for everything a person buys at the grocery store, this is a mighty good year for one to grow a big garden. Why not produce a larger amount of the food needed by the family on the home farm? This will pay well financially, and at the same time do much to promote a higher standard of health in the family.

The main thing needed with the gardens in Kansas is to give them more work and attention. This is especially true from late spring on, after the first wave of enthusiasm over gardening has passed. There are many gardens which are allowed to grow up in weeds in June, when they should be developing a still larger production.

Let's give the farm gardens a chance this year.

Sorghums should not be planted until the ground is warmed thoroly.



Strawberries Can be Grown Successfully on Many Western Farms and More of Them Should be Planted by Progressive Farmers.

Real Workers and Wise Buyers insist on **TOWER'S FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKERS** for Rainy Day Wear

Look for the REFLEX EDGE DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Established 1830 **A. J. TOWER CO.** BOSTON MASS.

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If you want fence that won't sag, bog or buckle—that resists rust, that will give permanent service—if you want a "Square Deal" when you buy fence, then buy **Square Deal Fence**

Made of quality materials that give continuous service year after year, —fencing that stands up in every respect. It is built to make good and does it.

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Kind of Trees to Plant

CHAS. A. SCOTT

This question has been asked a thousand times, and the answer calls for another question. What purpose is your planting to serve? Have a definite object to attain and plant the kind of trees that will serve your purpose if your soil and your climate are suitable for such trees. This second question may seem absurd and out of place to those who have not stopped long enough to think the problem thru thoroughly. Their reply is a bewildering expression that amounts to as much as to say "Why, for future timber supplies." When I wish a suit of clothes, I go to my tailor, but the purpose for which I wish my suit makes a big difference in the kind I order. If I am getting them to wear to a ball or formal reception, I order a dress suit of the latest design. If I am going out on a hunting trip I wish a suit of khaki and legging, heavy shoes and cap to match the suit. Do you get the point? Do you wish to grow trees for lumber, fence posts, railroad ties, fuel, shade, or ornamentation? The time to consider and decide this question is before you plant. This is an old story, we have written something about it for years, and we expect to continue writing and giving the same list of trees as long as we live. The kinds of trees suited for planting in Kansas for commercial timber supplies do not change from year to year. Their hardiness and their special fitness for definite purposes are well established facts, and it remains for the planter to make his choice from the same old list. This and a full discussion of the relative values of each species for their special uses is given in Circular No. 61, of the Kansas Experiment station. A copy of it may be had on request, addressed to the director of the Kansas Experiment station, Manhattan, Kan.

The necessity of tree planting in Kansas need scarcely be commented on. The present high price of lumber, posts, poles, and fuel is the strongest possible argument that can be made. We cannot produce high grade lumber in great quantities in Kansas, but there is not a farm in the state that cannot grow the fence posts needed to build and repair the fences on the farm, on odd corners and draws that at present form waste land. Utility and efficiency must be the watchwords. Make every acre produce the maximum yield. Why grow horse weeds and thistles on your best land and at the same time pay hard earned cash for taxes on this land? Such land should be growing cottonwoods for farming timbers, joists, rafters, sheathing and siding for your future barn, or implement shed. Or it should be growing catalpas or Osage orange or mulberries for posts to keep up the fences. The oak and walnut will grow on such sites and after a while you will have some real trees and the second generation will tell how thoughtful Grandpa was when he planted the nuts and acorns in the draw below the house. There is a lot of truth in what the old Scotchman said about planting trees. "Plant a tree, Jack, they will be growing when e'r sleeping." He might have added, they will probably be big enough for the birds to build nests in before you go to sleep.

State Fair Corn Contest

The board of fair managers of the Kansas State Fair wishing to give the state of Kansas a fair which is up-to-the-minute with all of the details of a successful educational institution will offer 10 prizes amounting to \$570 for the acre of corn, grown in Kansas, which produces the greatest number of weighed bushels of corn.

O. F. Whitney, superintendent of the farm products department, says this is the year to plant corn and he expects a large number of entries in this corn acre contest.

The following rules and regulations will govern the conditions as outlined at the present time. The Kansas State Fair will award in a corn acre contest 10 prizes to those who shall produce on an acre of Kansas land, in the year 1920 the greatest number of weighed bushels of corn. The following amounts will be offered as prizes: First prize, \$100; second, \$90; third, \$80; fourth, \$70; fifth, \$60; sixth, \$50; seventh, \$40; eighth, \$30; ninth, \$25, and tenth \$25.

At the time of entry each applicant

will be supplied with the necessary information blanks as to when and how and who will supervise the measuring, counting, gathering and weighing of the corn. In counties having an agricultural agent there will be an effort made to have the agent act as supervisor, in other counties some responsible person or persons will be selected as supervisors. The following rules will govern the contest:

1. The corn grown in the corn acre contest may be of any variety.
2. Each entry will be limited to one variety.
3. Entry must be made on or before August 14, 1920.
4. The measuring of the ground, the counting of the stalks, the gathering, and the weighing of the corn under the direction of the supervisor must be completed previous to September 12.
5. Seventy pounds shall constitute a weighed bushel of ear corn.
6. A sample of 50 ears must be received, transportation charges prepaid, by the superintendent of farm prod-

ucts departments, State Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan., before 9 a. m. September 18, 1920.

7. The Kansas State Fair reserves the right to retain 10 ears of each sample which receives a award. Those desiring additional information should address O. F. Whitney, Topeka, Kan.

Helps Livestock Beginners

A survey made by the recently organized Pawnee county Shorthorn Breeders' association shows that there are more than 300 registered Shorthorn cattle in the county. A number of farmers are buying foundation stock and it is the purpose of the organization to help these new men in the purebred business as much as possible.

More attention is needed to breeding good strains of soft wheat in Eastern Kansas. There are very few fields of wheat in that section that are even reasonably pure.

FREE Feed Mill Booklet
 Write for it Today
 —tells why there is a saving of 25% in feed when ground with



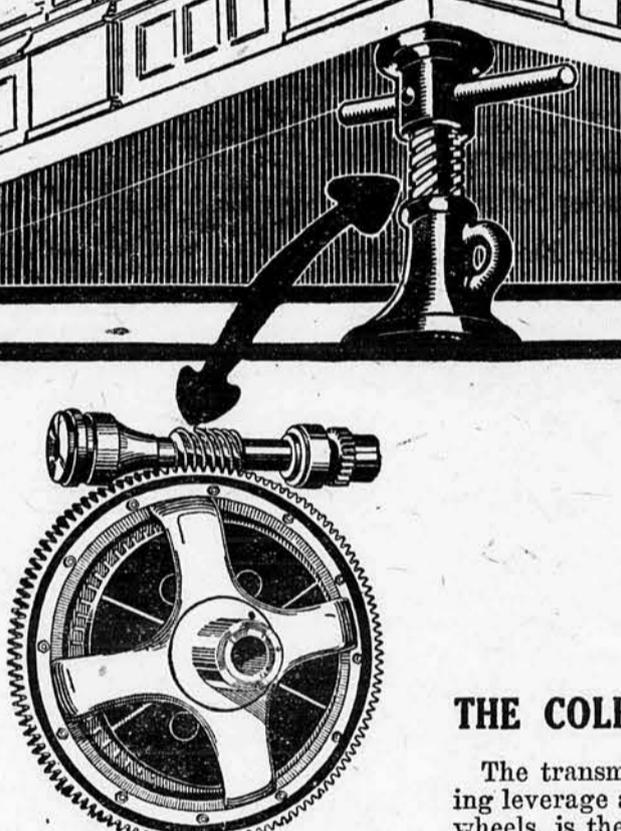
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 Two men baled 30 tons in 7 hours' easy work. Save 40% on baling cost. New Universal self threading hay press bales faster and cleaner. Save on wire—save pay of 2 men. Uses 8 h. p. to 24 h. p. Tractor. Weighs 3000 lbs. without engine. Strongest press for its weight built.

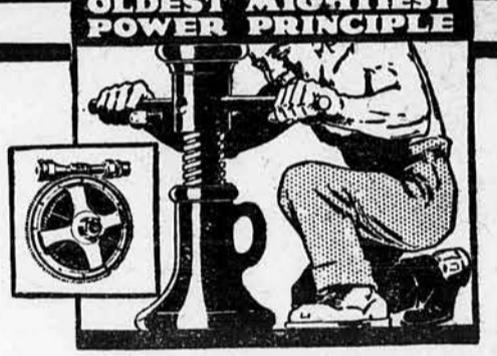
Write me for my FREE CIRCULAR telling all about this wonderful Hay Press and how to operate it.
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OLDEST MIGHTIEST POWER PRINCIPLE



THE COLEMAN WORM DRIVE TRACTOR

The transmission of engine motion into steady pulling leverage against the ground through the rear drive wheels, is the tractor's job.

And that's where the majority of tractors fall down, because of poor transmission design and construction, causing extreme friction between transmission parts, loss of power, and high risk of breakage and wear.

But, that's where the Coleman is strongest. The Coleman power transmission principle is simply the jack screw power principle adapted for tractor use. No better proven or mightier power principle is known. Direct drive at plow speed is made possible. All power is carried on a cushion of oil since the oil film between transmission parts is not destroyed.

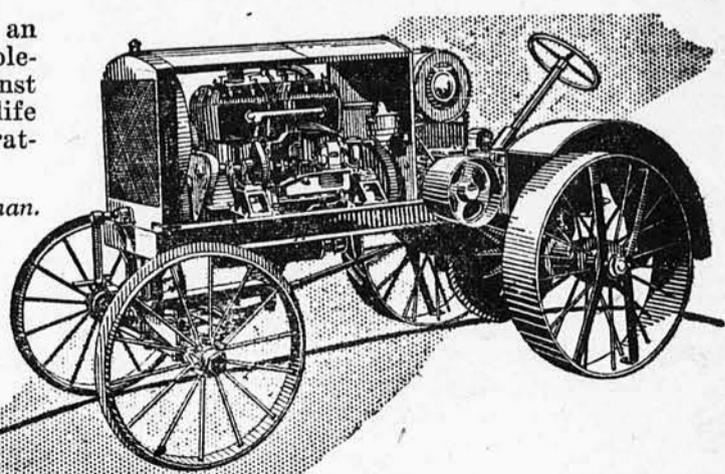
This makes it possible to give an unconditional guarantee on the Coleman worm and worm gear, against breakage and wear, for the full life of the tractor irrespective of operating conditions.

Write for the interesting story of the Coleman.

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Team Work For Your Threshing

THERE is no choice between the Aultman-Taylor 15-30 Tractor and the famous New Century Thresher for quality. Both are thorough-breds at their jobs. Both are built and backed in the field by an organization that has been building fine farm machinery for fifty years--an organization with sales and service stations in all parts of the country.

Aultman-Taylor 15-30 Kerosene Tractor

This 15-30 is no ordinary tractor. It handles four 14-inch plows where others of equal rating handle only three. And none can surpass it for belt work. It will wade right through the toughest work of any kind that any average farmer sets out to do. Year 'round tests on thousands of farms prove it to be the most logical light weight, low-upkeep-cost tractor for you.



Hyatt Roller Cylinder Bearings
Hyatt Roller Cylinder Bearings effect a saving of several Horse Power in the operation of the machine and avoid any possibility of heated bearings. Your small tractor will operate a Hyatt equipped New Century when it would be impossible to operate a smaller size machine without these bearings.



Universal Rotary Straw Rack
This rack gives double the separation of the ordinary vibrating type. It has a two-way movement--agitating the straw twice to each revolution of the crank shaft. Thus it moves the straw continuously rearward. It prevents bunching and choking, eliminates vibration and saves power.

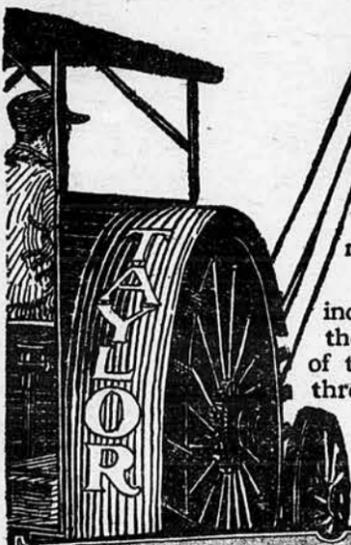
New Century Threshers

Two Sizes For Individual Use

As to the New Century Thresher, you already know its fame. Every farmer does. The larger sizes have for years been the choice of successful custom threshers. And the 22x36 and 27x42 are identical in every single feature of threshing superiority. They vary only in size, weight, price--and power needed for operation.

The Hyatt Roller Bearing equipped cylinder, the Universal Rotary Straw Rack and the Grain-Saving Wind Stacker are just three of the reasons why you should own this thresher. See the Aultman-Taylor dealer in your town. Or write us direct and we will gladly send you the other reasons--and without obligation.

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Let's Consider Crop Program With Care

BY L. E. CALL



THE REPORT of the office of crop estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, for December shows that the Kansas corn crop for 1919 was worth \$21.70 an acre, while the grain sorghum crop was worth \$25.80. This is not an unusual report. Go back over the records of the state board of agriculture for the last 10 years and see for yourself how many seasons the value of corn exceeded the value of kafir. You will not find many. Yet we continue to plant in Kansas from 2 to 4 acres of corn for each acre planted to all kinds of sorghum crops. Isn't this because we often forget by spring the experiences of the year before? A friend of mine farming near the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan says nearly every spring: "Last fall I thought I would plant kafir but I have changed my mind. I think this is going to be a good corn year." After all, isn't this the principal reason why we continue to plant so much more corn than kafir in Kansas?

A Fair Comparison

Corn does have some advantages over the sorghum crops. It is easier to get a stand of corn than kafir. The seed is larger, will germinate at a lower temperature and is therefore not as likely to rot in a cool damp period in the spring. The young corn plants grow more rapidly than the kafir plants, are not as easily covered by washing rains and are more easily cultivated. Corn is somewhat more easily harvested and stored, and the grain has a slightly higher feeding value than kafir. Corn also leaves the ground in somewhat better condition for succeeding crops than kafir, especially if the crop that follows kafir is planted in the late fall or early spring. The most of these advantages of corn can be overcome by studying the habits of growth of the sorghum plants and using the methods best adapted to their requirements. It is not difficult to get good stands of most of the sorghum crops if good viable seed is used, a good seedbed prepared and the crop planted at the proper time. The use of more modern harvesting machinery will reduce somewhat the cost of harvesting, and planting the right kind of crops on sorghum ground will overcome most of the "so-called" injurious effects of the sorghum crops on the soil. Certainly the increased value of kafir and other sorghum crops over corn in most parts of Kansas is sufficient to justify planting a much larger acreage of these crops.

Soil Must be Considered

It is necessary to consider the climatic conditions and character of soil in any section of Kansas before deciding which of the two crops, corn or sorghum, should be planted, and if sorghum is to be planted the kind that will give the best results for the purpose for which it is to be grown. In the northeastern part of the state corn is usually a more profitable grain crop than sorghum. The soil and climate of this part of the state are well adapted to corn, the evaporation is less than in Central and Southern Kansas and the rainfall is usually ample to mature good crops of this grain. Sweet sorghum, however, will out-yield corn for silage even in this part of the state

and should be generally planted in place of corn for this purpose except on some of the colder types of bottom soils.

In the two or three tiers of counties directly west and south of this area corn is the better crop to grow for grain on rich bottom land and on deep fertile upland soil, but on the less fertile shallow upland sorghum crops produce larger yields of grain and are generally more profitable than corn except on some of the shale soils of Southeastern Kansas. In this territory Blackhulled kafir is the best variety of sorghum to plant for grain and general feeding purposes except on some of the very thin soils where Pink kafir is better. Pink kafir matures a week or 10 days earlier and will mature on such soils many seasons when the Blackhulled kafir fails to mature. The Blackhulled kafir, however, will produce heavier yields of both grain and stover on any soil where it matures. The large growing late maturing varieties of Sweet sorghum like Kansas Orange are the best crops to plant for silage in this part of the state.

In Central Kansas sorghums usually yield more than corn and are more profitable except on the best land. In South Central Kansas Blackhulled kafir usually matures on fertile soil and out-yields all other varieties. On poorer types of soil Pink kafir matures better. In North Central Kansas Pink kafir is usually a safer crop than Blackhulled kafir when the crop is planted chiefly for grain. Kansas Orange sorghum is the best variety for silage in South Central Kansas and Red Amber sorghum for the North Central part of the state.

Where Dwarf Milo is Best

In all of Western Kansas, except in the northwestern corner and sandy creek and river valleys, the sorghums out-yield corn for grain. They out-yielded corn in this part of the state on all soils for silage and rough feed. Blackhulled and Pink kafir are good varieties to plant for rough feed and silage but they cannot be depended upon to produce grain. Dwarf kafir, Dwarf milo and feterita are all fairly dependable grain producing sorghums for this territory. Dwarf milo matures in from 90 to 100 days and is undoubtedly the best grain sorghum crop to grow in Western Kansas. It is especially well adapted to the Southwestern section; it cannot be depended upon to mature grain in unfavorable seasons in the northwestern corner. Dwarf milo fodder is poor and it is an unsatisfactory crop to plant for rough feed.

Feterita matures a few days earlier than Dwaff milo, and it will produce grain under somewhat drier conditions. It is harder to secure a stand of feterita than of milo, the seed shatters more readily after the crop matures and the plants are more likely to blow down. Milo also has the capacity to produce heavier crops of grain. For these reasons milo is more generally grown.

Freed sorghum is the most dependable grain sorghum in the extreme western part of the state. It matures in from 70 to 90 days. It is well adapted for short seasons and late

(Continued on Page 24.)

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Senator Capper's Washington Comment

ANYONE seeking to discover in advance what is to be the paramount issue in the coming Presidential campaign would do well to keep his eye on the liquor question. John Barleycorn is a doughty fighter, who thru a long and notorious career, has been many times defeated but not yet vanquished. Supporters of national prohibition believed that when we brought about the passage and ratification of the 18th Amendment we had gone a very long way toward putting old John out of business, but we must not delude ourselves with the fancy that he is already a corpse and that the lid to his coffin is securely nailed down. On the contrary, he is very much alive, and while considerably battered and bruised is figuring confidently on a come-back that eventually will restore him to his pristine power as a fighter.

Liquor Interests are Organizing

Old John just now is hovering around the corridors of the national capitol, seeing whether he cannot thru a decision of the Supreme Court or a revision of the Volstead Enforcement Act find a crevice thru which he can squeeze back to a place on the public stage. Whether successful in this attempt or not, he will make his real great come-back effort at the two great national conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties. The people of the prairie states, and especially of those states where prohibition has prevailed for years, are likely to underestimate the chances old John has for success. In the large, industrial states of the East a very large percentage of the population is voicing a protest against the drouth that struck them with the enforcement of the Prohibition Amendment. I am sure these people do not come any where near constituting a majority of the population but their numbers are sufficiently large that they have to be reckoned with, and they will be an important factor in the party conventions in state and nation this fall.

Prohibitionists Must Fight

I think it is practically certain that the Republicans will indorse the National Prohibition Amendment and adopt a plank for vigorous enforcement of the prohibition laws, altho a powerful minority is likely to insist on a light wine and beer plank in the platform. The real fight will be in the Democratic convention with Mr. Bryan leading the drys and Governor Edwards of New Jersey leading the wets. No one expects Governor Edwards to be nominated for President, but that the faction which he will lead in the convention will be large and influential already is apparent. Governor Edwards was elected on a platform promising to make New Jersey as "wet as the Atlantic ocean" and President Wilson showed his approval of Mr. Edwards by promptly congratulating him on his election.

Hitchcock Opposes Bryan

Senator Hitchcock, who led the President's treaty fight in the Senate, is opposing Mr. Bryan in Nebraska, taking the wet side of the issue. The Democrats sent their national convention to San Francisco largely because the Democrats of that state promised them a wet convention. So the chances are very strongly in favor of the Democratic national platform having a "light wine and beer" plank as the entering wedge of the liquor men in re-establishing themselves in the United States. Many Democrats believe that the wine and beer issue gives them a real chance for victory in November and will strongly support it as a means of evading discussion of war-time and peace-time waste, extravagance and graft. The drys may as well get ready for a real battle during the coming summer and fall.

Consumption Tax Proposed

It is becoming more apparent every day in Washington that big business interests will make a desperate effort

to substitute a consumption tax for the present excess profits tax.

At a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York a memorial was unanimously adopted to Congress asking repeal of the excess profits tax of the corporation earnings surtax and to the legislature of repeal of state inheritance tax, and this body asked that in lieu of such taxes Congress lay a direct tax on consumption. That is, the resolution favored a direct tax on every purchase in excess of \$1.

It is true that the excess profits tax and the corporation income tax have been shifted by business to consumers, so that these taxes have in effect amounted to the same thing as the suggested tax on purchases.

Increasing Poor Man's Burden

But it is the belief of big business that when normal conditions of competition return it will not be certain by any means that business will be able to continue to shift all these profits taxes on consumers. This is the reason why they are unanimously memorializing Congress to make the matter sure by removing the tax on profits and putting the entire burden straight on the purchaser of goods. It would not make any difference whatever to big business, if it were sure that under peace conditions it could continue to pass the tax on down to the ultimate consumer. Under this scheme the poor man would undoubtedly be soaked harder than by the present excess profits tax.

L. F. Loree, introducing the resolution in the New York Chamber of Commerce, repeated the often heard plea in behalf of the "poor man," the clerk and his family, the unfortunate "ultimate consumer."

Can't Fool Consumers

Speaking of the excess profits tax Mr. Loree said of this burdened class: "Few of them realize that they are taxed at all." Mr. Loree greatly underestimates their intelligence: they all know it. "This entire class, however, pays a heavy toll each day for the necessities of life and would, if it realized the fact, be among the strongest advocates of excess profits tax repeal."

Certainly; if in the repeal there were a proposal to take the tax, or any part of it, off this consumer class. But that is not the proposition. The plan is to make definite and sure and inescapable the tax paying by the ultimate consumer. To ask him to give three cheers for any such scheme of nailing the excess profits tax down on him is presuming a good deal on his ignorance and stupidity.

Reducing Appropriations

Congress is now engaged in its biggest task—attempting to bring appropriations down as far as possible below the war level. In this, Congress has received no aid from the Executive Departments. Practically every Department has asked for increased appropriations, with the result that their estimates must be trimmed by more than a billion dollars. I helped in the preparation of the Agricultural Appropriation Bill, which carries a total of 32 million dollars. That sounds like a large sum, but it is trivial when compared with the amounts required for the Army and Navy and some of the other departments of government. The whole sum expended by the Department of Agriculture is no more than the cost of one battle cruiser.

The Agricultural Appropriation Bill, as reported by the Committee, cut the estimates of the department nearly 6 million dollars and is a reduction of 13 million dollars from the appropriation of 1919 for agricultural purposes. When it is considered that much of this expenditure is not strictly for agricultural purposes, it cannot be charged that the farming industry of the country is responsible for the enormous public expenditures.

The bill as reported by the Senate Committee expands the Office of Farm Management into a Bureau of Farm

Management and Farm Economics and gives it an appropriation of \$84,000. This Bureau's principal business will be to ascertain costs of production of the staple agricultural products and make them known to the country, with a view to educating the public to a willingness to pay fair prices for farm products. As a result of its labors it is hoped that farming will become a really scientific industry instead of the hit and miss affair it too frequently has been compelled to be in the past.

Trimming War Estimates

It is in the expenditures of the other Departments that the great saving must be made if the nation is ever to halt on its career of reckless expenditure, and there is some promise of progress in this direction. Senator Wadsworth of the Military Affairs Committee said the other day that a bill would be reported carrying 450 million dollars less than the Department estimate. Think of it, a saving of nearly a half billion dollars over what Secretary Baker and the Army Chiefs would have us spend, and yet our expenditures on behalf of the Army will be around the billion mark.

One way to cut down would be to repeal at once all of the special war legislation and thereby abolish about 50,000 government jobs created in Washington in connection with the war. Senator McCumber estimates this would save the government a million dollars a day. Senator Smoot pointed out the other day that the number of jobs in the District of Columbia had actually increased during January, and he asserted that a reduction need not be hoped for unless Congress ceased making lump sum appropriations—that is, appropriating a given sum to be spent at the discretion of the head of a department instead of making the appropriations for specific purposes. He proposed as the only permanent solution the establishment of a budget system, giving the budget committee authority over the expenditures in the departments. I concur in these views, having long been an advocate of the budget system for government expenditures, state and national. But more than all else is needed a new spirit in the government from top to bottom, keeping in mind all the time that there

(Continued on Page 32.)



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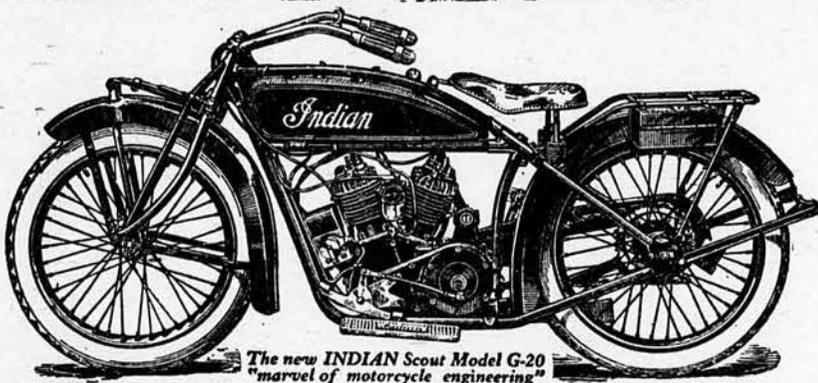
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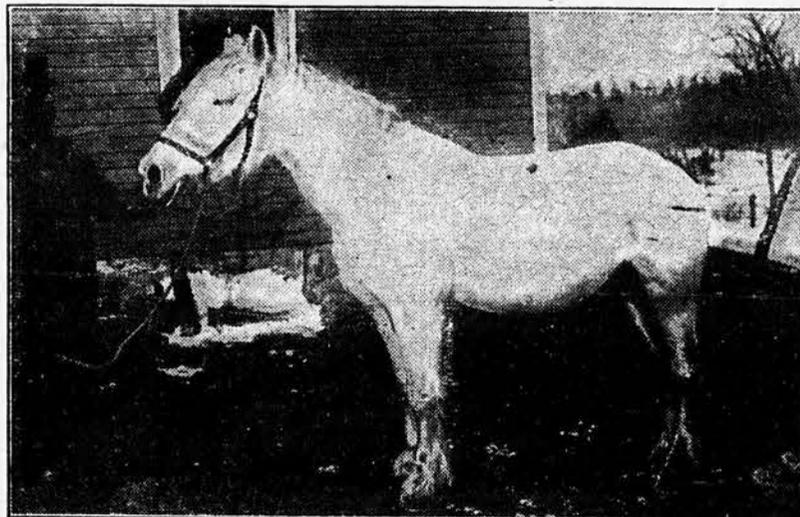
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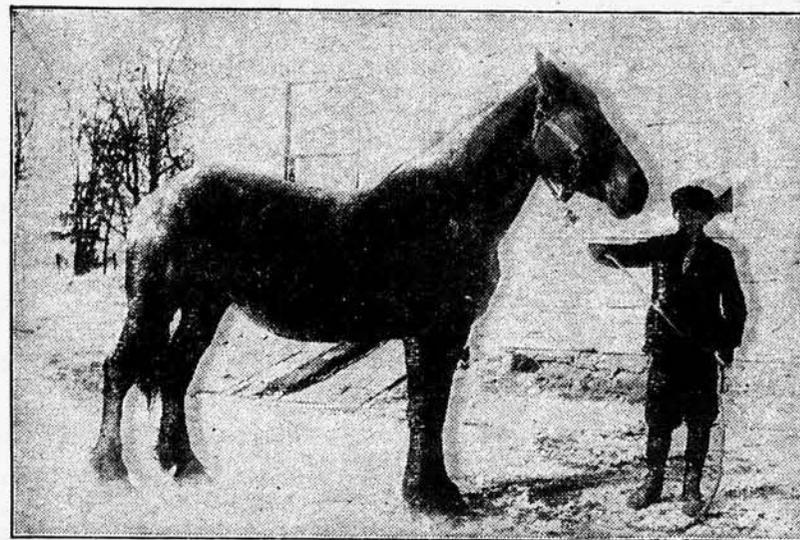
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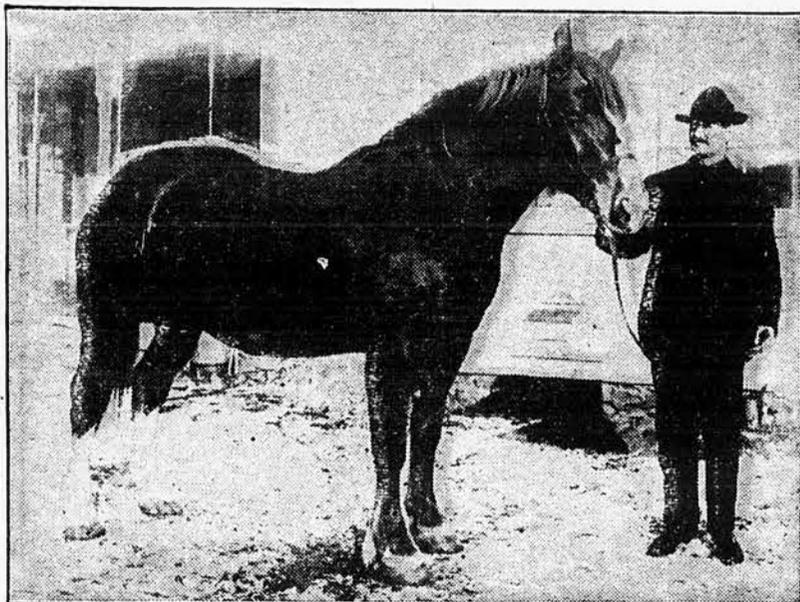
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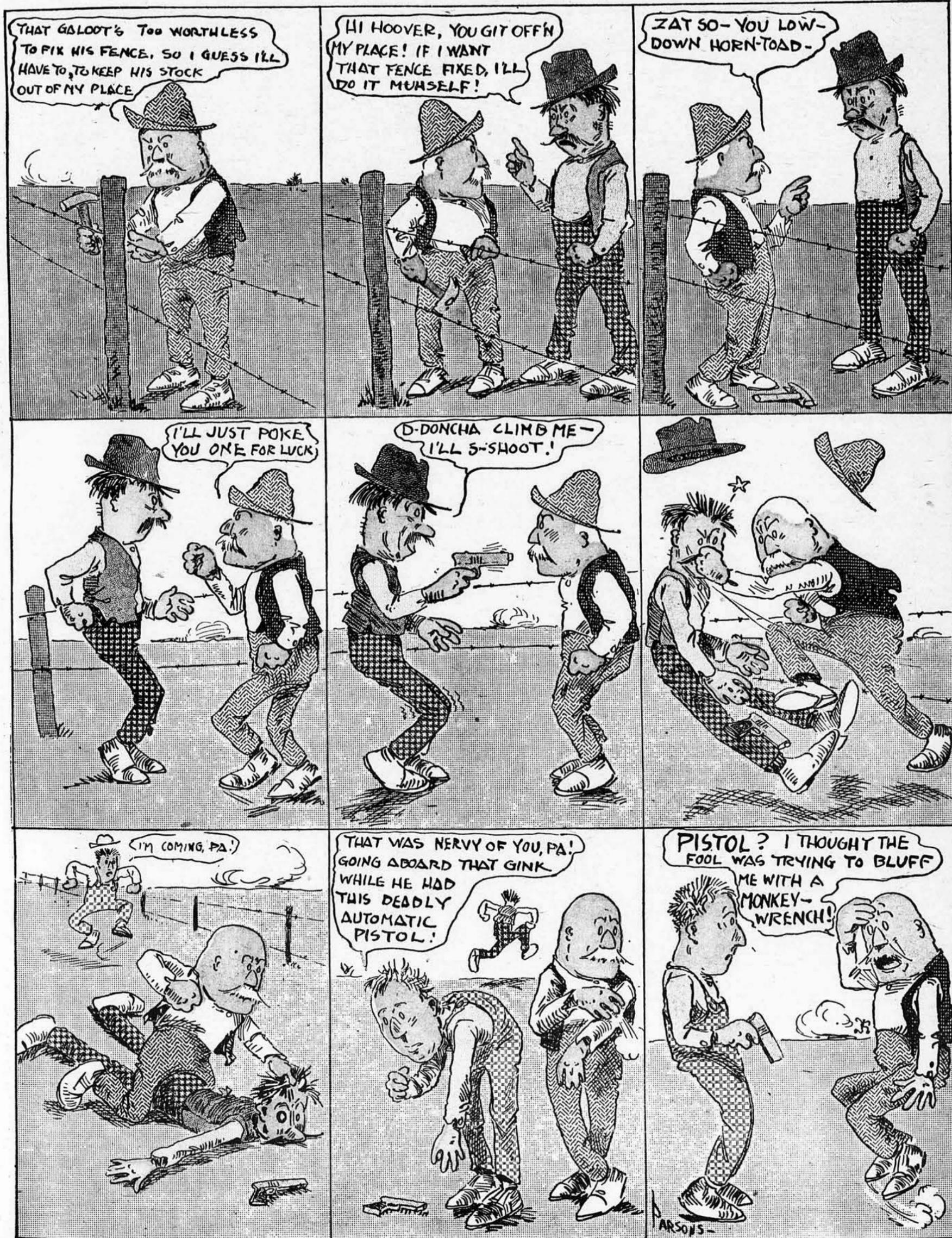
THERE IS a real message in the accompanying photographs—it is a remarkable series showing the unmistakable benefits arising from the use of purebred sires. Little Gay, 17 years old when this picture was taken, is the starting point of this better stock story which is told by a farsighted farmer near Dresser Junction, Wis. This native white mare at 17 years old weighed 975 pounds. "Not much to look at" but by right breeding splendid results were obtained as the following pictures show.

Daisy, the daughter of Little Gay by a purebred Percheron stallion, was 11 years old when the picture shown herewith was taken; she weighed 1,400 pounds. This animal is no worse and no better than many so-called "plugs" upon the average American farm.

Proper breeding produced the splendid offspring, Queen, the third cross from the old white mare. She shows results of careful breeding. She is seven-eighths Percheron and at 4 years of age weighed 1,650 pounds. When better sires will bring about such results, why should any farmer continue to use grade or scrub sires?

The Adventures of the Hoovers

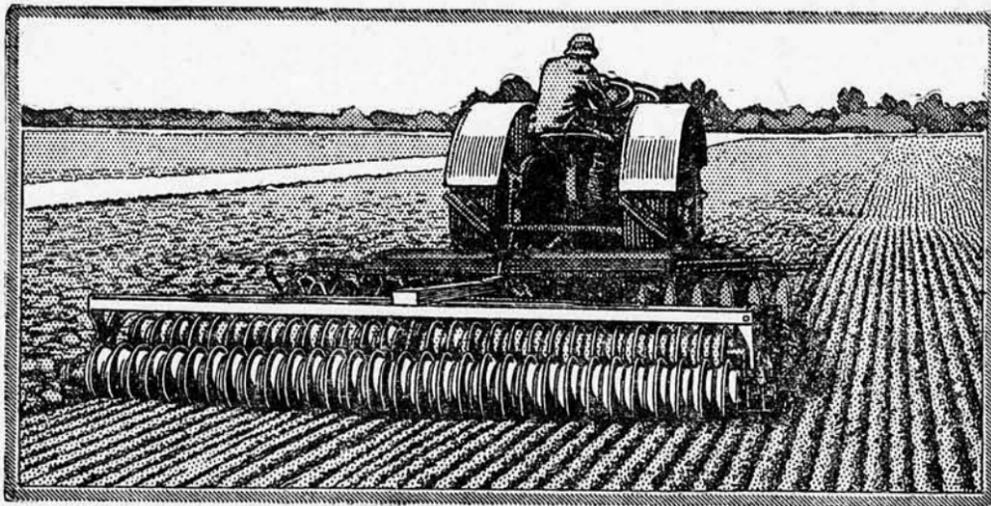
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Annual Sweet Clover Found

A new variety of Sweet clover, growing to a height of 4½ feet in 3½ months in the first field trials, has been discovered. In January, 1916, some 500 different lots of Sweet clover seed were planted in the greenhouses of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station. H. D. Hughes, in charge of the farm crop work March 1, discovered that a number of plants all produced from one lot of seed had made a much larger growth than the others and gave indications of blooming soon. These plants resembled the common biennial variety of Sweet clover, except that they were making this larger growth. They were saved for further study and by March 15, were from 3 to 4½ feet in height and most of them were in full bloom. In the same time the common, biennial Sweet clover had only grown to a height of 1 foot. Believing that this new clover would prove to be of considerable agricultural value, its development was pushed as rapidly as possible. In the spring of 1918 small amounts of seed were sent to each of the state agricultural experiment stations and to seedsmen of the United States and Canada.

Fills Long Felt Need

This new variety has aroused great interest in all sections of the country, and particularly in the cornbelt states. Prof. W. H. Stevenson of the Iowa State college says, "It is possible that this annual White Sweet clover will revolutionize the rotation system of the cornbelt. The problem of getting organic matter and nitrogen back into the soil cheaply is the most serious fertility problem with which we have to contend. Annual White Sweet clover promises to fulfill a long felt need."

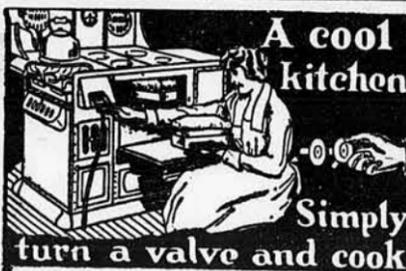
An Illinois farmer, on learning about the new annual Sweet clover, sent a \$10 check to the Iowa Experiment station and asked for some seed of the new variety, saying he would be satisfied if he could get even a half dozen seeds. There was no seed to distribute that season, but the station men figured that this offer was equivalent to \$36,000 a bushel. Henry Field of Shenandoah, Ia., after growing this annual Sweet clover for two years, said, "Most of the plants were higher than a man's head and had leaves very close to the ground. They were exceptionally well branched and had fine stems, resembling in this respect the yellow biennial variety. It makes as much growth in four months as the biennial does in 15 months, and seems to be in every way identical except in its ability to deliver the goods in such a short time."

Big Growth After Wheat

In Kansas this clover was seeded in the spring on winter wheat, and while the wheat made a very rank growth, so that the clover was only able to maintain itself, after the wheat was removed it made a growth of from 3½ to 4½ feet and matured seed.

At the Iowa Experiment station "Iowa 103" oats were drilled at the rate of 3 bushels to the acre and the common biennial Sweet clover was seeded with the oats at the rate of 15 pounds to the acre. A small amount of seed of the new annual Sweet clover was scattered in also. The stand of clover was good. When the oats were in the milk stage they were cut with a mower for hay, clipping the clover plants off close to the ground. Following the cutting of the oats the clover grew vigorously. It had made a very thick stand. The biennial variety grew to a height of about 18 inches, while the annual White Sweet clover plants grew to a height of from 3 to 4½ feet and came into bloom, but did not set seed.

At the Missouri Experiment station the seed of this new variety was planted thinly in rows late in April, 1918. Plants grew to a height of about 6 feet, and seeded very heavily. In 1919 a small plot was broadcasted on rather poor land. The plants grew to a height of about 4 feet on the average. The Missouri Experiment station reports that the quality of the forage is rather fine as compared with the biennial forms of White Sweet clover. It is considered that the chief advantage of the strain is the fact that it is an annual. It should prove especially valuable to men planting crop rotations, where a green manure crop or a hay crop is desired following wheat the same season.



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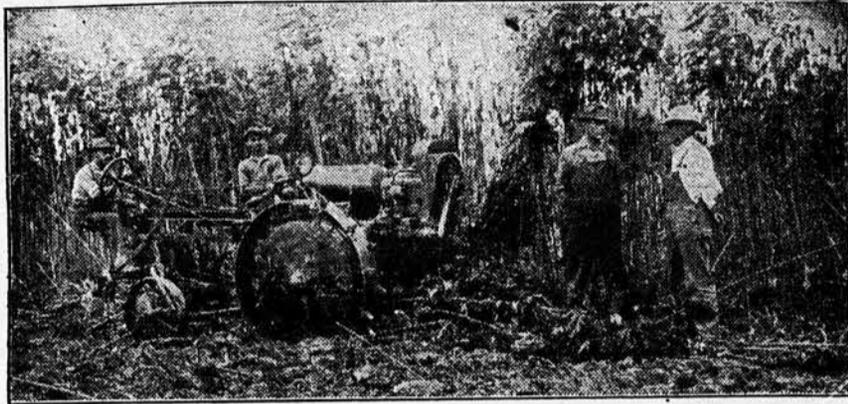
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

Co-operation is winning in Kansas.

Keep the Gas Engine Cool

Heat Must be Conducted from Cylinder Walls

BY R. E. RUGGLES



Proper Lubrication is of the Greatest Importance With a Tractor for it is Often Called on to do Heavy Work Under Trying Conditions.

IF SOME means were not provided to carry away the heat from the cylinders of a gas engine, it would be only a short time until the engine would refuse to operate.

The efficiency of a gasoline or a kerosene engine is improved by having the motor rather hot. This is shown by the fact that a motor does not work at its best until after it has run long enough to get warmed up. It is important however, that the cylinder be lubricated properly so the action of the piston will not be hindered. If some means were not provided to conduct the heat from the cylinder walls, it would take only a short time for the cylinders to get so hot that it would be impossible to keep lubricating oil on them. The lubricating oil would be burned off as soon as it came in contact with the walls in the combustion chamber of the cylinder.

The Methods Used

Several methods are provided for accomplishing this cooling of gas engine cylinders. Most automobiles and tractors have the heat carried away by means of water circulated thru the water jacket of the engine and then thru a special radiator where the water is cooled. In some cases a pump is used to circulate this water, giving a positive action, and in other cases the thermo-syphon system of circulation is used.

The principle made use of in the thermo-syphon method of water circulation is that heated water is lighter than cold water. The water in the engine jacket becomes heated and passes thru a connecting pipe from the top of the jacket to the top of the radiator. The bottom of the radiator is connected with the bottom of the engine jacket, and the cool water from the bottom of the radiator flows into the engine jacket, is cooled on its way down thru the radiator and is ready again to be passed on to the engine.

When a pump is used in the system the cycle of events is practically the same, except that the pump gives a positive action to the water. When the pump is used there is a disadvantage that it adds more mechanism to the system to have trouble with. The pump does add to the efficiency of the cooling system and many good designers believe it is much better to use the pump. Both the pump and the thermo-syphon system of circulation of the cooling medium are giving excellent results.

Air Cooling

Another method is air cooling. This method is seldom used on large motors aside from airplane motors. There are automobiles using air cooling, but not many of them. Air cooling has the advantage that there is no danger of the cooling medium being frozen in cold weather. On small farm engines this is sometimes quite an advantage. And in small units the air cooling has proved quite efficient. Air cooling also is satisfactory in the case of motorcycles. Here it is important that weight and size be kept down to a minimum, and by having the cylinders air cooled, the weight and bulk of the motor are reduced considerably.

In an air-cooled motor the outside of the cylinder is ribbed to greatly increase the radiating surface of the metal of the outside cylinder wall. In

the case of the motorcycle, the efficiency of the cooling is increased by the fact that the machine usually is operating at a fair rate of speed, and a good stiff breeze is almost always playing on the outside of the cylinder. If a motorcycle engine is mounted for use as a small stationary engine as sometimes is done, some means must be provided to increase the efficiency of the cooling system, providing the engine is used at its full load capacity. In the case of an airplane engine there is no difficulty in getting an abundance of circulation of cool air over the outside of the cylinder. One can readily understand why the air cooling can easily be made quite efficient on large power units used for this class of work, whereas it is difficult to make air cooling efficient on large stationary engines.

There is one more type of cooling system we wish to mention. This is the hopper system. This system is used extensively in cooling small farm engines. In fact the majority of farm engines are cooled in this way. A hopper holding a small amount of water is cast above the engine cylinder and it is arranged so the water can flow around the cylinder, the cylinder head and the exhaust port.

It is only a short time until the water gets hot after the engine is started. If the engine is used on heavy loads, it will not be long until the water will begin to boil. The hopper system will not keep an engine cooled down to lower than a boiling temperature. The hopper system is efficient in keeping an engine cooled down to the boiling point, or 212 degrees Fahrenheit. So long as the hopper contains water and is left open, the water in the hopper will not get above the boiling point, because as soon as any part of the water does get above this point it turns to steam and evaporates, carrying the heat with it.

If an engine with the hopper system of cooling is working on a heavy load, it is necessary to replenish the water in the hopper occasionally. This is not at all difficult and is quite a minor matter in the work of caring for the engine.

Occasionally someone asks whether it is a good plan to use oil or some anti-freezing liquid in cold weather, in hopper-cooled engines. This is not a desirable practice. Oil might be used but it would not be nearly so efficient a cooling medium as water. If an anti-freezing mixture were used, the valuable part of the mixture would evaporate rapidly as soon as the cooling medium became heated. It is only a small chore to drain the hopper of a hopper-cooled farm engine when you are thru using it in cold weather, and then when you wish to start it you can take a bucket of hot water and pour it into the hopper. This hot water will

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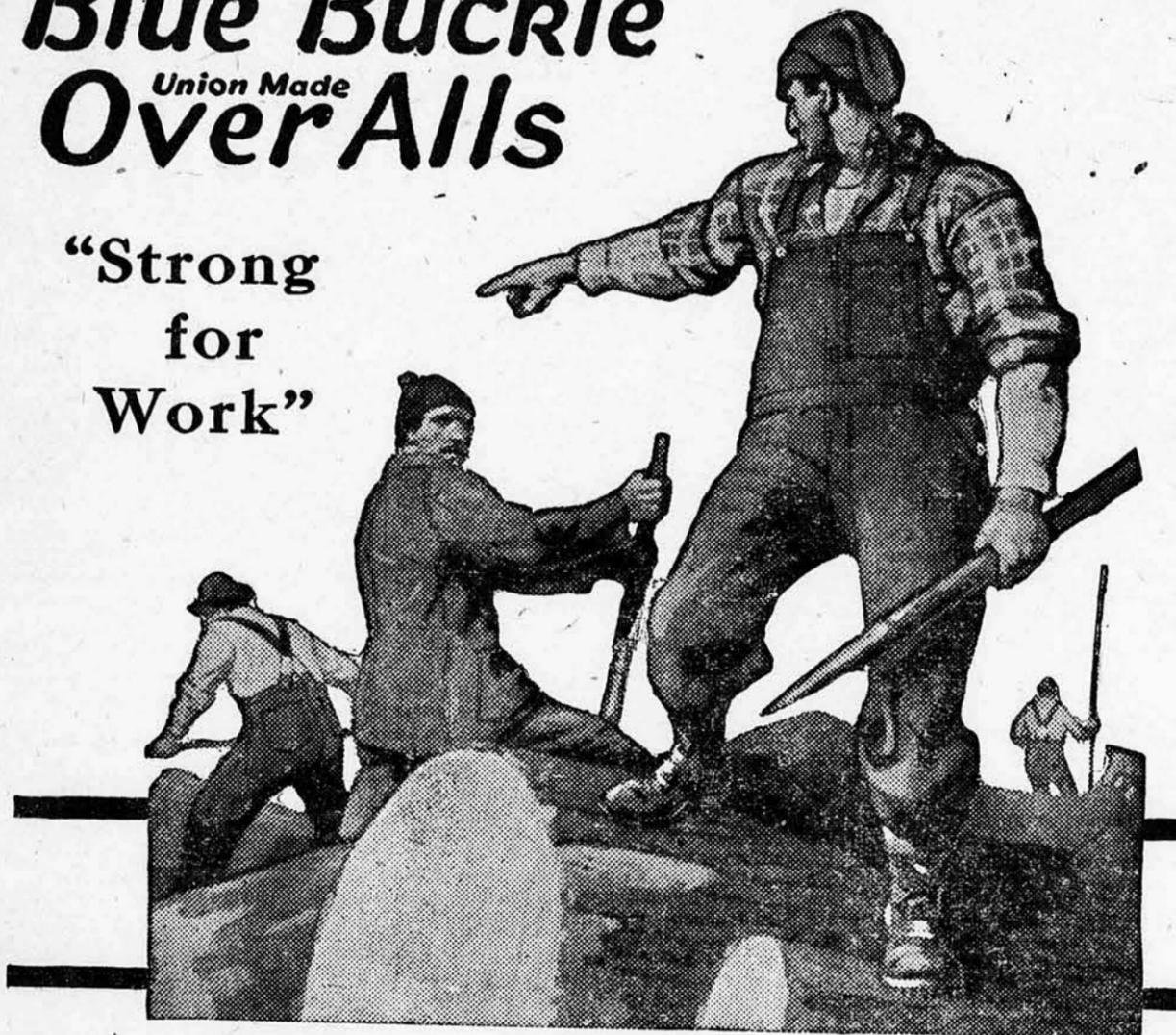
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be quite an advantage in starting the engine on a cold morning, because it will take the chill out of the cylinder which would have a tendency to condense the fuel mixture before the first ignition was obtained. The hopper system of cooling is cheap, and in the case of farm engines of moderate size it is satisfactory.

No matter what kind of cooling system is used the free circulation of the cooling medium must be kept up while the engine is working, especially if it is working under a heavy load. A lack of circulation will cause the engine to heat, and this in turn will cause pre-ignition of the fuel charge. If the circulation is defective the engine may get hot enough so the piston will become hot, possibly hot enough to stick in the cylinder. When the cylinder is extremely hot cylinder lubrication is poor. Carbon deposit may cause a loss of compression by gumming up the piston rings, and hindering them from springing out against the cylinder wall.

When Water is Used

If water is the cooling medium, it is necessary to drain the cooling system of the motor car or tractor when shutting down the engine, if the surrounding temperature is below freezing. To avoid this draining of the cooling system a mixture may be used which will withstand temperatures encountered in winter. Anti-freezing mixtures are desirable for cars and for tractors which may be left out of doors in freezing weather. Various compounds may be used to lower the freezing temperature, such as calcium chloride or alcohol. Calcium chloride must be chemically pure, otherwise any brass in the cooling system may be affected. Alcohol is excellent for use in a system which is enclosed so evaporation will not be excessive. Solutions of alcohol are used commonly in automobiles. The alcohol evaporates more easily than water, and when refilling the radiator a large percentage should be put in the tank to keep up the proportion.

If calcium chloride is to be used, 3 pounds of the salt to 1 gallon of water will not freeze until the temperature gets down just about to zero. Four pounds to 1 gallon of water will freeze at 17 degrees below zero. Five pounds to 1 gallon of water will freeze at 39 degrees below zero. If a mixture of alcohol and water is used, 80 per cent of water and 20 per cent of alcohol will withstand a temperature of about 5 degrees above zero. Seventy per cent of water and 30 per cent of alcohol will not freeze until 5 degrees below zero. Sixty-five per cent of water and 35 per cent of alcohol may be used down to 16 degrees below zero.

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Weeks to Farm Bureau

Charles R. Weeks, superintendent of the Fort Hays Branch Experiment station, has been employed as secretary of the Kansas farm bureau federation. Selecting a man for this most important position was the main business of the executive committee meeting held in Manhattan March 19 and 20. Mr. Weeks has been very successful in his management of the big experimental farm at Hays and has greatly widened its influence and increased its value to farmers of that section during the four or five years he has been the superintendent. As secretary of the farm bureau federation, which may have a membership of 50,000 by the end of the year, Mr. Weeks will have about the same relationship to the state organization that the county agents have to the county bureaus of which it is composed. The office of the state bureau will be established at Manhattan, probably in rooms provided by the Kansas State Agricultural college. Mr. Weeks will take up the duties of his new position as soon as he can get the experiment station work in shape to turn over to his successors.

Information on Government Land

Many farmers are interested in learning of the government land still open to entry, judging from letters received recently by *Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze*. Full information in regard to this land can be obtained from the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Now if we could only trade a lot of fair to middling Presidential candidates for a good live issue.—Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Silage Reduces Feed Cost

Alfalfa Too Expensive for Wintering Stock Cattle

BY G. C. WHEELER

IT COST \$22.57 a hundred pounds for the gains made on 20 beef bred calves fed alfalfa hay at the Kansas Experiment station last winter. The 20 similar calves wintered on silage and approximately 1 pound of cottonseed meal daily to the animal cost \$13.54 to the hundred pounds of increase. The steers in the silage lots put on an average of .94 pounds daily for the 120-day period. The alfalfa hay fed calves gained at the rate of .73 pounds daily to the steer. The silage was charged at \$8 a ton and the alfalfa hay at \$25 a ton.

The silage-fed calves were fed in two lots of 10 each, one getting cane silage and the other corn silage. Dr. C. W. McCampbell told the livestock men attending the feeders' convention at Manhattan March 20 that the cane silage used in this particular test was not as good as cane silage previously fed; in fact it was poorer than the average cane silage which has been produced and fed in connection with the tests made at the Kansas Experiment station. For wintering stock cattle it has been conclusively shown that cane silage is practically equal to corn silage and the tonnage yield at Manhattan is often almost double that of corn. Farther west the difference in tonnage would perhaps be even greater.

Winter Cattle Where Grown

Wintering feeding cattle and breeding stock is one of the important factors in beef production. By using cane for silage, cattle can be wintered over much of the cattle-producing area of Kansas, thus saving at least one moving of feeding cattle. This shipping of steers back and forth from one part of the country to another until it frequently happens that five or six men have owned them before they are made into beef, and they have accumulated as many freight bills, is a most uneconomic phase of the cattle business. The tendency is for our beef to be produced more largely by the smaller operators. Already it is stated 70 per cent of the cattle going into Kansas City are from men handling fewer than 100 head a year. Wintering cattle where they are to be grazed will help cut some of the corners in production costs. Small operators are more likely to do this than those who handle cattle extensively. These men are therefore more interested in these problems having to do with wintering cattle where they are to be grazed.

How Silage Cattle Graze

A question as yet unanswered is the grazing capacity of cattle wintered on silage. Many cattlemen have thought that cattle wintered on silage did not make as good returns from the grass during the grazing season as cattle wintered on dry roughage. The wintering of these different lots of calves on silage in comparison with alfalfa hay is the beginning of an experiment to find an answer to this question. The 40 calves will all be grazed together the coming season. The calves are all marked, so they can be separated and weighed as individuals and in lots, as they were fed last winter. Next winter those wintered on silage the past season will again be carried thru on silage and cottonseed meal, and the others on alfalfa hay. Accurate account will be kept of feed costs and weights and gains, as the experiment goes on. By the time these steers are ready to finish, enough information will be available to answer the questions many are asking now—namely, what is the result when silage-fed cattle are turned on the grass? Do they make good use of the grass or not?

Plan for Silo

The cost of wintering on alfalfa is so much greater than when silage is used that cattlemen are justified in planning to use silage more extensively, even tho there may be some question as to how silage-fed cattle use grass during the pasture season. The silo is becoming more and more a factor in keeping down the costs of producing beef. The fact noted in this experiment that calves wintered on

silage and 1 pound of cottonseed meal daily made a quarter of a pound a day more growth than did the calves fed alfalfa hay and at a cost of \$13.54 a hundred, as compared with a cost of \$22.37 for each hundred pounds of increase made on alfalfa hay, most strikingly demonstrates the economy of silage in beef production.

Crop plans must be made now and livestock men who have been watching the results with cane silage are quite generally adopting this crop as the best and most profitable silage crop to grow for maintaining cattle thru the winter season. It is also highly important to plan early for the silo.

When to Cut Alfalfa

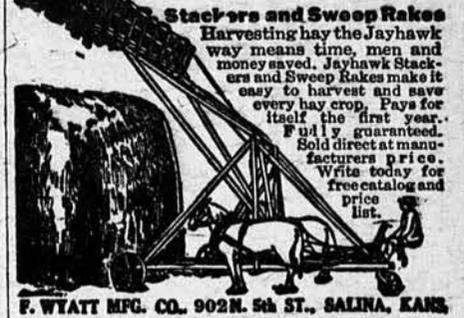
Cut alfalfa when it is not more than one-tenth in bloom is a maxim which was frequently quoted some years ago.

It was based on the fact that early cut hay seemed to be eaten with greater relish by stock and was assumed to have greater feeding value than late cut hay. Common experience pointed to quite marked variations in the feeding value of alfalfa hay, depending upon the stage of maturity at which it was cut. To know positively the feeding value of hay cut at different stages of maturity is of considerable importance to the man buying hay. To supply this information four lots of calves were fed at the Kansas Experiment station last winter on hay cut at different stages.

Tests have been under way of several years to learn the effect upon the stand and the total yield of cutting alfalfa at different stages. Plots have been cut in the bud stage, in the early bloom stage, in the full bloom stage and when fully seeded. Hay from these four stages of cutting was fed to these calves which weighed about 440 pounds each when the test began. There were five calves in each lot and they were all fed the same amount of hay.

The old rule was supported by the results of this hay feeding test, for the calves getting hay cut in the bud stage

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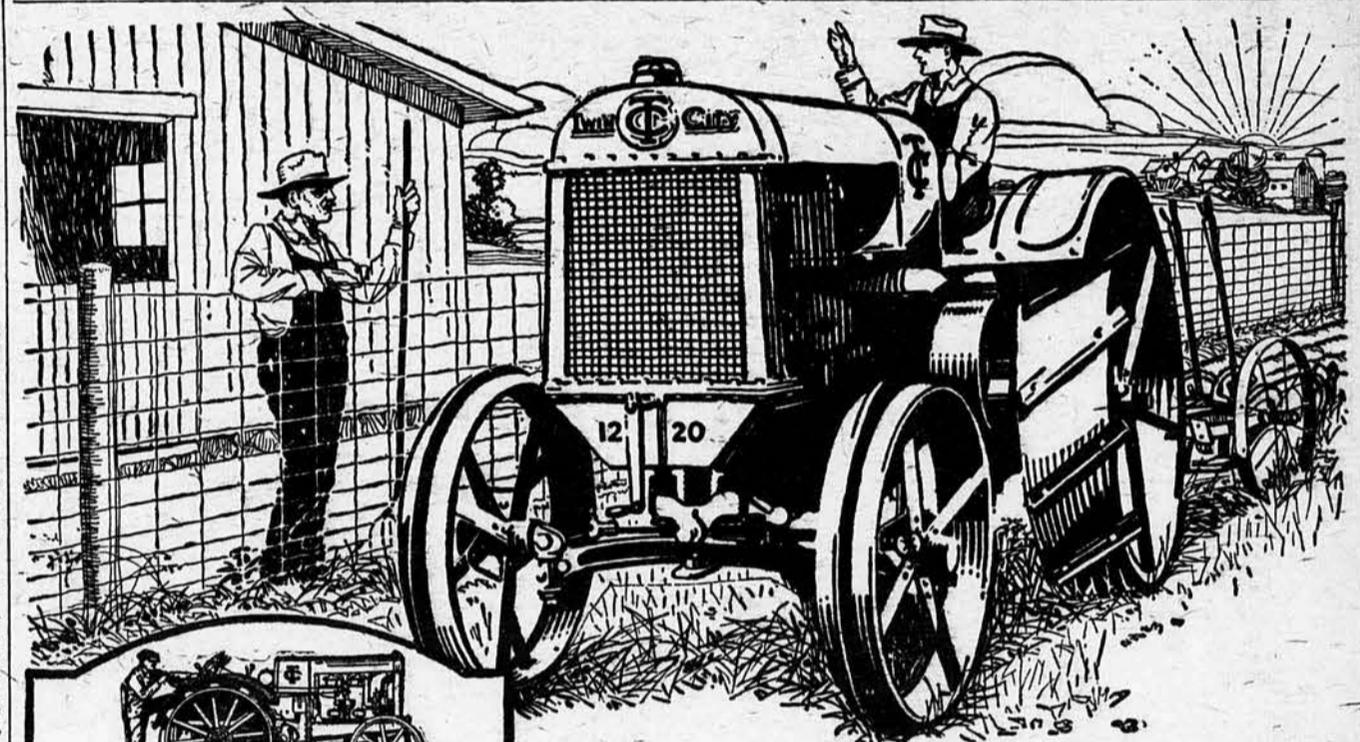


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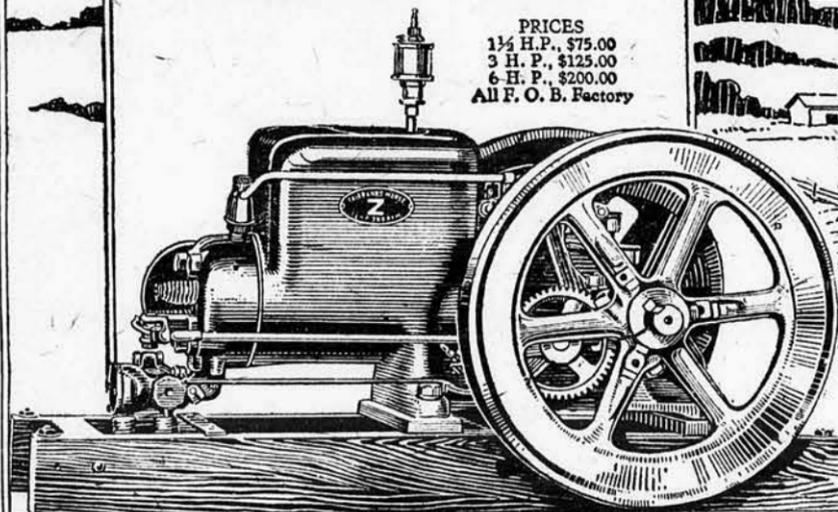
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gained at an average rate of 1.07 pounds daily while the ones getting hay cut in the early bloom stage made an average daily gain of .76 pounds. Hay cut in the full bloom stage produced average daily gains of .64 pounds and the hay allowed to grow until it had fully matured seed produced the poorest gains of all, or an average of only .46 pounds daily to the calf.

The feed cost to the hundred pounds of gain ranged from \$11.99 in the lot making the best gain to \$28.09 in the lot fed the hay cut in the full seed stage. The alfalfa was all charged at \$25 a ton. The hay cut at these different stages of maturity evidently was far from being equal in feeding value.

To the grower who feeds his own hay this information must be considered in connection with the total yield of hay resulting from cutting at different stages and the effect on the permanency of the stand. The tests which have now extended over several years, show that cutting alfalfa in the bud stage weakens the stand and encourages the encroachment of foxtail, crabgrass and other weeds. The total yield of hay is greater when the alfalfa is cut at a later stage of maturity and the stand is more permanent than when cut early. It would seem advisable to work out a happy medium between cutting at early bud stage and cutting when the plant has fully developed its seed.

Away With the Blackjacks

(Continued from Page 6.)

re-seed pasture one must allow a patch of bluestem to go to seed and harvest it. By scattering the heads over the field one can obtain a fairly good stand of the native grass. The mowing will not kill the sprouts but will keep them stunted. One will be bothered for several years with leaves in the hay but they will not be present in great numbers and are not very objectionable because they make good bedding.

"If the land is used for pasture it will be necessary to mow the ground at least once every year. This practice must be continued for an indefinite period. None of the reclaimed land I am using for pasture is rid of the sprouts, as yet. Possibly it never will be. They are not so objectionable, however, and the only harm they do is causing the bother of mowing the land every year."

An interesting feature of the work Mr. Clugston is doing is the disposition he makes of the trunks of the trees. He has turned this part of the trees into what might be termed a by-product of the clearing. The parts of the trees large enough for cordwood are cut into that length by a gasoline engine-sawing outfit. The wood is hauled to nearby towns and sold for fuel. Mr. Clugston realizes a profit from this procedure that aids in paying the expense of clearing the land.

"One winter I hauled 55 ranks of the wood to Yates Center, my nearest town," said Mr. Clugston, "and I had no trouble in selling it for \$4 a rank. I could have sold 1,000 ranks if I could have gotten it to market. Black-jack makes excellent fuel and people are always anxious to obtain it for either cooking or heating purposes."

Mr. Clugston bought this farm, which contains 160 acres, 10 years ago. He has wrought a wonderful change in its appearance. He has a large, well-furnished home and other buildings that are some indication of the efficiency of the owner. He allows nothing to "run down" and keeps everything about his farm from his motor car to his pasture fences in first-class condition. Prosperity, happiness and contentment are everywhere evident.

Causes of the War

A book of great political value was issued a few days ago by The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. This is an Outline Sketch of the Political History of Europe in the Nineteenth Century, by F. J. C. Hearnshaw, professor of history in the University of London, and a fundamental student of European history. He shows how the events led up to the Great War in which the United States had so large and successful a part. It consists of 180 pages and the price is \$1.25.

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Plant More Sudan Grass

Six Years' Experience Proves Value of New Crop

By CARL WHEELER

SUDAN GRASS is the newest and greatest of all forage plants. One of my neighbors intends breaking up alfalfa hog pasture and planting Sudan grass instead. He says he can get more feed from Sudan pasture than from alfalfa. I know that hogs will eat Sudan grass in preference to alfalfa when given their choice. I have used Sudan as a pasture for milk cows and find it safe. It produces a good quality of milk with excellent flavor. Cream made from either Sudan grass hay or pasture will churn in from 5 to 10 minutes, while cream from alfalfa-fed cows is hard to gather and the butter is soft when it does come. We have often churned alfalfa cream half an hour or more before the butter would come. My cows will eat the last cutting of Sudan hay in preference to good first cutting alfalfa.

Supplies Summer Pasture

Sudan grass, when used for pasturing milk cows, is not only as good as other pastures, but is equal to a silage, grain and alfalfa hay ration, according to an experiment conducted at Manhattan last year. Six grade Holstein cows were put on 4 acres of Sudan grass July 1 and were not taken off until October 10. Before being placed on the Sudan grass pasture these cows had been getting a ration of silage, grain and alfalfa hay. While on the pasture, they were fed a grain ration of corn, bran and linseed meal in proportion to their milk production. They held up in their milk thruout the summer. The greatest significance of this test is that Sudan grass will supply pasture for milk cows during the hot summer months when other Kansas pastures fail and the cows will yield as well as if fed silage and alfalfa hay.

I am very enthusiastic about Sudan as a feed for all farm animals. Since last spring I have been feeding Sudan hay to a work horse that I expected to die almost any time from a bad case of heaves. The horse is now sound and apparently good for any amount of work. The last cutting of Sudan hay, that is, the crop I cut after a seed crop, I consider equal in feeding value to the first cutting of alfalfa. The threshed straw is equal in value to prairie hay for horses. Some of the farmers in Saline county cut the crop three times for hay.

If Sudan grass is grown for hay, exclusively the first crop should be cut with a wheat binder and shocked like wheat, just as the plant is coming into bloom. Cut in this way it is much easier to handle and cures better than if mowed.

I obtained my start in Sudan grass from the United States Department of Agriculture. I have succeeded in keeping the crop true to Sudan grass type and have developed a strain which I have named Wheeler's Improved Sudan grass. The first year I destroyed all of the off-type heads and since have planted it only on alfalfa ground. I never have had Sudan lodge or fall badly any time during my six years' experience and have grown the crop on a bottom farm in the Smoky Hill valley on new alfalfa sod that had been in alfalfa for 25 years or more.

Plant in May

I plant my Sudan grass early in May on a well firmed seedbed, running the drill just deep enough to get into moist soil. Setting the drill to sow 1/2 bushel of wheat will put the Sudan grass in at about the proper rate, or 20 pounds to the acre. By this method of planting the seed is in shallow furrows which insures a good stand, as it is not so likely to be covered up and killed in the early stages of its growth. After it gets two or three leaves the danger from killing by heavy rains is past.

It is necessary to plant in early May in order to save the first cutting for seed, as it takes the heat of July to ripen the seed properly. My experience has been that the first cutting is the only crop to save for seed here in Central Kansas. Late planting or late cutting invariably produces a poor quality of seed. This junk seed is expensive at any price. I plant seed showing a high per cent of germination

because this insures a good stand and even ripening. It is impossible to cut for seed at the right time if the crop has not matured evenly.

My Sudan grows about 6 feet tall. In harvesting for seed I cut with a 6-foot binder, handling it much as wheat is handled, making round shocks and tying each shock when finished with binder twine. This tying of the heads together insures the shock standing. The wind will blow the shocks

down unless they are tied securely. I have known fields to be damaged 25 per cent by a single rain after harvest where the shocks were not tied.

In cutting with the grain binder, I get the best results by cutting against the wind or with a side wind. I find it impossible to cut with the wind, as the grass will not lay properly on the canvas. Ripe seed is the only kind to cut; therefore a seed crop must be mature before being harvested. This is indicated by a golden yellow stem holding the head or a red huli at the base of each seed in the head. It should not be permitted to get dead ripe. I have had a whole crop threshed out by the wind in 24 hours when the weather was dry.

In producing a seed crop my advice

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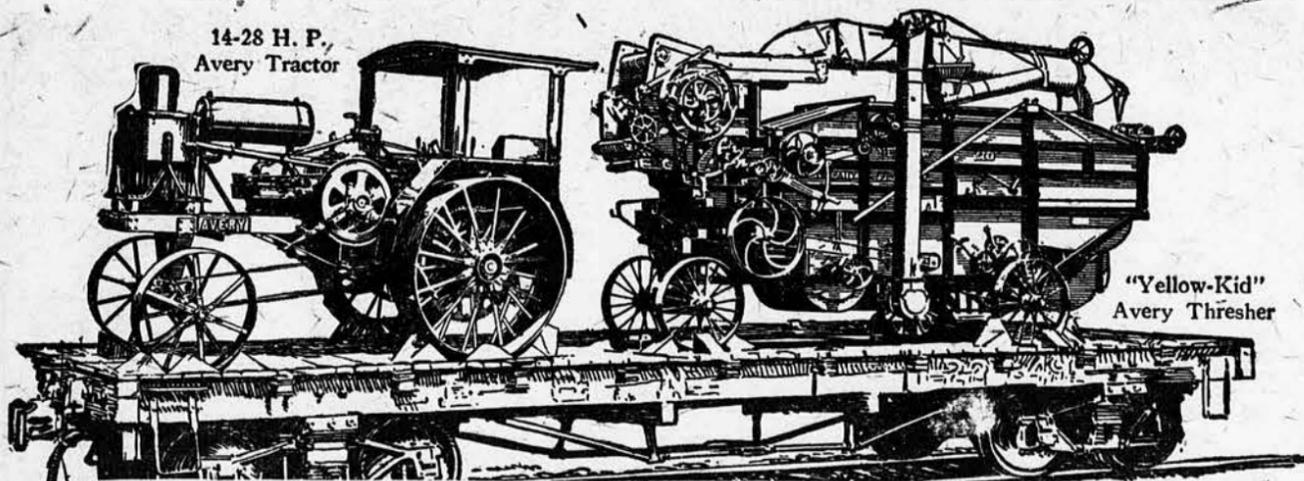
To protect against substitution examine the box carefully being sure that it is sealed and that you are actually getting a Michelin Tube.

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would be to plant at different times so it can be handled quickly when ripe. If a large field is planted at one time 50 per cent of the seed may be threshed out before the whole field can be cut with a single binder. The seed should stand in shocks 10 days or 2 weeks and then be threshed from the shock or stacked as wheat.

In threshing Sudan the concave teeth should be removed and the space filled with boards. The cylinders should run slow and the shakers fast with a medium amount of wind on the fan. The greatest trouble with threshers geared for hard wheat is that the cylinder runs too fast and the riddle and shaker too slow. This idea in thresher adjustment is worth dollars to anyone in threshing kafir, feterita or Sudan.

I believe in growing alfalfa for the sake of the land and Sudan is the only crop to follow it successfully. My rotation system is alfalfa, Sudan, oats and wheat. I do not plow the ground for two years after breaking up an alfalfa field. By the use of a tractor, sub-surface packer and other modern tools, alfalfa fields can be worked in early spring and a fine seedbed made by the first days of May. I find spring-plowed fields, well firmed best for Sudan. Fall-plowed fields are more likely to be weedy, and the Sudan plants will be choked out when small.

A Few Don'ts

Don't break alfalfa fields in the fall intending to plant Sudan in the spring, as the dormant alfalfa buds will start early before it is time to plant Sudan grass.

Don't plant my improved strain of Sudan grass with a lister or in rows the width of corn rows because this gives the plant room to stool and in time it will revert more to the sorghum type. By stooling it will ripen unevenly and the plants in the wide rows will whip together and thresh out the ripened seed more easily than when planted in 8-inch rows. When grown in the wide rows the crop is usually harvested with a corn binder. This gives long bundles which are not tied at the right place and are much more difficult to handle in shocking, stacking and threshing.

Don't plant Sudan grass on your poorest soil and expect a good crop. Sudan does best on rich clayey soils. It requires a well firmed moist seedbed and the seed will sprout earlier in the spring than the other sorghums. If a good early stand is obtained, it will take care of itself the rest of the season.

Don't scatter manure from the barnyard where smutty sorghums have been fed to livestock during the winter, on your Sudan grass land as this will infest the soil with sorghum smuts and volunteer cane, and spoil the Sudan for future planting.

Above all things, don't plant poor seed.

Corn or Kafir This Year?

(Continued from Page 14.)

planting. While the seed is commonly called White cane it does not contain the bitter properties so objectionable in cane for feeding purposes. As a grain it is probably about nine-tenths as valuable as kafir and milo. Red Amber sorghum is the best variety to plant for silage in the western part of Kansas.

In the extreme northwestern corner of the state the season is too short for all but the very earliest varieties of sorghum. Since corn can be planted earlier than sorghum it has an advantage in this part of the state that it does not possess for other sections. Corn is also less likely to be injured here by extremely hot weather and hot winds. For these reasons corn is generally more profitable than sorghum when grown as a cash crop or in rotation with wheat. The sorghum crops are better than corn to grow for rough feed and silage. Red Amber is the best variety. It will not always mature seed, but always makes good feed and if frosted before it matures, makes good silage. Milo is the most dependable grain sorghum. While feterita matures in a somewhat shorter period of time, it cannot be depended upon to make a satisfactory stand in this part of Kansas.

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Kill the Pocket Gophers

Land Owners Should Exterminate All Crop Pests

BY FREDERICK L. HISAW

THE POCKET gopher is an animal that is seldom seen due to its underground habits, but its activities and depredations are familiar to the farmers from the eastern to the central part of our state. It is estimated that their annual damage to the alfalfa crop alone amounts to 3 million dollars. Each year they are becoming more numerous and certainly will develop into a more and more serious pest unless an organized effort on a large scale is made for their control.

The bounty system for the control of pocket gophers has been tried in several counties and has proved time and again to be sadly inadequate. This method is not only wasteful of county funds, but gives only temporary relief, as there is no concerted action to free a particular locality of the very last gopher.

Co-operation is Necessary

Any farmer with care and industry can free his own premises of gophers and save many times the cost of his labor, but it will be only a short time until his fields are reinfested unless his neighbors co-operate with him in a general drive. During the last few years methods have been formulated and put into action which have brought thousands of farmers together under a co-operative plan. This has consisted chiefly of the numerous community or township campaigns carried on over the state under the directions of county agents and farm bureau members. The results obtained have surpassed all expectations and have been executed with relatively small cost in comparison to the value of the crops saved.

The best method to use in the control of pocket gophers is that of poisoning. Small plots of ground may be cleared of gophers by trapping, but this is too expensive and the labor requirement too great to be applied over large areas. Many kinds of poison have been tried with varying success, but the one that seems to be most practicable and at the same time has a high percentage of efficiency is a poisoned oat bait. This bait is manufactured at the Kansas State Agricultural College Experiment station under the direction of the zoology department. During the last year great quantities have been shipped over the state and many satisfactory reports have been received. The poison is prepared by experienced men and sold at cost. By purchasing great quantities of the ingredients at wholesale prices it is possible to produce the bait at a lower cost than it could be prepared by individuals.

Best Time for Poisoning

The gophers take the bait better during the spring and fall months. It is very important to start spring poisoning during the latter part of February and continue until the last of April. The breeding period begins during these months and the young are born during May and June. To kill a female now saves the killing of from four to eight gophers next fall, plus their damage during the summer. The best method of administering the bait is to place it in the runs around the mounds by means of a probe. A wagon rod can be used to good advantage. When the run is found the probe can be felt breaking thru the ground. The small opening made by the rod can be enlarged by pushing a broom handle into it, then a teaspoonful of the poisoned oats poured in and the hole closed with a clod or other object, care being taken not to let dirt fall in and cover the bait. Each run should be baited in at least two places. The great amount of dirt thrown up by a single gopher may confuse a person as to the extent of a single run, so it is advisable to bait every fourth or fifth mound.

The best time for distributing the poison is when the ground is in good condition for plowing. After a field has been gone over all the mounds should be leveled and any new mounds of individuals missed the first time should be baited. It may be necessary to trap a few "wise" old male gophers who refuse to take the bait, but they usually can be killed by persistent baiting.

The bait can be obtained at the fol-

lowing prices: 2 quarts at 60c; 4 quarts at 90c; 8 quarts at \$1.70; 16 quarts at \$3.25; and 32 quarts at \$6.40; orders for more than 32 quarts, 20 cents a quart. One quart will make about 50 or 60 baits.

For prompt shipment address correspondence to Frederick L. Hisaw, Zoology Department, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Against Militarism

A great many clubs and debating societies are discussing universal mili-

tary training. Those on the affirmative have at least four organizations to apply to for material whereas those on the negative are not nearly so fortunate.

May we therefore, in the interests of fair play, that the American Union Against Militarism, 203 Westory Building, Washington, D. C., will send, for the nominal charge of 25 cents, a package of material on the negative side of this question to any person desiring it. Charles T. Hallinan.

Square Deal for Agriculture

(Continued from Page 8.)

and gambling by the stock-exchange sharks, who seek to control unjustly the supply and the prices of foodstuffs, cotton, and other necessities of life. We should also have federal supervision of the packing industry.

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The gravity of an oil shows its density. Lubricants like **HERMOLINE**, made from Pennsylvania crude oils, run high in gravity (from 30 to 33 degrees), and are invariably filtered oils that contain a small percentage of carbon.

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The flash test shows at what temperature the vapors coming off the oil will ignite when a small flame is brought close to its surface. The fire test shows at what temperature the oil itself will burn. Oils refined from Pennsylvania crude show a flash of 400° Fahr. and over—a fire test of 450°.

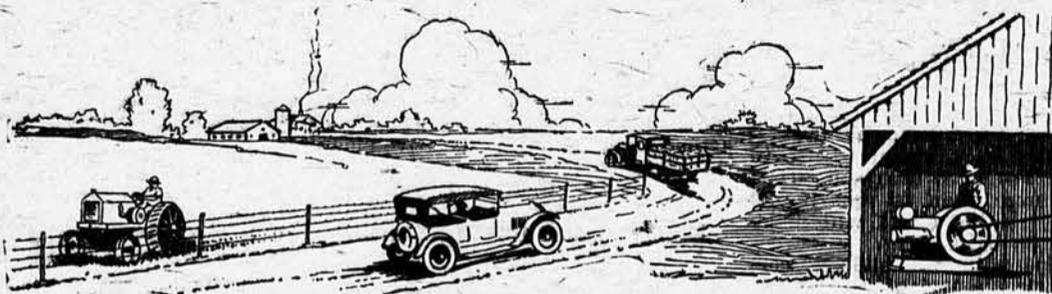
Color

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is needed in both country and city—it is essential in building up the agricultural interests. There should be prompt action on the legislation to remove all artificial restrictions on the sale of farm products, as contemplated in the Capper-Hersman bill, which seeks clearly to establish the rights of farmers to market collectively their own products without legal or other interference. It is along this road that big progress can be made in working out a better system of distribution and marketing. The marketing system of this country as applied to agricultural products is decidedly unsatisfactory in most cases. It must be made more efficient and less expensive. If farmers are permitted to work out a co-operation system of their own thru the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Grange, the Farmers' Union, the Society of Equity, and the other loyal and efficient farm organizations, they will do much to eliminate the profit hogs and supply food to the cities at a lower cost, while making more than the cost of production themselves.

Then we must take up a serious study of the land question, Mr. President. We must recognize the axiom that the most prosperous and contented agriculture can be built only by home owners. If the cities hope to get food at a reasonable price in the future they should be much concerned with reducing the proportion of farm tenants. I think that some very advanced legislation will be necessary to bring this about; we have three "land" amendments to the constitution of Kansas, which will be voted on at the next general election. Conditions must be made easier thru amendments to the Federal Farm Land Loan Act for the ambitious young farmer or the industrious tenant who wishes to buy farms or livestock. The way the system operates now it is absolutely impossible for many of them ever to hope to own a farm, as is well shown by the rapid increase in farm tenants. In the older countries the land question often has been met by bloody revolution. I do not believe we will come to this in America, Mr. President, for I have too great a belief in the intelligence of the general public. That is why I look for an encouraging interest in our land problems in the next few years, and as a result of this some legislation which will have a constructive value.

Our Two Greatest Assets

Farmers must have their chance at the brighter things of life; they like good homes the same as city people, and yet the proportion of bath tubs is small. The money has not been available to make the homes modern. I am glad to say that when it does become available on some of the leading farms the home is getting its share. I think this is especially important when we consider that the two greatest assets of any nation are its homes and its agriculture. Both are fundamental, both are essential to the national well-being.

Mr. President, there are many things which must be changed if agriculture is to appeal properly to the younger generation which is now leaving the country in such large numbers. Better schools, modern homes, social advantages, and a greater opportunity to get the brighter things of life are essential. These can be obtained if Congress will consider rural problems with more sympathy, and study the fundamental factors of food production. We need more authoritative information from the government as to the cost of food production on the farm. Then, too, we must encourage a good roads system that will connect the farms with the market towns.

But as a start in a constructive program, let's first eliminate profiteering, encourage co-operation, and take up a study of the land question. Let's try to stop this landslide from the country into the cities. Let's get a vision of what this great nation can be, Mr. President, with its industrial and business life working in harmony and perfect co-operation with the agricultural interests, and with plenty of food for everyone, at prices which the workers can afford to pay and yet which will supply modern country homes and other essentials for farmers. If we have the wisdom we can work this out. The food question is fundamental. The nation's future must be worked out with this in view.

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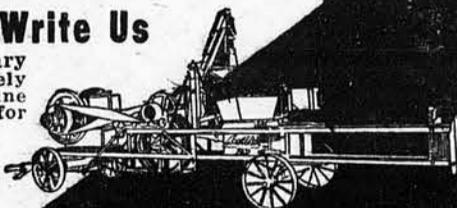
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Baby Beef From Silage

Grain Required to Finish Calves for Market

BY G. C. WHEELER

SOME disappointment was undoubtedly felt when the attempt at the Kansas Experiment station to make baby beef by feeding heavy silage rations without corn failed. Last year mature steers in the Kansas Experiment station feed yards at Manhattan gained more than 3 pounds a day for 120 days on a heavy silage ration without corn, putting on almost as much increase in weight as steers fed heavy grain rations, and making the gain at a cost of \$10.19 a hundred pounds less than the grain fed steers. This demonstrated the possibility of finishing mature cattle with a minimum of corn.

Grass is the limiting factor in beef production. Cattlemen are looking to the marketing of cattle at an early age in order to increase the size of the breeding herds. Getting animals to heavy weights at an early age is the goal of every good cattleman, but he wants to do it as cheaply as possible. His cattle provide a market for rough feed, and the more nearly he can get them ready for market on rough feed, the more chance there is for profit. Under present-day conditions cattlemen cannot afford to take three years to make a thousand pounds of beef. Every 2 and 3-year-old steer running on a pasture displaces a breeding cow. The farm grower of beef with limited pasture appreciates this. He needs his pasture for the cow herd from which he should expect at least an 80 per cent crop of calves, and they should be good enough and fed well enough to go on the market at weaning time weighing 400 or 500 pounds, or be brought to 800 or 900 pounds the next year.

Cheapens Production

Bringing cattle to good weights at an early age is not only a means of increasing beef production, but is a cheaper method of making beef. In discussing the baby beef test now under way at the Kansas Experiment station, Dr. C. W. McCampbell pointed out that increasing the output of beef thru the baby beef route is worthy of thoughtful consideration by all cattlemen. He referred to the tests of the preceding year in which a lot of calves and a lot of aged steers were fed the same rations. It required 35 per cent more grain and 20 per cent more roughage to make 100 pounds of gain on the aged steers than it did on the calves, in spite of the fact that they made average daily gains of 3.07 pounds a day for 120 days, as compared with average daily gains of 2.66 pounds for 150 days on the calves. It cost 25 per cent more to make the gains on the older cattle than on the calves and the net returns were \$45.25 more on the calf than on the aged steer.

It is largely a matter of breeding and it is also necessary to keep well bred calves growing from the time they are born until they are ready to go to market. There can be no maintenance period in which the animals are fed only enough feed to keep them from losing weight. The possibility of getting cattle to heavy weights at an early age was demonstrated at the feeders' convention, when a young Hereford bull bred on the college farm was led out for inspection on his first birthday, weighing 1,065 pounds.

More Calves Being Fed

There is an increasing interest in feeding calves for market and many undoubtedly have attempted to finish calves on heavy silage rations without much grain. Many letters have been received at the Kansas Experiment station, indicating that the writers were expecting to make baby beef by feeding silage heavily for a 90 to a 120-day period. To answer more definitely the questions being asked, 20 calves weighing about 400 pounds each were put in the feed lot at the Kansas Experiment station November 15. They had cost an average of about \$41 a head and at the time of the feeders' convention had been fed 120 days. Ten steers had been fed all the silage they would eat, a little alfalfa and an average of 2.46 pounds of oil meal daily to the animal. The steers in the other lot had been fed an average of 6.10 pounds of shelled corn daily to the steer in addition to the silage, alfalfa and oil meal. Of

course, they had not eaten as much silage as the no-grain calves.

The corn fed calves had gained a little more than 2 pounds a head daily for the 120 days and the silage fed calves had gained a little more than 1½ pounds daily to the steer, but neither lot showed much finish. They had grown, but not fattened. Based on the buyer's bid the day of the convention, the grain fed calves would have made a loss of \$9.36 a head, while the silage fed calves showed a loss of \$14.32 a head. They were charged \$1.55 a bushel for corn, \$84 a ton for oil meal, \$25 a ton for alfalfa and \$8 a ton for silage. The results show how impossible it is to make baby beef on a short feed, even when heavy grain rations are fed. There was very little difference in the size of the calves in the two lots the day they were inspected. The difference in the weights is due to the fact that the ones fed grain have accumulated a little fat.

There is a possibility that the calves fed heavily on silage may be brought

to a marketable finish at less cost than those fed grain heavily from the beginning. The cost of 100 pounds of gain in this lot has been considerably less during the 120-day period just ended, practically \$3 a hundred. By feeding these calves a heavy corn ration for the next 90 days, they may be made to carry as much finish as the calves in the other lot which have had corn from the start. If this should be the result, it would show that a heavy silage ration without corn for 120 days and finishing with a heavy corn ration, fed for 90 days, will produce cheaper gains than the feeding of heavy corn rations thru the entire period of 210 days. "If this proves to be a possible means of producing baby beef that can be marketed as finished cattle at the age of 12 to 14 months, weighing from 800 to 900 pounds," said Doctor McCampbell, "it will enable us to utilize silage more extensively than has been the practice in feeding young animals."

These two lots will be carried on a heavy corn ration for at least 90 days. A full report will be given as to the final weights and comparative profits of the two lots when they go to market.

The politicians may calculate that Hoover is quite too conservative a food dispenser to officiate at the pie-counter.—Columbia Record.

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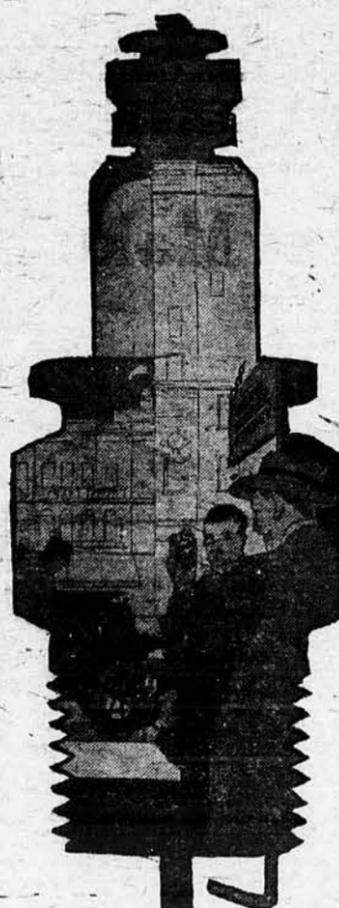
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Farm Questions

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

Molasses With Alfalfa Hay

I have plenty of alfalfa hay. Can I feed molasses with this hay without buying a feed cutter and cutting it? Would it be advisable to sprinkle the hay with molasses? Atwood, Kan. A. E. PILNACER.

You cannot prepare a molasses feed such as is sold by concerns making a business of manufacturing these feeds, but since you have the alfalfa, you might buy molasses and sprinkle it over the hay in the feed bunks. Molasses is a carbonaceous feed like corn and this makes it suitable for supplementing alfalfa, which is rich in protein. It would be necessary to thin the molasses with water in order to successfully sprinkle it over the hay. In the beet sugar districts of Colorado the beet molasses is frequently spread over hay or cut straw, either by a force pump on a wagon tank or by simply pouring it over the hay with buckets.

From the nutrient standpoint alone, a gallon of blackstrap molasses equals about 10 pounds of corn. In buying molasses it would be well to figure its value as compared with corn and not use it unless an equal nutrient value can be purchased for the same or less money. Molasses is a good feed, but must be bought at a reasonable price. Of course, molasses has a value in adding to the palatability of low grade hay or fodder, which is more difficult to estimate. Men who have used it say there is less waste with rough feeds to which molasses has been added.

G. C. Wheeler.

Shipping Baby Chicks

Please give me a safe and reliable method of preparing baby chicks for shipping. Where can I get shipping crates? Hanover, Kan. MRS. ANTON TRISKA.

There are a number of baby chick boxes upon the market at the present time which can be had from any poultry supply house, however, there is a new ruling by the express companies that they will not take chicks in these boxes unless there is a wooden crate outside of them to prevent crushing. The Sefton Manufacturing Corporation, 1301 West 35th St., Chicago, Ill., puts out a good container of this kind.

The baby chicks are shipped as soon as taken from the incubator without feed or water. As you know they do not require feed or water for two or three days after hatching.

F. E. Fox.

Lambs With Eye Trouble

I bought a bunch of ewes last November and the lambs which are coming now have some kind of eye trouble. It seems to come on them when they are about 2 days old. First their eyes run water and the eye lids (especially the lower one) seem to turn inward. The eye ball becomes a milky color and later seems to fester. It doesn't seem to affect the old sheep. READER.

Your lambs are undoubtedly affected with a contagious eye disease and therefore you should separate the healthy from the sick animals. The sick ones should be treated by washing the eyes two or three times daily with a 2 per cent water solution of boric acid, and the last thing at night you should place within the eyelids a small piece of yellow oxide of mercury ointment.

R. R. Dykstra.

About Milk and Cream

What causes milk and especially cream to get strong in two or three days? We milk only one cow. She grazes on wheat pasture and is fed 2 gallons of bran daily with cane hay at night. She will not be fresh until June. Turon, Kan. F. M. ENYEART.

This is undoubtedly caused by the growth of bacteria or germs, since you say the flavor develops on standing. If the flavor was present when the milk was freshly drawn it might be attributed to the wheat pastures or other feed. But since it develops on standing there can be no doubt that it is the result of decomposition. You can overcome this annoyance by exercising scrupulous cleanliness in the production of all milk and by the thorough washing and sterilizing or scalding of all utensils, including the separator, each time they are used.

N. E. Olson.

Many pit silos will be dug this year in Western Kansas.

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Letters Fresh From the Field



THE PRICE and scarcity of lumber is now holding back the progress of Kansas and neighboring states. Kansas has a surprising amount of cottonwood sawlogs if we could get them milled. They would make good dimension stuff and rough lumber for barns and sheds. It would pay farmers to co-operate in buying portable sawmills. Or they would make money for threshermen with custom work. Edward Lind. Athol, Kan.

Too Many Commercial Pirates

I commend highly your recent speech in the Senate in denunciation of the commercial pirates that rob the people in all lines of trade and industry. You properly characterize them as comparable to the bolsheviks. Some legislation should be enacted to check their avarice. I hope you can work it out, then we will heartily forgive you and Kansas for its last electoral vote which has brought such chastening upon the people.

There is no conscience in the mercantile world. Law must be made to stop their greed. A prompt and rigid enforcement must be provided and prosecutions—should begin without delay. Some means of discovery with legal evidence obtained to warrant prosecutions will be necessary but no commissions to whitewash and delay should be resorted to. Commissions are either bought or emasculated and for results produce farces. You do not need this but I send it to you to assure you that you have struck a responsive chord in the hearts of the people.

Kansas City, Mo. George A. Neal.

Oklahoman Praises Capper

I have been reading the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, and am proud of the stand that Senator Capper has taken in regard to military training and profiteering. If we had more such men I feel sure we would not have so much howling and discontent in this country. All men whom I have heard express themselves are with him. Go ahead for I believe that Senator Capper has plenty of backing. So far as I am concerned I will not vote for a man who is in favor of compulsory military training. I would like to cast my vote for Senator Capper for President. C. L. Alkire. Poteau, Okla.

Why Farmers are Quitting

As a farmer and stockman, I have for some time felt it a sense of duty to write my appreciation to Senator Capper for the stand he has taken in the interest of the producer and the bold attack which he made for the people to curb such extravagance and get down to business. Out in this great state of Kansas you can hear of a farm sale nearly every day. The people are quitting the farm and are seeking a more profitable position or business. Farmers today are the poorest paid individuals considering the long hours they are required to put in. Unless something is done soon, to help the feeders get back the cost of production the public is going to suffer for what they have neglected. I believe we have too many non-producers looking for a snap. I am a Democrat but we farmers need more men like Senator Capper, who knows our needs. Lloyd C. Jeffers.

White Cloud, Kan.

Flowers That Mother Raised

I plead for the dear old fashioned flowers that mother used to raise. They are simple yet chaste and ornate. They still maintain their ancient popularity and they have been so improved that they challenge the newer creations to a test of acceptability.

You certainly remember the stately old hollyhocks with their silky petals, and bewildering colors. Paul de Longpre, the California painter, has immortalized himself and his art by transferring their glorious faces to canvas. You will not find anything more beautiful even in the hothouses of the millionaires. Over in some retired corner there should be a bed of the tall growing, perennial, larkspurs. Their

graceful plumes will nod and beckon to you as you pass by.

There, in a cozy nook will surely be a clump of phlox. It has been so improved that few flowers can outshine it. I shall look for a bed of zinnias. Mother will scarcely recognize them because the scientific man has so improved them that they seem more like a new creation. Great flowers from 4 to 4½ inches in diameter, rivaling the rainbow in gorgeous shades and colors. And then there will be verbenas, marigolds, pansies, and bachelor buttons. Mother will pass her hand over her face as if to test whether she is dreaming or as she gazes at them thru startled eyes only half awake. All of these flowers, which were so modest yet so bewitching in her day, have taken on new shapes and colors and tints until they are veritable banks and bowers of beauty and satisfaction. I am sure you will have, on each side of the path,

a bed of petunias, the real old fashioned kind that spread out their arms in all directions and wave to you their clouds of flowers and waft to you their wealth of perfume. In some protected spot, you may have some of the mammoth flowered sorts of newer strains. They will please you and delight your visitors but for downright joy and never ending satisfaction and delight give us banks and banks of the kind that mother used to raise.

Perhaps you will wish some of the old fashioned roses. The kind that require so little attention that they seem to care for themselves. To be sure they will bloom but once a year, but then they are so prodigal of their masses and masses of blossoms that the bushes will be aflame with them. They will be, for a week or more, the observed of all observers.

Send today for the catalog, choose the seed and order them at once. Then if you are not already an expert, study the cultural directions and be ready to follow instructions and I am sure you will have what dear old mother always had, a splendid garden of old-fashioned flowers. S. W. Black. Columbus, Kan.

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These decisive tests proved Essex not only the supreme performer of the light car field, but they showed that the moderate priced, economical Essex has such endurance and dependability as few large, high priced cars offer.

Greater size could add nothing to Essex. It has the qualities weight and size are built to give—riding comfort, solidness, distinction and smooth, quiet pace. But in addition it has fuel, oil and tire economy. And its great durability means freedom from repair costs and positive, dependable transportation.

Essex is easy to operate. Driving does not fatigue. Its quick response to the lightest touch and its smooth, restful comfort in motion, account for this.

That is why so many women are Essex owners. They appreciate its safety, too. Its controls are simple and instantaneous. It makes fast time, with security, even in difficult traffic.

Essex Wins On Quality Minus Useless Weight

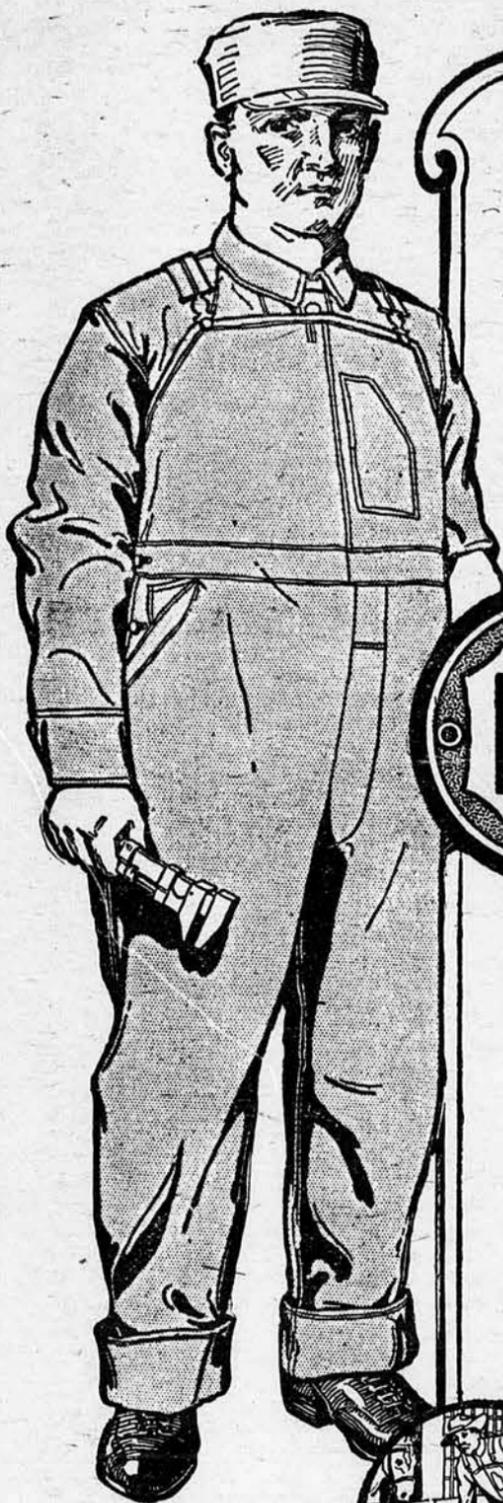
Essex won recognition on the issue of finest quality without useless weight and size. That issue is uppermost today.

You will take pride in your Essex from the first. Its beauty, luxurious fittings and its performance give it distinction everywhere. And time will increase your respect for it. You will come to rely absolutely on its dependability. You will find it always ready for any demands you may make.

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Thousands, realizing this, are placing their orders now. We advise that you do the same, to avoid disappointment.

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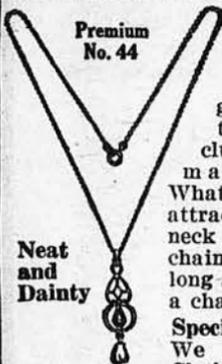
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Tom McNeal's Answers

Does a child have to have a written card from the teacher to take common school examinations according to the law of Kansas? In what grades do they take common school examinations?
READER.

Our law provides for holding examinations for rural schools on the first and second Saturdays in April and for grade schools on the first Saturday in May and the Friday next preceding in each year, at the county seat or at such place or places as may be designated by the county superintendent. The examinations are taken in reading, writing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, United States history, Kansas history, geography, civil government, agriculture, physiology and classics. It is not necessary to have a permit from the teacher in order to take this examination.

Property Rights

1. What are the property rights of wife and children in the case of death of either husband or wife in a farm the deed to which reads, "Sold to John Doe," or "Sold to John Doe and Jane Doe, his wife." In the latter case could the wife will her half to her children?
2. Up to 1914 Kansas had raised 23 regiments. How many has she raised since?
3. After a farm deed is recorded is it of any particular value?
MRS. H. H. D.

1. Where title to property vests equally in husband and wife as it did in the case last mentioned, the wife could will one-half of her half as she pleased. Under the Kansas law her surviving husband could not be deprived of one-half of her estate and neither on the other hand could she be deprived of one-half of his half if she survived him.

2. During the late war regiments were not numbered by states as they were in previous wars. We had, it is true what was called an all Kansas regiment, but it was not known on the war record as the 89th Kansas for example.

3. The deed to a tract of land is the best evidence of a title and consequently should be preserved.

Maintaining Fence

I have a team of mules coming yearlings, that run loose in my pasture. My neighbor has horses on the other side. They play across the fence and consequently break down the fence. He says there is a law that will compel me to keep these mules out of my own pasture because they destroy his fence. Is there a law to that effect? Or can I compel him to put a fence in good enough to keep these mules out of his pasture? His fence is in very poor shape.
A. K.

You can compel him to build a lawful fence along one-half of the division line between you and him. It will be necessary to call in the township fence viewers to view this fence and make the award. If after this award is made your neighbor refuses to build a lawful fence, you can build the fence yourself and then compel him to pay for same.

If after a lawful fence is built, your mules should break it down and get into his pasture and do him damage, you would be liable for the same just as he would be liable if his horses break down your fence and get into your pasture and do you damage. There is no law which forbids you turning your mules in your own pasture.

Shooting Migratory Birds

Does the Kansas state law permit the shooting of migratory birds this spring and does the federal law permit one to shoot them?
J. F. S.

Our state law protects migratory birds to this extent. It permits the shooting of wild geese, wild brant, and wild ducks from September 1 to April 15. The United States law forbids shooting of these migratory birds, but in the case of the United States law I do not understand that there is any open season. In this respect the federal law and state law conflict.

Who Pays the Taxes?

A is the owner of a farm; B is the renter. They own stock together. B in March had stock assessed to him. In the spring B decided to move. A bought B's share in the stock. There was nothing said about the taxes when the sale was made. Which one should pay them?
W. A. W.

A should pay the taxes.

Employing Help on Roads

Has a road boss of one township in this county a right to go into another county to get help to work on the roads and let the men of his own township who are willing to work remain idle?
SUBSCRIBER.

There is nothing in the law covering a case of this kind.

Among Colorado Farmers

THE FOURTH annual dairy day will be held at Holly Thursday, April 8. It is under the direction of the Holly Holstein Breeders' association and the Holly Commercial club. Many Holsteins have been entered. This annual event is doing much to increase the interest in dairying in that section.

For Economy in Feeding

With the present aspect of the cattle market there is added need to watch the economy of the ration being fed.

Altho radical changes cannot be made there usually are items which, by a little manipulation, may result in a cheaper ration being fed with little change in rate of gain. Professor Maynard of the Colorado Agricultural college offers the following suggestions:

The succulent part of the ration should be maintained thruout the feeding period if possible. Wet beet pulp, corn silage and beet top silage all stimulate the appetite and keep the animal's digestive organs at maximum efficiency. If the supply of wet pulp is cut off there should be a supply of other feeds to substitute.

At present prices beet molasses is an economical cattle feed when fed in the right proportions. Straw and cottonseed cake give good results as a substitute when alfalfa hay is not available. Alfalfa hay and cottonseed cake is a happy combination in the steer's ration and can be depended on to supply the best quality of digestible protein to balance up the carbohydrates.

To Produce Better Cream

There is a big loss in the dairy industry every year because poor cream is mixed with good cream, thereby lowering the quality of the butter and resulting in a lower price for the product. The object of the new grading regulations which were recently put into effect in Colorado is to cause cream buyers and creameries to keep this cream separated. Producers that take good care of their cream and are careful should not have their efforts wasted by allowing it to be mixed with low grade cream.

First grade cream consists of cream that is clean, smooth, free from all undesirable odors, clean to the taste, and sweet, or only slightly sour. Second grade cream consists of that too sour to grade as first; that which contains undesirable odors in a moderate degree; that which is foamy, slightly yeasty or slightly stale or too old to pass as first grade. All sour cream containing less than 25 per cent butterfat and all frozen cream shall be graded as second grade. Third grade, or unlawful cream consists of that which is extremely old, rancid, moldy, or dirty, or cream that contains oil or gasoline odors.

Sweet cream produced for the market probably will sell at a premium above first grade cream, it usually bringing 4 or 5 cents a pound above the best churning cream.

The grading regulations will be welcomed by most producers because, under a grading system, there is some incentive for the producers to take better care of their milk and cream and deliver it to market in good condition. The creameries are now making a difference of 3 cents a pound between first and second grade.

Good Methods With Corn

Stanley Mitchell of Proctor is the corn club champion of Colorado. He had the best exhibit at the Western Livestock show at Denver in January. His corn is White Dent and was raised on dry land. This is his story:

"On hearing that there was going to be club work started in our community, I decided to join the corn club. This was in the first part of April.

"I selected my seed from corn I had grown last year. I then tested it with a blotter tester. It proved to be as good seed as I could expect as it tested 100 per cent.

"My next step was to secure ground suitable to plant it on. I picked an

old alfalfa field which had been idle for three years. I plowed the ground about the middle of April at an average depth of 8 inches. I harrowed several times, especially after every rain, to keep a soft mulch on the surface, which was to keep the moisture from evaporating.

"I planted the corn with a lister May 10. In a few days it came up. There was a good stand until the cutworms began to kill it. They did some damage but not so much as I expected for in a few days they had apparently stopped all work on it. It got along nicely from then on until June 3 when a heavy frost came and froze off the top leaves.

"About the middle of June I began cultivating it. I used a single row riding cultivator and took plenty of time.

I only cultivated the corn three times but the ground was in good condition when it was planted and after the third cultivation there were but few weeds left to be pulled by hand or hoed out. That was all I did to the crop until it was ripe. It yielded 37 bushels an acre.

"I have 7 bushels of seed corn which I intend to plant this spring. The rest of the corn I fed to my hogs and I expect to make much more out of it that way than I would have made to sell it on the market."

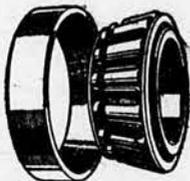
Ask the County Agent

One experience in Colorado has shown that special care should be exercised to avoid too rapid settlement of our agricultural lands. Large movements of homeseekers into any district tend to raise prices of land above reasonable levels, as every Western state can verify from its own experience. Then most of our counties have county agricultural agents, whose advice is of inestimable value to new set-

tlers. If the number of farmers coming into any county in one year is too large it is impossible for any of them to have the attention that all should have, and as a result the percentage of failures is much higher than it would be under normal conditions.

In other words, it appears to me that the immigration department of any state should be prepared to do almost as much work in discouraging immigration as in bringing in new settlers. If the actual statistics of production do not show that the semi-arid lands of the West can, under existing conditions, be developed at a profit then their development should wait till conditions are more favorable. On the other hand, if these statistics do show that farming is profitable on these lands, and there is no doubt in my mind on that point, then nothing more than an honest campaign, based upon the actual experience of farmers, is necessary to bring these lands under cultivation as rapidly as the demands for increased crop production will justify.

Do You Know—



STANDARD PRACTICE

The use of Timken Tapered Roller Bearings at points of hard service in the great majority of motor-vehicles is proof of leadership established on the tapered principle of design, quality of manufacture, performance on the road, and service to the automotive industry.

that the motor car is one of the greatest economizers of time and money that has ever come to the aid of the farmer?

that few other pieces of machinery have ever equaled it in ability to stay on the job day after day under all sorts of treatment and all conditions of service?

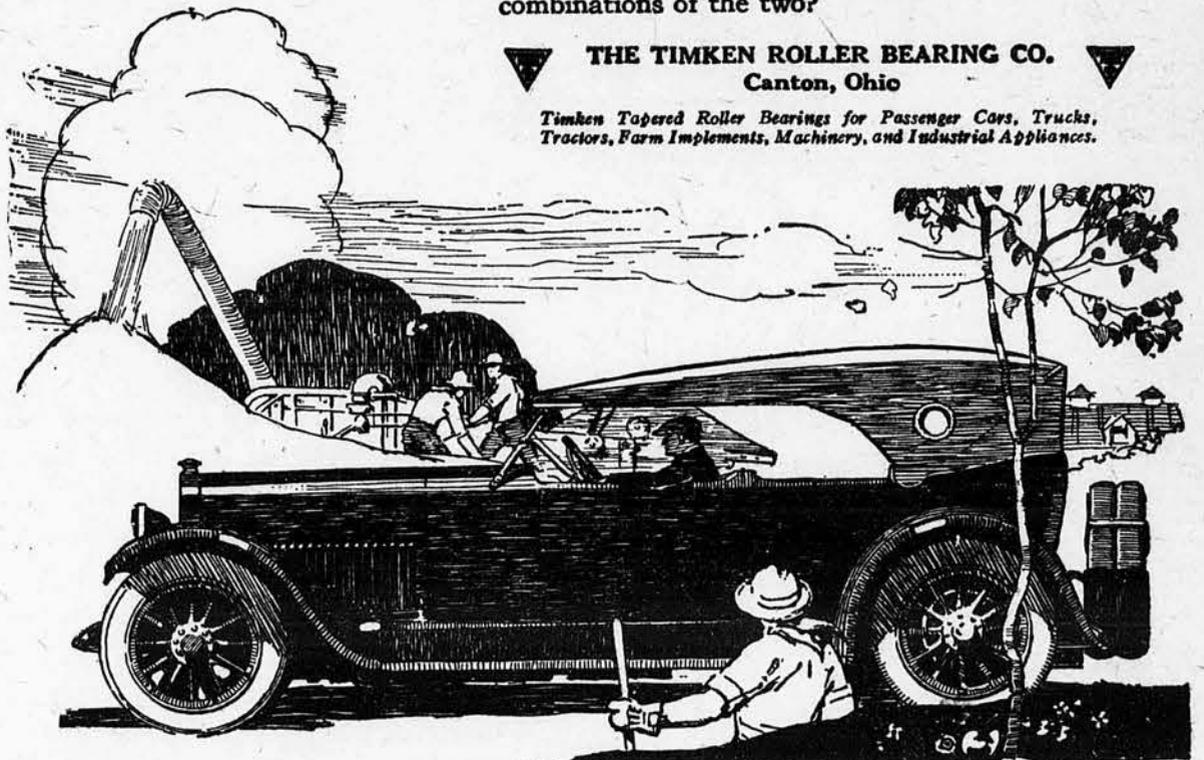
that car ability and car endurance and economy all depend largely on bearings?

that the Timken Tapered Roller Bearing has helped to build reputation for some of the best known cars?

that the tapered roller bearing—the Timken type—is the type of bearing that will function properly under radial load, or thrust load, and all possible combinations of the two?

THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING CO.
Canton, Ohio

Timken Tapered Roller Bearings for Passenger Cars, Trucks, Tractors, Farm Implements, Machinery, and Industrial Appliances.



TIMKEN BEARINGS

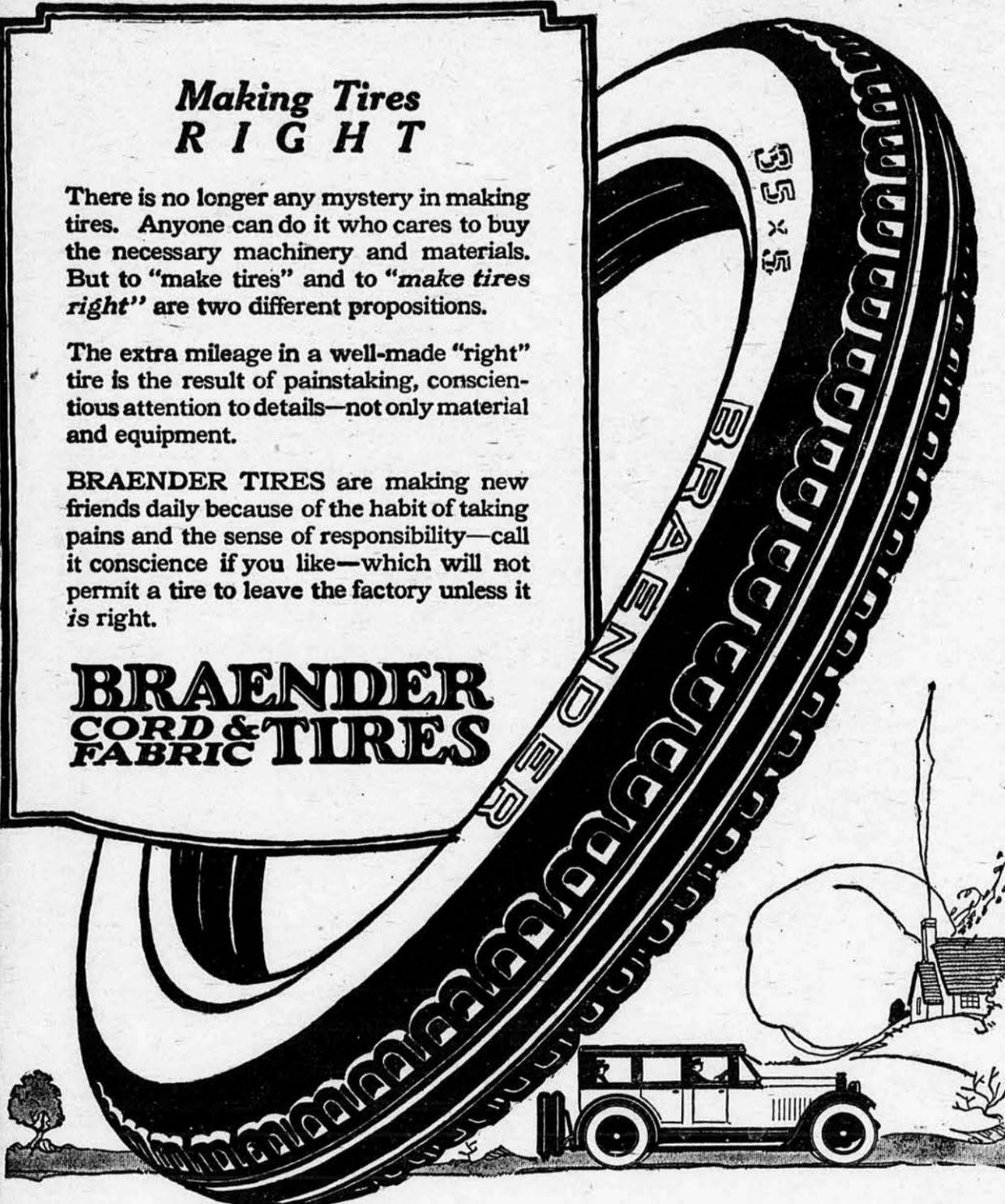
Making Tires RIGHT

There is no longer any mystery in making tires. Anyone can do it who cares to buy the necessary machinery and materials. But to "make tires" and to "make tires right" are two different propositions.

The extra mileage in a well-made "right" tire is the result of painstaking, conscientious attention to details—not only material and equipment.

BRAENDER TIRES are making new friends daily because of the habit of taking pains and the sense of responsibility—call it conscience if you like—which will not permit a tire to leave the factory unless it is right.

BRAENDER CORD & TIRES FABRIC TIRES



Ask your dealer for them. If he cannot supply you, write to

BRAENDER RUBBER & TIRE CO. Factory: Rutherford, New Jersey

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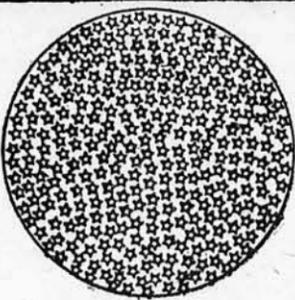
San Francisco
131-133 Eighth St.

McPIKE DRUG CO., Kansas City, Mo.



\$500.00 IN GOLD GIVEN How Many Stars in the Circle

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



Beautiful Picture FREE

We are going to give each one who answers this puzzle a beautiful colored picture, 12x16 ins. in size. We are the largest magazine publishers in the west, and are conducting this big, "EVERY CLUB MEMBER REWARDED" Star Puzzle Contest, in which everyone sending in their solution receives a prize. Everyone joining the club will have an opportunity to share in the \$500.00 in gold.

REMEMBER All you have to do to join the club is, send in your answer to the puzzle, and we will immediately send you five beautiful pictures. Pick out the one you want to keep and distribute the other four on our fast-selling 25 cent offer. You will then be an honorable member of the Star Puzzle Club, and receive as a reward a gold-filled, five-year guaranteed Signet ring FREE and POSTPAID. Many do it in an hour's time. Count the stars and send in your answer TODAY. A postcard will do. Don't miss this wonderful opportunity. We have a picture for you.

STAR PUZZLE CLUB, 72 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

FACE POWDER A box containing a generous supply of high grade face powder sent free and postpaid to all who send us only 10 cents for a 3-months' subscription to the Household, a magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly, containing stories, fashions, fancy work and recipes. The Household, Dept. F.P.4, Topeka, Kan.

Gold Plated Flag Pin Free Flag Pins are now being worn by all patriotic American Citizens. Get in line and show your patriotism by wearing one of our Gold Plated, enameled pins which we send for only 10c to help pay advertising expenses. Jewelry House, 137 Eighth St., Topeka, Kan.

Learn Auto and Tractor Business

In 6 to 8 Weeks—Earn \$150 to \$400 a Month. The Rahe Practical Method gives the best and quickest training. Big demand for graduates everywhere because of greater ability. The success of 22,000 graduates proves superiority of our practical training methods.

Rahe Auto & Tractor School World's Oldest and Greatest

Twice more equipment and twice more floor space used in daily training than any auto school in America. Every man 16 years and older can learn here. Plenty of room for individual practical instruction. **WRITE TODAY** Free 68-page book, Special tuition rate and proof from graduates, on request. **RAHE AUTO & TRACTOR SCHOOL** Department 2814 KANSAS CITY, MO.

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I Pay the Freight QUALITY THE BEST It has the Full Life in it when delivered to you. **GUARANTEED** For 5 and 7 Years. YOU will be greatly pleased after you use it. **INSTRUCTIONS** for painting with each order. Write Today for my **FREE PAINT BOOK** and Color Cards. Tells why paint should be fresh. **O. L. CHASE, The Paint Man,** Department 65 ST. LOUIS, MO.

Washington Comment

(Continued from Page 15.)

can be no spending of the government without paying by the government, and that the government cannot pay except out of the pockets of the people. We must cut out waste and extravagance; not merely preach thrift, but practice it; do away with all superfluous employes, get better organization in our government services; get down to real business principles.

Farm Income Tax

Perhaps all the farmers of the country did not prosper greatly last year, but enough of them did to the extent that they will contribute a billion dollars of the amount Uncle Sam will collect in income taxes this year. The estimate represents 4 per cent of nearly 25 billion dollars, the value of all crops, animals and animal products of 1919 as estimated by the Agricultural Department. Generally it was the best business year for the American farmer.

Gouging Uncle Sam

An example of how Uncle Sam is gouged has just been afforded by the contracts the United States Shipping Board has just been compelled to sign for fuel oil for its vessels the coming year. An increase of 50 per cent over 1919 is fixed by the new contracts, and more than 10 million barrels are required for Uncle Sam's merchant ships. The United States made 166 million dollars profits from its ships last year, and the oil companies apparently are determined to get a large part of this handsome sum.

Huge Sugar Profits

The American Sugar Refining company or the sugar trust admitted profits of 15 million dollars during 1919, or 3 millions more than the year previously, according to the annual report of the corporation recently issued. This was largely due to the increased consumption of sugar in this country—the annual consumption having risen for the first time to 4 million tons—and to President Wilson's failure to permit the Sugar Equalization Board to buy the Cuban sugar crop last summer.

Postal Employees

One class of government employes is certainly underpaid. I refer to the postoffice employes. So desperate did the situation of the rural and city carriers, and the third and fourth-class postmasters become that last November Congress by means of a joint resolution increased their compensation about 20 per cent. This increase is to be given again this year, if the Postoffice Appropriation Bill passes as it is recommended by the Committee, for the provisions of the joint resolution are re-enacted by the bill.

In return for the service rendered no man is so poorly paid as the postal employes, especially the carriers in city and country, and the postmasters of the smaller towns and villages. I think Congress could afford to be even more generous with them.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Dairy and Poultry Train

A two-weeks dairy and poultry lecture train will be run by the Rock Island railroad in co-operation with the Kansas State Agricultural college beginning the last of April. N. L. Harris, extension specialist in poultry, and J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy department of the college, and others will give lectures and answer questions at points where the train stops. The detailed schedule will be published as soon as it is worked out.

"It is healthy to breathe through your nose, isn't it?" remarked the Old Fogey. "Yes," replied the Grouch. "You can't talk when you are breathing through your nose."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Financial News for Farmers

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

Capital is in great demand. Investors are able to obtain exceptionally high rates of interest on capital investments as a result. There is so strong a demand for capital that every sign of improvement in the tone of money and security markets is followed by new offerings to investors. Many of a highly meritorious character are available. Of course, there are scattered instances of sales of new capital issues which never should have been permitted to go before the public. One can be discriminating, however, and make investments which promise exceptional returns for years.

Railroads Need Capital

Railroads need a large supply of capital. They are short of box cars and locomotives. They must improve their present equipment. To finance these enlargements and improvements, the railroads must come into the market for capital. It has been estimated that the railroads alone will require billions of dollars in capital in the next few years. With railroad bonds now outstanding selling on a 6 to 7 1/2 per cent basis, it is obvious that the railroads are going to pay dearly for the money they need unless market conditions improve. There was a time not so many years ago when railroads were able to place bonds on a 4 per cent basis, the investing public buying such issues quickly and paying premiums occasionally. Indicative of what new money promises to cost the railroads is the fact that the Virginia Railway Company last week placed thru investment houses an issue of 5 million dollars of 6 per cent equipment trust notes, due in one year to 10 years, at prices which yielded investors 7 per cent. This, by the way, is the first equipment note issue put out by a railroad since the lines were returned to private ownership. Investments in the new and old capital issues of the railroads are conservative and safe, especially where strongly secured.

Many Worthless Oil Stocks

Oil companies are calling for much new capital. It is disheartening to the writer, however, to see so many unscrupulous practices being followed in the sale of questionable oil stocks. While it is true that drilling operations are expensive and require much money, the average individual should not purchase oil stocks until after the most careful investigation. The Anglo-American Oil company, a Standard Oil organization operating in Great Britain, recently placed an issue of 15 million dollars of five-year notes, bearing 7 1/2 per cent interest, at par. These notes constitute an excellent investment. The buyer of these notes, say one of \$1,000 denomination, will receive \$75 a year interest and have immense wealth behind his loan. The writer would prefer to own one of these \$1,000 notes rather than millions of dollars of some of the oil stocks now being absorbed in the Southwest, including issues styled as 7 and 8 per cent preferred stocks. Another strong offering of oil securities recently put out is that of the Texas company, known as an independent concern, which sold 35 million dollars of three-year 7 per cent gold notes at a price yielding investors 7 3/8 per cent.

Kansas Bonds Higher

The demand for capital has affected the returns from Kansas municipal bonds. Kansas bonds which were considered cheap a year ago on a 4.60 to 4.80 basis are today offered to investors on a 5 per cent basis. Barton county, Kansas, 5 per cent bonds, due in one year to 20 years, were lately offered at par, this issue consisting of 1 1/2 million dollars. An issue of Atchison, Kan., 5 per cent bonds, amounting to \$400,000, was also offered recently at par by a Kansas bond house.

Money continues tight. At Kansas City the deposits of Kansas banks held on that market as balances or reserves are being reduced. This is not unusual in the spring. In the United States as a whole banks are heavily loaded up with loans and interest rates are high. Pressure to reduce borrowing is still necessary. One must not overlook this condition in any business or financial transaction. Markets for stocks are still feeling the effects of a desire to speculate for advances, but the lack of credit acts as a brake on prices. Liberty Bonds still display an easy tone. One of the most encouraging develop-

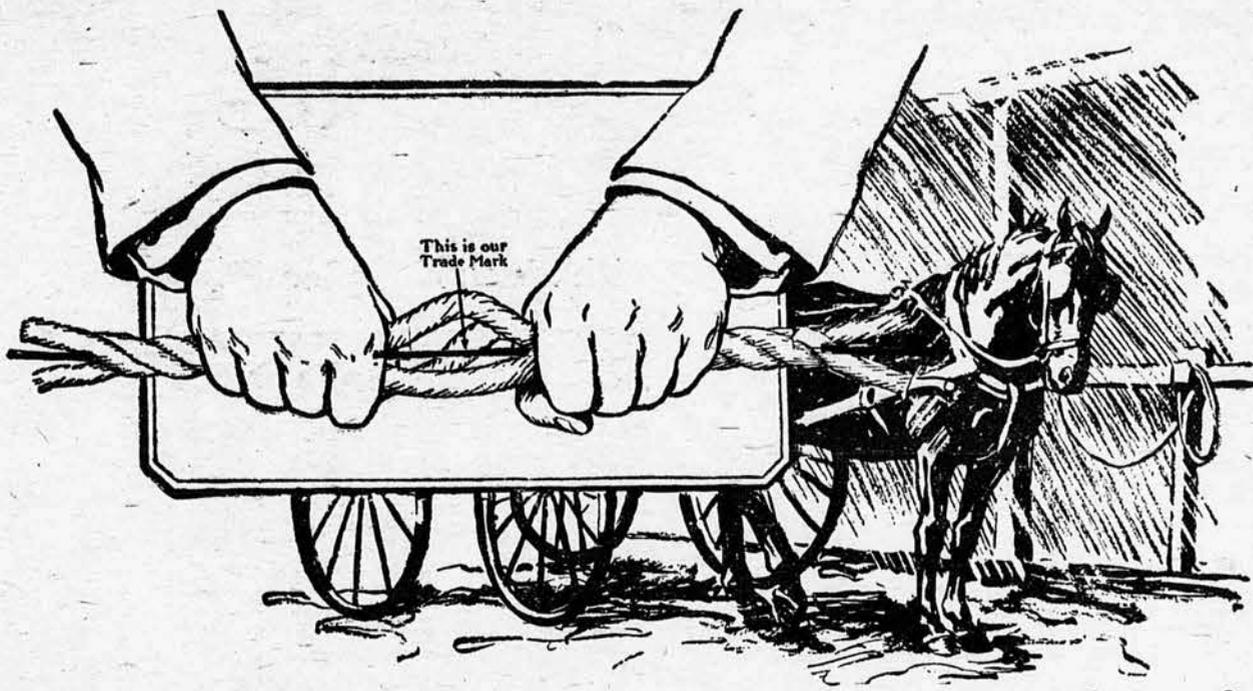
ments is the rise in the English exchange, the pound sterling being quoted above \$3.80, compared with the low of \$3.18 on February 4. But exchange on Germany and Italy is still discouragingly low.

Questions and Answers

Will you advise me the safest way to send money to Poland in a state formerly considered a part of Russia? J. I. R.

Arrange with your local bank to write, or write yourself to any large Kansas City bank, giving name and address of the person to whom you wish to forward money. You can buy Polish marks at this writing at the rate of 65 cents for 100. A charge of 25 cents is made on each order. The order for marks you get will be on a bank in Warsaw, or some other large city of Poland. You should forward the order in a registered letter.

In this connection, it is well to remind every reader of The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze interested in forwarding money to relatives or others in Europe that the United States Postoffice Department should not be patronized. The United States Postoffice Department is still selling money orders on Europe at the old rates of exchange which prevailed prior to the European war. Thus, it charges 19.3 cents for a franc, despite the fact that the open market price is about 7 cents.



Rope that defies storm and rain!

Guaranteed stronger than the U. S. standard

HERE'S the long wearing rope for your out-of-door work!

Long wearing because it's made of tough, pure manila, the strongest rope fibre grown. The cream of the manila crop goes into "Blue Heart."

So strong we can guarantee to you more strength than the United States Government Bureau of Standards says is ideal.

Yet "Blue Heart" costs no more than ordinary rope!

Every foot is marked with the "Blue Heart" so you will know it.

Grasp any piece of this rope in your hands, untwist the strands, and you can easily see the trade-mark which assures you long wear and high strength.

A new rope for you if "Blue Heart" doesn't make good

Hooven & Allison "Blue Heart" manila rope is guaranteed to equal the yardage and exceed the breaking strength and fibre requirements lately specified by the United States Government Bureau of Standards. Any "Blue Heart" manila rope found to be not as represented will be replaced.

Ask your dealer for "Blue Heart" manila rope. If he cannot supply you, write us. The Hooven & Allison Company, Dept. 84, Xenia, Ohio



"Blue Heart" Manila Rope

Adulterations and substitutions cannot be detected by the "feel" or the naked eye. You have to depend upon the honesty and skill of the maker for good rope. You cannot be protected unless there is a mark like "Blue Heart" in the rope which guarantees its service to you!

The public has been confused about ropes

There are numerous fibres used in rope making, of varying strength and durability. Manila, the strongest, longest-wearing fibre, has any number of substitutions which look very much like it. What often looks like excellent rope will suddenly snap or frazzle to pieces when comparatively new, but your money's gone when you discover the adulterations!

The safe way is to buy a guaranteed manila rope, the "Blue Heart" kind.

"Blue Heart" kinks less; is easy on the hands; resists water

"Blue Heart" manila will wear twice as long as low-grade rope. Water has less effect on it than on ordinary cordage.

Easy bending and pliable, "Blue Heart" knots tightly, and is ideal for hitch and tie purposes. It is made from glossy, smooth-surfaced manila and is exceptionally easy on the hands.

"Red Heart" sisal rope

When a lower-priced cordage is desired, try "Red Heart" sisal rope. Made from the best sisal fibre with the same skill and care we give to our "Blue Heart" manila.

Write for sample of rope—free!

Only by seeing the fine material and workmanship that goes into our ropes can you appreciate why we can guarantee them. Get a free sample today. Ask your dealer for "Blue Heart" manila rope. If he cannot supply you, write us. The Hooven & Allison Company, Xenia, Ohio.

For purposes where the great strength and long-wearing qualities of "Blue Heart" manila rope are not required, use H. & A. rope made from one of these less expensive fibres:

- "Red Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of sisal fibre
- "Green Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of istle fibre
- "Purple Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of mauritius fibre
- "Pink Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of New Zealand fibre
- "White Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of hemp fibre
- "Golden Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of jute fibre

Mail this coupon

HOOVEN & ALLISON Department 84, Xenia, Ohio Please send me free samples of "Blue Heart" manila rope and "Red Heart" sisal rope.

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Every Farm Needs a Concrete Mixer

Concrete improvements have saved money for so many farmers that their Sheldon Farm Concrete Mixer has become as important a piece of farm equipment as their corn sheller or cultivator. Do away with the old-fashioned, expensive, back-breaking, unsatisfactory hand and shovel method. Mix your concrete the Sheldon way and get a uniform mix every time; save labor, save time and save the cost of the Sheldon on the first job.

SHELDON CONCRETE MIXER

does the same high grade work as a \$300 mixer, yet costs only a fraction as much. Solidly built to stand strain and vibration for years. Easy to operate—easy to move—mixes two wheelbarrowsful at a batch—a 1 1/2 H. P. engine will run it.

MAIL COUPON TODAY

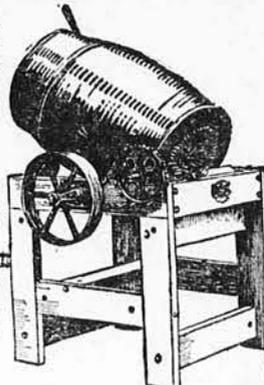
and get our 1920 Book on Concrete. It will tell you how you can save money on your concrete work. Shows all types of Sheldon Mixers and gives our direct-to-you low prices. It's FREE. Get your copy today.

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Classified Ads Will Bring Large Returns

With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash
EDITOR

Women Can Accomplish Much Real Good by Voting Intelligently

WOMEN should be studying the questions of the day so as to vote properly when the time comes. State matters are important, and call for much thought, but when it comes to a national issue, women who have not hitherto had much to do with national politics must unite upon a definite plan, so that their combined vote will accomplish results.

One of the first things to bring to pass is a system whereby the women and children of the farms may be as fully protected as are the women and children of the towns and cities. Free medical service; a district nurse who will visit the country communities as well as the towns; government care for maternity and infancy; the abolition of child labor in its harmful phases; the feeding of the hungry children of the nation—all these are part of the task which lies before the women voters. The men have had the vote for years, but these things have not been brought to pass. Whether it is because of antagonism or indifference is not the point at issue—we must have these things, and it lies with the women voters to bring them to us.

Equal Pay for Women

Profiteering in the necessities of life must be abolished as well as the inequality that is now existent between the wages given to men and women for the same class of work. I know that the business man says that women are not so dependable as men; that they are working merely for the purpose of earning a few dollars while they wait for marriage; but that does not alter the fact that if a woman does the same work as a man, she should receive the same pay.

The one thing that must be born of the new condition is a working agreement between men and women. The old antagonism that existed must be broken down, and both work together for the good of all. Why should we jeer at each other because of the difference of our viewpoint? Rather, let us reconcile our differences, and make due allowance. It takes both men and women to make the world complete, and the sooner we cease finding fault with each other's peculiarities, and seek rather for points of harmony, the better for all concerned.

When this desirable state of mind is established, it will be possible for good men and women working together to do whatever is necessary for the well-being of mankind. Instead of sex alignment, will come the cleavage between those of both sexes who desire the best of conditions for every man, woman, and child in the world. Let us, as women, try to overcome the tendency to look at things from a critical, narrow standpoint, and learn to view the whole situation with the breadth that characterizes the progressive men of the age.

Ada Carroll Wortman.

Kansas Believes in Hot Lunches

Kansas is fast entering into the problem of hot school lunches. Experiments have proved that the child who has a hot dish for school lunch at noon will do better work than had he only a cold lunch. He is not nearly so restless and consequently is less likely to indulge in mischief making. School boards in one county in the state actually are offering \$5 a month extra to teachers who can manage the hot school lunch.

Mothers are interesting themselves in this work not only because of its effect upon the health of their children but also because of its relation to education for homemaking. In their own homes they try to serve wholesome food and also to train their children to good habits in eating. The noon meal, unlike the child's other meals of the day, is eaten during the



Enid Bennett, Paramount-Artcraft Movie Star in a Simple but Smart White Hat and Frack Which Show Her Good Taste in Dress.

The Art of Good Dressing

STUDY your style and remember that to be well dressed for sport, business or street, one has only to wear sensible clothes, is the advice Enid Bennett, Paramount movie star, gives to women who wish to dress correctly.

"I always have looked best in the severe, tailored clothes, so one of the first of my dress axioms is never to wear frilly things," continues Miss Bennett. "Straight lines and simplicity mark all of my clothes, and I am careful not to carry the jangling bags and ornaments that are associated with fluffy clothes. Plain parasols and bags, or a severe vanity case are my usual accessories—even my furs are made up in as tailored a way as possible. I wear the same clothes in my pictures that I do in real life because I think they are the kind in which I look best."

"I try, however, to avoid appearing at a theater in person with any of the clothes I wear in the picture since the time I visited the Rialto at New York to see one of my pictures one evening in the same dress worn in the picture. Someone noticed it and then everyone turned around to stare at me."

hours set apart for education. The child's mind is, therefore, in a receptive condition and every precaution which is taken to adapt the lunch to his physical and mental needs is likely to teach a lesson in food and nutrition, silently but effectively.

Inquiries are constantly being made by mothers as to what would constitute a good lunch. U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin 712 offers nine combinations which could be very easily supplemented by a hot dish, such

as soup, cocoa or custard of some kind, and which would supply the body with the needed nourishment. They are:

- 1—Sandwiches with sliced tender meat for filling; baked apple, cookies or a few lumps of sugar.
- 2—Slices of meat loaf or bean loaf; bread and butter sandwiches; stewed fruit; small frosted cake.
- 3—Crisp rolls, hollowed out and filled with chopped meat or fish, moistened and seasoned, or mixed with salad dressing; orange, apple, a mix-

ture of sliced fruits, or berries; cake.

4—Lettuce or celery sandwiches; cup custard; jelly sandwiches.

5—Cottage cheese and chopped green-pepper sandwiches or a pot of cream cheese with bread and butter sandwiches; peanut sandwiches; fruit; cake.

6—Hard-boiled eggs; crisp baking powder biscuits; celery or radishes; brown sugar or maple sugar sandwiches.

7—Bottle of milk; thin corn bread and butter; dates; apple.

8—Raisin or nut bread with butter; cheese; orange; maple sugar.

9—Baked bean and lettuce sandwiches; apple sauce; sweet chocolate.

L. M. Caldwell.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Greens Cure Spring Fever

Do you remember the horrible tasting sulfur concoctions your mother used to have you take in the spring to purify the blood? Grandmother recommended sassafras tea. We know now that the chief value of the sassafras tea was in the outdoor exercise it took to gather the bark, while its medicinal properties consisted chiefly in the amount of water the tea contained, for water is a valuable medicinal agent in cleansing the system.

We no longer take spring tonics, and we no longer boast about that tired feeling. Science has discovered the reason for that deadly languor that settles over one in the spring. It is all a question of the diet.

We have now learned that we may add to our diet certain foodstuffs which take the place of these medicines of former days. Of all of these foods, the most important are the greens of early spring. They serve as a tonic, add variety to the diet, stimulate the appetite, and prevent constipation.

Meat and eggs form acids in the body while vegetables produce alkalies. Both are needed. The common constituent of greens is iron, and in this organic form is a far more useful tonic than that found in the famous mineral waters or in medicine.

Greens are prepared for the table by washing them thoroly, then cooking them until the woody fibre is tender. A good flavor is obtained with salt pork or bacon. Season them with salt, pepper, and melted butter before serving. Slices of hard boiled eggs make an attractive garnish. Any of the fresh salad greens may be used in making sandwiches by mixing the finely chopped leaves and salad dressing.

Riley Co., Kansas. Blanche Lea.

From a Farm in the Hills

Try this new way of preparing canned sardines. Remove the fish from the can as nearly whole as possible, dip each in beaten egg, roll in cracker crumbs and fry in deep fat until nicely browned. Put each piece on a narrow strip of toast and pour over all a little mayonnaise. Serve a sour pickle with each portion.

To save fuel, and incidentally to prevent a mussed oil stove, learn to turn the blaze just a sufficient height to promote boiling but not high enough so that the lid will be lifted on the kettle allowing the steam to escape.

A long handled cotton dish mop such as can be purchased at variety stores at a cost of 5 or 10 cents is very handy in cleaning glass fruit jars.

In selecting ribbon to run thru crocheted beading, be careful not to get it too wide. The edges of the ribbon will cut the threads and cause the lace to ravel.

The prettiest bathroom I ever saw was finished entirely in white with the exception of the linoleum and bath mat which were of blue and white. The woodwork was enameled and the

Farm Home News

walls painted. Nothing could be more suggestive of cleanliness.

Rhubarb keeps its shape and color perfectly and also has a better flavor if cooked in the oven in a covered baking dish. Prepare in the usual manner for making sauce.

Steam pieces of stale cake and serve as a pudding with lemon sauce made by mixing 2 tablespoons of cornstarch with an equal amount of butter, 1/2 cup of sugar and 1 egg. Add 2 cups of boiling water, the grated rind and juice of 1 lemon and a pinch of salt. Cook until it thickens, taking care to prevent scorching.

Mrs. Clara Smith.
Chase Co., Kansas.

Table Wagons are Step Savers

The housekeeper has a right to have all the modern conveniences possible to help lighten her work and to save steps. A tea cart or a table wagon is not only an article of beauty but of convenience. It may be elaborate and expensive, or it may be a simple home-made one, stained with some dark color.

A table 26 inches wide and 34 inches long and 30 inches high mounted on good castors with one or two shelves if desired may be made easily. A 1-inch piece around the top and shelves should be added to keep the dishes from being pushed off. This table can be filled with dishes or eatables and rolled to the dining room, then back again into the kitchen. It can be pushed around in the kitchen, from sink to cupboard, to the stove or wherever needed. It is convenient for serving a lunch on the porch in warm weather, or for evening tea by the fireside. There are many, many things for which it can be used.

Mrs. B. B. King.
Neosho Co., Kansas.

Practical Combination Suit

9268—Child's Dress. The waist and sleeves of this little frock are cut in one with the closing at the center back. The front has two plaits. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

8756—Ladies' Combination. This type of underwear is practical and easy to launder. The upper part is shaped to fit without fullness, eliminating a draw string. Sizes 36, 38, 40,



42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. 9579—Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt. This design is a good one for a combination of materials. The lower section extends up the sides forming pockets. Sizes 26, 28, 30 and 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.

We are still waiting to hear what the world has been made safe for.—Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.

In olden days there was a short period preceding Easter Sunday in which mother's egg basket received but a small portion of the eggs produced. Others found their way to a deep hole in the hay or some hiding place. These were choice products when boiled over a stone fireplace on Easter. We have memories of hearing boys boast of how many eggs they had managed to eat during the day.

These customs of the past have not the fun connected with them that children now enjoy when they have their egg hunts in the morning. The Easter rabbit does some wonderful coloring. Easter candies and flowers, the sending of Easter cards—all seem better to us than the old time custom of hiding dozens of eggs. Those who ate so many, often did not care for eggs again for a long time. This, considering the farm meat supply, was unfortunate.

There are few farm products so handy and convenient for use as are eggs. If they are served in varied ways and not in too generous numbers,

they may take the place of meat in many meals. We have known many farm homes in which there were practiced only two ways of cooking eggs—boiling and frying. Poaching is an unknown art for many.

The egg that is poached to be served with toast is favored in our home when it is dropped into rich, hot milk. In this case, some of the milk may be taken up with the egg and help to moisten the toast.

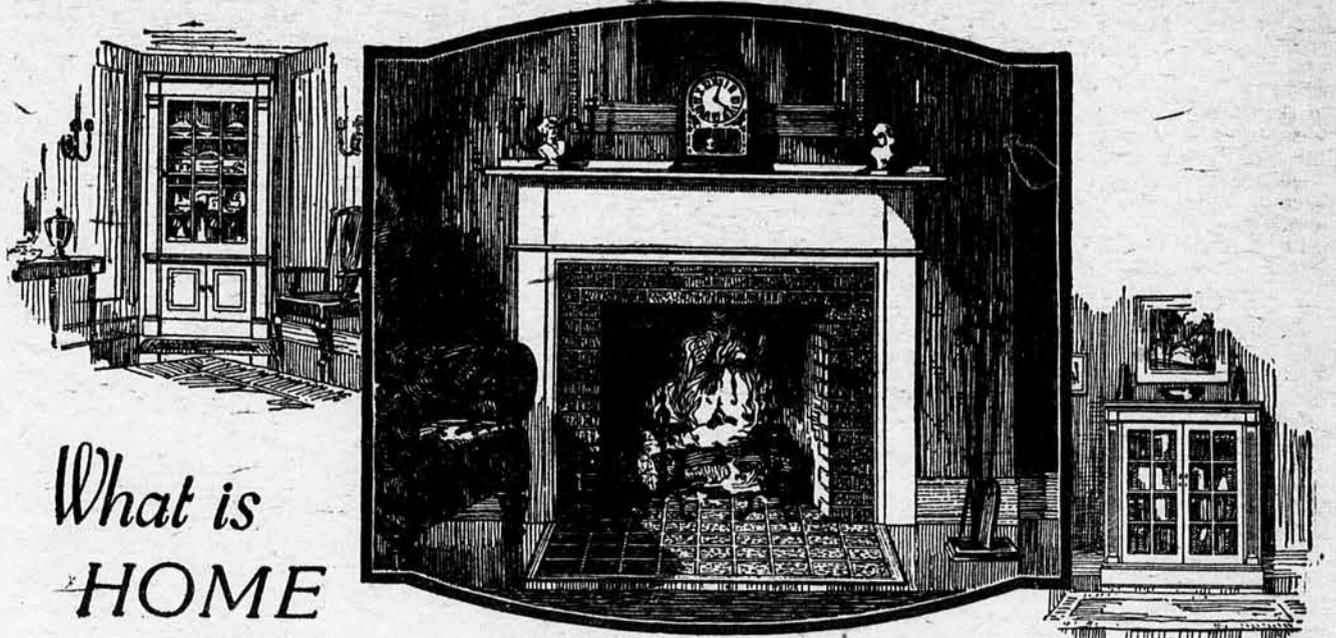
The poached egg that is to be served with potatoes, may well be dropped in hot salted water. If the water is boiling too briskly, it will break up the egg. A few drops of vinegar in the water help to give a compact shape to the poached egg. In such cooking, we like to remove the egg with a slit spoon.

The shirring or scrambling of eggs admits of numberless variations that housekeepers would do well to try sometimes. The egg may be baked with toasted bread crumbs on top or scrambled with bits of bacon or dried beef beaten in "for filler." The addition of cream or milk to scrambled eggs makes a lighter and more digestible mass. To many cooks, the term omelet suggests a French chef. The failures that some have had in attempting to

make omelets have led them to think great skill is needed. The task is really quite simple but the details must be carefully attended to each time. For use in cooking an omelet, a steel spider is much better than a thin frying pan. In making a plain omelet we have used a recipe that has the following ingredients: 4 eggs, 4 tablespoons of warm water or milk, 2 tablespoons of butter and 1/2 teaspoon of salt.

We place the butter in the frying pan and heat slowly. While it is heating, we break the eggs into a bowl and mix with a silver fork until whites and yolks are blended. We then add the water or milk and salt. If water is used, a tablespoon of lemon juice may be added for flavoring. We like to have the butter very hot, but not brown, when we add our eggs and seasonings. After it has set a moment, we loosen the edge with a spatula and allow uncooked part to run under the cooked and so on until the whole is firm. Two sharp cuts across the omelet—made at right angles to the handle of the pan and a quick tipping up of the pan by the handle enable one to fold the omelet and to turn the whole over onto a warm platter.

Mrs. Dora Thompson.



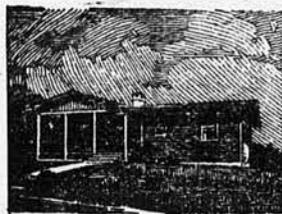
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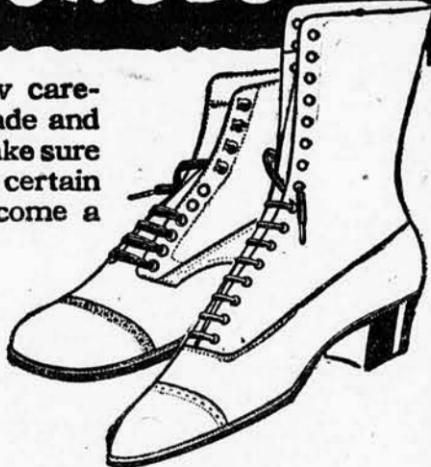
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How Effingham Folks Play

The Community Club Plans Many Good Times

BY MRS. C. M. MADDEN

ONE OF THE good things that came into being as a result of the World War is the Effingham Community club in Atchison county. With its motto "Let's Get Together," this club has made it possible for city and country women to become acquainted and meet in a social way and they are a broader, happier, more contented group as a result of their fellowship.

The organization of this club came about in the following manner. During the war the women of Effingham as well as those in the country surround-

which the husband, grown son, or a friend is invited. The menu is a simple but satisfying one served at cost. At the last one Swiss steak, brown gravy, sweet potatoes, corn pudding, Waldorf salad, buns, butter, fruit salad and coffee were served at a cost of 35 cents a plate. There is an after dinner speaker at these occasions, also.

The club did not meet during the summer last year but just before the schools opened, the women gave a picnic for the children in the city park. Then in September the grownups had



Ready for the Big Minstrel Show. You Wouldn't Guess These Were Staid High School Teachers and Musicians, Would You?

ing, met weekly and sometimes daily at the Masonic hall to do Red Cross work. When there was no longer need for Red Cross work they sewed for the Belgian women and children and did any kind of relief work requested from headquarters. They soon learned to know and like one another and dreaded the time when the pleasant companionship should cease. The country woman found that her sister in town, with more time to bestow on her personal appearance, was after all not a bit "stuck up," and the town woman in turn admired her country friend who in her haste to get away from her poultry and garden work often found it necessary to lace her shoes and daub a little powder on her nose, trusting to the wind to distribute it evenly on her way to town. For after all it is the little things of life that create differences; in the big things of life we are as one.

After discussing the matter and realizing the need of a permanent association for community activity, these women decided to organize a club. There were 100 charter members and 50 more were added during the year. Mrs. J. A. Devlin, president of the Red Cross society, was elected president and the other officers were a vice president, secretary and treasurer. A committee was appointed at that first meeting to frame a constitution in accordance with government rules.

Hallowe'en Party a Big Success
The Hallowe'en party given in the evening was considered the most successful of all the entertainments. There were witches, ghosts, black cats, clowns, and hob-goblins galore. Had a prize been offered it probably would have gone to the local dentist. Dressed in a bright pink tarlatan (daringly short even for a ballet dancer) short sleeves, low neck, pink silk hose and white kid slippers, and fanning languidly with a jewelled fan, he had everyone guessing as to his identity and eager for the signal to unmask.

Friday is Club Day
The club meets every Friday afternoon at the Masonic hall. A committee of three appointed by the president every month arranges the programs for that month. The rule is to have two literary programs, a social day, and a dinner or evening entertainment every month. Those in charge plan with regard to the important dates or happenings. For example, in January there was a New Year's and a Kansas Day program, while in February the birthdays of Lincoln and Washington were duly celebrated. Various authors are studied, then quotations, autobiographies and readings in connection with their lives and works are given, interspersed with vocal and instrumental numbers.

On the social day a committee appointed by the president serves tea and wafers. Each member contributed a cup and saucer to be used on these occasions. Then there is the dinner to an outing finished off with a camp fire supper in the Delfelder grove. The club members in 25 cars rode in the parade the last day of the fair, also. Each car bore a banner inscribed "Let's Get Together," and on the reverse side "Effingham Community Club."

Other social functions of the club which will long be remembered are the minuet given on Washington's birthday in Colonial costume, the dancers in which were especially graceful; a flag drill by 12 gray haired women, so well done that the axiom "Never too old to learn" had another boost; and a minstrel show in which a number of the staid high school teachers and the best musical talent in town took part and which furnished no end of fun. The songs sung were "Golden Slippers," "Noah's Ark," "Climbing the Golden Stairs," and others in the same category.

Christmas Eve witnessed the climax in the year's entertainments when the club had a tree in the Woodman hall and gave a treat of candy, nuts, apples and oranges to 325 children under 16 years. A choir made up of the best talent in the Presbyterian, Methodist, Christian and Catholic churches furnished the music. Four tableaux from the Christmas story of Ben Hur and a pageant in which 40 persons took part were enjoyed.

There always is something of interest at the Community club and to go once is to go again. As the local newspaper said recently, the club shows no signs of dying; it is still breathing freely, with no indications of even gasping for breath.

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Women's Service Corner

Clean Walls Before Painting

Will you please tell me how to take paper off of a plastered wall so that it can be painted?—A Reader.

Hot water to which a little vinegar has been added will loosen wall paper so that it can be scraped off easily. To scrape, use a hand scraper or a large case knife. After the paper is off, wash down the walls with pure water or strong soda water applied with a large sponge or brush. Let them dry before painting.

To Remove Lime from Teakettle

My teakettle is heavily coated on the inside. Can you tell me how to clean it?—Mrs. F. B., Colorado.

The coating is a lime deposit from boiling water. To clear the kettle boil potato peelings in it. Then lift the incrustation with a pointed knife and repeat the boilings until the last scale is loosened.

A Few Sewing Problems

Will you please tell me where I can get patterns or designs for putting beads on dresses? Also where I can get hemstitching done?—A Reader.

All dry goods stores that carry patterns have transfer designs for bead- ing. If there is no store in your town which sells patterns, I suggest you write to the Crosby Brothers Dry Goods Co., Topeka, Kan., for them.

If no one in your town does hem- stitching, you might send your waists and dresses to Miss Gussie Shirley, Room 11, Orpheum Building, Topeka, Kan. This woman does very satisfac- tory work at a moderate cost. Simply baste the seams you wish hemstitched ready for machine stitching but do not stitch.

Freshen Comforters with Gasoline

Where can I get quilt patterns in two colors? Is there any way that I can dry clean light colored comforters?—Mrs. D. E. G., Greenwood Co., Kansas.

I do not know of any book that con- tains quilt patterns. I suggest that you inquire of some of the homemakers in your community, and especially the older ones, as they would be more likely to have quilts and ideas for them.

The most satisfactory way to dry clean is with gasoline. Spread the com- forter on a flat surface, and scrub it with a stiff brush and gasoline and soap. Rinse in clean gasoline. Gaso- line should never be used except in a place where plenty of air circulates, and far removed from an open flame of any sort. It is best to do this work outdoors.

Trap the Annoying Gophers

I should like to know what I can put around rhubarb to keep the moles or gophers from it. I had a good stand the first sum- mer, then the following fall and winter the moles ate the roots and the same thing happened the next year.—Mrs. G. M. C., Salina, Kan.

An expert at the Kansas State Agri- cultural college believes that your trou- ble is due to gophers, as moles do not eat roots in that manner. The gophers

may be eradicated by trapping or by poisoning. Over a small area perhaps it would be best to advise trapping. The zoology department of the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhat- tan manufactures a poisoned oat bait which is effective in the control of pocket gophers. I suggest that you write for some of this bait and also ask for any bulletins the college may have on gophers. Directions for using the bait are enclosed in each package.

New Use for Whisk Broom

The secret of keeping a house clean lies in knowing how to sweep without raising a dust. There always is more or less litter about the stove in the winter and many housekeepers in- variably sweep this clear across the rug and out of the door. For such purposes I learned to use a whisk broom. It came from a ten-cent store, and I have used it two years. I sweep out the windows and every corner that a large broom can't touch with it.

I use a dustless mop to gather the dust from the floor around the large rugs and the floors of the bedrooms. I use the carpet sweeper for rugs and carpets. I haven't used a broom for sweeping any room but the kitchen all winter. When one doesn't have a vacuum cleaner or electricity and has dirty stoves instead of a furnace, it pays to use little helps such as a whisk

broom or a dustless mop so as to leave time for reading and playing with her children. Mrs. W. M. C. Pottawatomie Co., Kansas.

The Message of the Lily

A lily bloomed by the side of a house, On the crest of a lonely hill, And everything in valley and dale, Was peaceful, calm and still.

It was Easter morn and a wanderer chanced, To pass on his weary way, He was tired, discouraged, lonely, too, He had journeyed for many a day.

He sank down at the top of the hill, A man who was filled with despair; A moment he sat, and then he spied The lily blooming there.

"Oh, flower so fair, I am glad to see You here, this Easter day; Can you not speak to a poor tired soul, A word of cheer, I pray?"

The lily nodded on a breath of air, And said in a voice so sweet; "My friend take heart and hope and cheer, And smile when you others meet.

"Today is a symbol of new life, Take strength into yours, I pray; Try to be kind and brave and pure, As you go on your weary way."

The wanderer rose with a sunny smile, And started again on Life's way, But he never forgot the message sweet, Of the lily, that Easter day.

—Rachel A. Garrett.

A man died owing a Missouri editor six years' unpaid subscription to the paper. The editor did not send any flowers. He attended the funeral and placed a palm-leaf fan and a block of ice on the casket.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

What Our Readers Say

I wish to thank the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for its "Women's Service Corner." I am glad to have a paper that has an understand- ing of conditions affecting farmers.— Mrs. Charles F. Farr, Kansas.

The home department of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze has be- come an excellent feature. The farm papers a few years ago confined them- selves to telling us how to make but- ter and raise chickens. After raising chickens 30 years and making butter for 23 I grew to abhor that page but now I am a constant reader of it again.—Mrs. Annette Hart, Colorado.

I certainly do enjoy the home let- ters in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and get so much practical good from them.—Mrs. George L. Glenn, Kansas.

I like the women's pages of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze so much and receive many practical hints from them, as well as the rest of the paper. It is the farm paper for us.—Mrs. Levi Gingrich, Kansas.

I certainly enjoy reading the articles in the home department of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Grace A. Young, Kansas.

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The April Letter Box

March prize winners are Mrs. H. H. Neff, Linn Co., Kansas, the \$2 prize; Mrs. Henry Sierling, Pawnee county and Mrs. L. I. Scott, Franklin county, the next two prizes.

For April a prize of \$2 will be awarded for the best letter and \$1 for each of the next two best received on any of the follow- ing subjects: Give your experi- ence with a washing machine. Is it run by hand or by a gasoline engine or electricity? How long does it take you to do your wash- ing with it? Would you go back to the washboard method? Send a picture of your washing ma- chine if possible.

How do you keep your food cool in hot weather? If you have an iceless refrigerator, tell about it and send a picture of it.

Send recipes for three of your favorite cakes that are easy to make and not too expensive.

Address letters and pictures to Stella G. Nash, Editor, Women's Pages, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by April 20.

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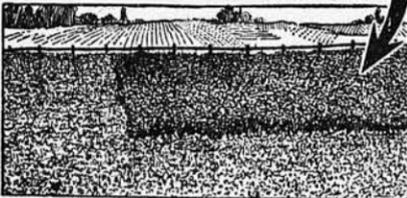
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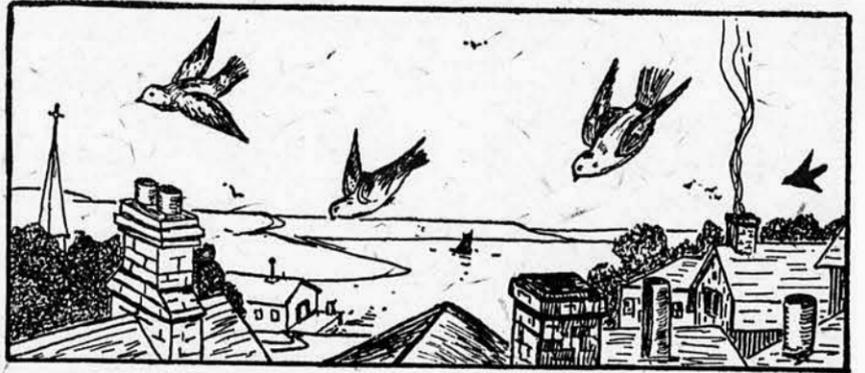


(From Oregon Agricultural College Bulletin No. 163.) Illustration shows result of Gypsum application on four-year-old field of alfalfa on Bernat Ranch, Oregon. Light spot shows unfertilized plots; dark spot shows luxuriant growth where Gypsum was applied.

For Our Young Readers

Why Our Birds Come Back in the Spring Time

BY KATHLEEN ROGAN



DO YOU ever wonder when the birds come back in the spring where they have been all winter? About 2,000 years ago in Europe people first began to notice that birds went south in the fall and were not seen again until spring. No one knew where they went or why. All they could tell was that the birds flew toward Italy and disappeared. Some thought that they wintered under the Mediterranean, digging holes in the mud and hibernating. Many myths grew up about them. Even today it is a mystery where the Chimney Swifts go in the fall. Great flocks of them fly over the Gulf of Mexico and are not seen again. Where do they go?

How did birds ever begin this habit of spending the winter in the South and returning in the spring to the North? Perhaps the answer runs back to pre-glacial times. Fifty thousand years ago the climate of this country was uniform. It was summer always. Then came the glaciers with their ice sheets from the North. They did not stay the first time they came, but moved back and forth several times before finally settling. Naturally, such a condition caused great stress to plants and animals. The birds fled South for warmth and food. When the glacier retreated they came back. This was kept up until the migratory habit was formed. Perhaps as the centuries went by the habit became an instinct.

Or, it may be that birds originally lived in the South. As they grew in number the food supply became limited and they had to seek new lands for food, especially in that season when they were breeding and bringing up their young. They found that the temperate zone in certain seasons was abundantly supplied with food. So they came North at nesting time. At first only short trips were made. But the advantages of the North outweighed the long journey, and the period of stay became longer. Perhaps it was this habit, as the centuries went by, that became an instinct.

Southern Weather Control

If there is a weather control of migration it is a southern one. It is the conditions in the South, and not what the bird expects to find when it comes North, that cause it to leave. It seems to pick out average conditions for the journey. The start is on an average day and so also is the arrival. The wind seems to have little to do with it. Most birds travel at night. There is a great deal of danger in this, but they seem to prefer night flying so they may feed all day. If the travel were undertaken in the daytime, feeding would have to be done at night. As most birds are not night feeders, they would thus lack food. Some birds fly a certain distance and then feed and sleep at night. The hardest time of travel is before midnight. The rate is from 30 to 40 miles a night.

Birds use their eyes to find the way whether they are day or night migrants. If there is bright moonlight, they fly high and if it is a dark night they fly lower. They also seem to have a sense of direction. If a storm arises, so that they lose this sense, they land and wait till the storm is over. Sometimes the casualties are very great, especially in flights over water. If the feathers become wet, the bird cannot fly, and without a place to land it

falls into the water and is lost. Sometimes birds are attracted by the lights of lighthouses. After a storm several hundred of them can be picked up where they have been blown against the glass and killed. Land flights, too, are often accompanied by many accidents. High buildings, such as Washington's Monument, cause many deaths. However there seem to be no deaths in the average flight in fair weather, nor any exhaustion. The birds are built economically for flight and little energy is lost. There is plenty of rest and feeding in the day, so that the night flight is carried on easily.

An Easter Controversy

"I know," the pink-eared rabbit said. "That children love me best Because I paint the Easter eggs And leave them in each nest."

"Pooh!" the yellow chick replied. "Would they care now, I ask it. To hunt for any eggs you leave Without me perched on the basket?"

"And all the pretty cards they love. Say, wouldn't they look funny Without me pictured on them? Tell me, you boasting bunny."

"Tut-tut," said wise old mother hen, "Stop your quarreling, do! Would little folks like Easter, Without either one of you?"
—Irene Judy.

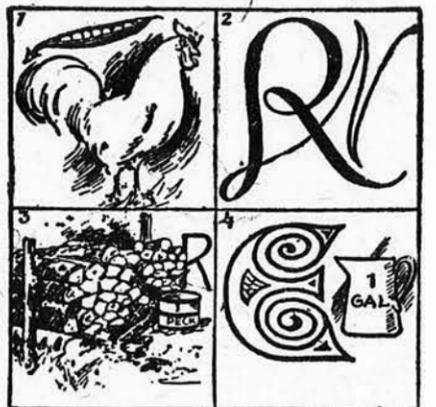
A Trip to the Mountains

I will tell you about our trip to the mountains. We started about the last of July. It took four days. We saw many fields of alfalfa and sugar beets. We saw many wonderful things, the grandest of which was the South Cheyenne Canyon.

My little brother, Edgar, called the mountains big hills. We had good roads most of the way. **Harold Wilkerson, Bucklin, Kan.**

Names of Birds

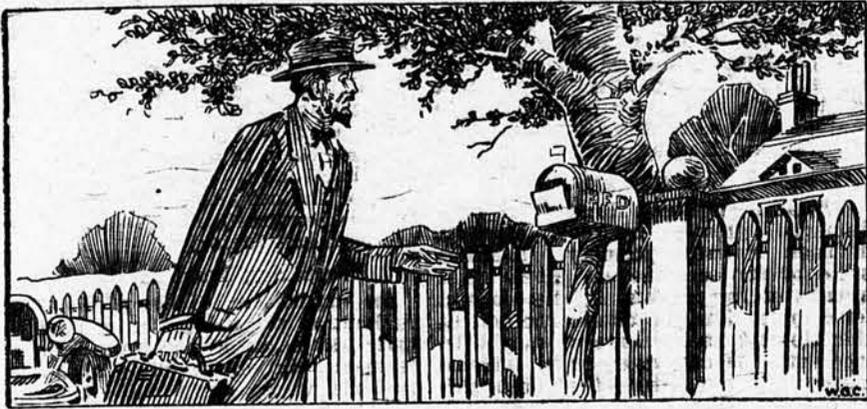
If you can find the names of the four birds represented in this puzzle send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first six boys and girls who send correct solutions.



Solution March 20 puzzle—Part of a church: steeple. The prize winners: Margaret Loofhourrow, Manhattan, Kan.; Wayne Miller, Wauweta, Kan.; Glen Worley, Allen, Kan.; Helen Wright, Michigan Valley, Kan.; Edward Stoppel, Wilson, Kan.; Gladys Barney, Silver Lake, Kan.

Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO



I MET an old acquaintance recently whom I have not seen for years. He is a prosperous and clever lawyer practicing at the county seat of one of our central counties.

"You people are making progress," I said. "I hear that you are to have a full-time county health officer."

"Not if I can block it," he replied. "It is like all the other jobs of that kind, just a waste of the people's money. We don't need a county health officer any more than we need a county agricultural agent, which is not at all."

We were on a street car and I came to my corner just then. So I could not argue the matter. But as he is one of our subscribers I can answer him and all those who are like minded in the paper.

Not a Political Job

In the first place I am prepared to admit that if you allow the place of county health officer to get into politics you stand a good chance of wasting your money, for you may get an incompetent man who is not skilled in problems of public health. Keep it out of politics and select your man because of his training and qualifications.

Provided that you use good judgment in your selections, here are some of the ways in which the full-time health officer will give you good value for your money.

1. He will keep you well. He will do this by making your county a more healthful place of residence. If you have a swampy district where malaria abounds he will tell you how to drain it. If contagious disease appears in the county he will take prompt measures to keep it from spreading. He will tell you what to do with your dangerous cases of tuberculosis, and how to clean up your farm and its premises after typhoid, so that no more shall appear.

2. He will look after your children of school age. He will inspect every school in the county. He will advise you how to construct your school houses so that the children may have proper light and ventilation. He will tell you when children are "backward" because of ailments that can be cured. He will encourage the teachers in plans to make school a healthful place for the children.

3. He will watch your babies. Working with the nurses of the district he will hold "well baby clinics." These clinics give a mother who thinks it important to know how to keep her baby well, a chance to bring the baby for examination and advice. A chance to get information about subjects that are not understood. A chance to ask questions. A chance to find out whether the baby is gaining as much as he should and developing in a perfectly normal way.

4. He will help your sick. He will not spend his time in making a lot of visits to sick people. That is the work of the other doctors. But he will conduct various kinds of clinics at certain stated times. Perhaps, once a month he will have a tuberculosis clinic which will be open for all who have the least suspicion of the disease. He will arrange for the other doctors to consult with him in this work. Patients may find out how they are getting along and what they should do. On another day he may hold a dental clinic. On

another a venereal disease clinic, and others as they seem needed.

5. He will improve your sanitation. If you have towns in your county big enough for waterworks or sewerage, he will advise as to the best methods of operation. He will also inspect the private supplies of farms and dwellings when desired. He will tell you how a country home may have modern plumbing and heating and how a rural school may have a modern building.

He will be to you a counsellor. Surely if there is one thing in which the ordinary man needs counsel it is in health. Your county health officer

will be your constant adviser in how to keep well. He will instruct your teachers; he will address your clubs; he will tell the boys and girls of your community the secrets of life. If some calamity visits you; such as the recent epidemic of influenza, he is the man who will organize the work of defense and relief and will see that it is successfully conducted.

There are a thousand other things that the county health officer will do, many of them thru the other doctors of the community, but all working out to your benefit. I venture to say that no person who has once lived in a county that has a good health officer has any doubt about the wisdom of the county's investment.

Questions and Answers

Is varicocele curable? If so, how?
F. O. P.

Varicocele is nothing more nor less than a mass of dilated veins. If it once becomes well established, it is only curable by operation, but the operation is quite simple and can be done under local anesthetic.

It is the tendency of most men to exaggerate the importance of this trouble. In four cases in five, all that the patient needs to do is to apply the support of a snugly fitting suspensory bandage and forget the trouble. So long as it causes no annoying symptoms nothing need be done.

Pimples and Blackheads

My boy 15 years old is bothered with blackheads and pimples. They are over his face, in the hair, and there are pimples on his chest. What can we do to get his skin cleared up? Please answer thru the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.
P. B.

He can get them cured only by

making the skin of the whole body healthful. He must avoid fats and sweets, and eat enough vegetables and other coarse foods to make the bowels move every day. He will be greatly benefited by taking a cold or cool sponge bath or shower bath every morning followed by a brisk rubbing with a dry towel.

Cause of Headaches

I have very bad headaches which come on me about once a week. I have been told that the "soft spot" on the top of my head never closed properly. Has that anything to do with the headaches?
G. S. K.

No. The "soft spot" does not affect your health in any way. Consult an oculist about your headaches. Very likely you need the help of glasses and if so they will cure your headaches.

Expectant Mother

I am expecting a baby in a few months. The other day my oldest boy and I butchered a hog as my husband was sick. The boy shot the hog. Now I am worried for fear my baby will be marked. I was scared. I never watched anyone shoot a hog before. Will the baby be marked?
Mrs. S. G.

No, you need have no fear of any marks appearing on the baby. I think it much better, on general principles, that a woman in your condition should not witness such scenes, but "marking" the baby is not among the reasons. I have had many birthmarks shown to me and many explanations given. I never have yet seen a birthmark that seemed to me to have any logical connection with the story that went with it. As a matter of fact the story is usually made to fit the mark and never would have been thought of if the mother had not felt the necessity of offering some explanations of the birthmark.

"I never wrote an ad—but I've used one of your outfits a year—so here goes"

"Unfair, you may say, for a farmer like me to write an advertisement on Western Electric Power and Light Outfits when I already have one. But is it unfair if I tell the truth? You may disagree with my ideas, but I am not asking you to buy a Western Electric if you do not believe in it. I'll go further and say don't buy any plant until you have seen them all. That's what I did."

John Horning

Mr. Horning is a farmer near Maiden Rock, Wis.

Too much talk about "light;" how about power?

"In my case it was several weeks before I realized that in the pulley on my outfit I had a work-horse that was as valuable by day as the light was at night. Now I am convinced that without enough engine capacity to take care of power and battery charging at the same time, a farmer is cheated out of a money saving that means heaps.

"Of course, I know there are other plants with pulleys, but I do not know whether their engines can take care of an extra load or not. Maybe they can—they should. I do know that I got more engine with my plant than some of my neighbors.

But will the engine do the work?

"A big husky engine, like a mule, is no good if it balks. Now I want to say that my engine is dependable. Of course, all valve in head, 4-cycle engines

are powerful—that's been proved.

"Nor must I fail to give my engine credit for starting when I want it to start, even in the coldest weather—and it keeps on running too. In fact, I can hear it right now. But if it depended on me to watch the oil level like a cat watches a sparrow, I'm afraid I'd be in trouble most of the time. I'm too busy. With my engine all I need do is fill the oil reservoir about once in two or three months. Then as long as there is even an inch or two of oil in the crank case, there's enough for the revolving crank to splash over every moving part.

"Then there's another thing that means sure death to a set of bearings—starting too soon on kerosene. I made that mistake once with another engine I had. Result was the kerosene seeped down into the oil reservoir, thinned my lubrication, and pretty soon bang! went the bearings. Now this present engine, though it burns kerosene, starts on

gas—about a cupful is needed—and keeps running on gas that gradually changes to a mixture of gas and kerosene, which finally becomes all kerosene when the engine is hot enough to burn it up. I haven't had any bearing or lubricating troubles all this time and I don't look for any.

I don't know enough about a generator to talk about it.

"I am going to stay off the generator question. I don't believe the average farmer knows enough about a generator anyhow to talk about it. I took my generator on faith. I understand that these people have been making generators for about 30 years, which is longer than I have been farming. I think I know something about farming and I should imagine that they know something about generators.

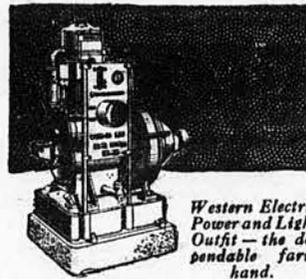
What about the Batteries?

"I have become interested enough in batteries to read up on them a little, and I know now that my battery is geared up a little differently from most other lighting plants. I think the explanation of the Western Electric Company, written by them, is a better one than I can write. If you're interested, read it."

* * *

Note: What Mr. Horning means by "difference" in his battery statement is this:

The charging of the battery is automatically controlled. At the start the current flows in at a fairly high rate, but as the batteries fill the rate of flow becomes gradually less and less—till at last the current is just trickling in. Then it stops by itself. This "tapering charge" takes the strain off the batteries and so makes them last longer.



Western Electric Power and Light Outfit—the dependable farm hand.

Maybe some of the information that helped Mr. Horning decide will help you, too, in choosing a Power and Light outfit. Write for booklet M B-3 to Western Electric Company, at Kansas City or Denver.

Some good territory still available for live-wire representatives.



Makes the Battery last longer



The Measure of Progress

The progress of the past, as well as that of the future, is measured by criticism—for criticism exists only where there also exists faith in ability to improve.

We do not criticise an ox cart or condemn the tallow dip, for the simple reason that they are obsolete. During the reconstruction period through which our country is now passing, if the public does not criticise any public utility or other form of service, it is because there seems

to be but little hope for improvement.

The intricate mechanism of telephone service is, under the most favorable conditions, subject to criticism, for the reason that it is by far the most intimate of all personal services.

The accomplishment of the telephone in the past fixed the quality of service demanded today; a still greater accomplishment in quality and scope of service will set new standards for the future.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy One System Universal Service

Write Ross Today!

IF YOU are going to need an ensilage cutter this fall now is the time to place your order. If you do not know the Ross dealer in your locality, write direct for all the facts regarding the heavy-duty machine that is built in sizes to match your present power—low-speed, clean cutting, smooth running

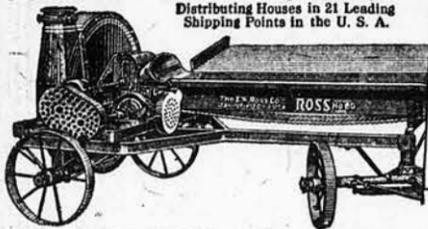
Ross Ensilage Cutters

Ross Cutters are built to give year after year highest grade and most economical service. The Flywheel Type machine is equipped with Rockwood Fibre Pulleys which absolutely eliminate belt slippage. Ross Ball Bearing, End Thrust and Extra Knife Adjustment forces the knives right up to the shear-bar—and holds them there.

No choking, no chattering. Just smooth, steady running and sharp, clean cutting day after day and season after season.

Get the facts now. There is a Ross Cutter to meet your requirements and to match your power—from 4 horse-power up. See our dealer—or drop us a post card.

THE E. W. ROSS COMPANY
519 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio
Distributing Houses in 21 Leading Shipping Points in the U. S. A.



Four Piece Jewelry Set FREE
Adjustable Bracelet, Pendant and Chain, Set Ring and a Signet Ring, all given free to anyone for selling only six of our lovely Patriotic Pictures at 25 cents each. Send no money, just your name and address.
R. MCGREGOR, Dept. 10, TOPEKA, KANSAS

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

Farming in Western Kansas

A GREAT deal of the sorghum seed for spring planting is good, yet a few samples are testing out badly. The average of the tests conducted by the Fort Hays Experiment station this year is 69 per cent. The station tests seed free for all farmers of Western Kansas.

Soil Blowing

Wheat in Western Kansas has been damaged greatly by soil blowing. Thomas county possibly furnishes some of the most severe cases. Soil always starts to blow in the smooth, level spots. Just as soon as one notices the blowing start, furrows should be run with the cultivator or in extreme cases with the lister at right angles to the prevailing wind. These catch the particles of soil carried by the wind and prevent them from acting as sand paper on the rest of the soil. If these spots where the soil begins to blow are not treated, the area increases until the whole field and your neighbor's fields are damaged. The earlier the furrows are run the less wheat will be destroyed by the furrows as well as by the plowing.

Killing Rodents

The farmers of Western Kansas are appreciating more and more the damage done by rodents. So far this spring more poisoning has been done than in any spring in past years. The Kansas State Agricultural college in cooperation with the government has a prepared poison already mixed with oats that can be secured by writing to the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, or the Fort Hays Experiment station, Hays.

Barley in Western Kansas

Barley is an important feed crop for Kansas. In 1918, 4,677,378 bushels or 81.5 per cent of the barley crop of Kansas was produced in the 29 counties in the Northwestern corner of the state. The value of the crop in these counties was \$4,571,041. The average yield of barley in Kansas for that year was 27 bushels. The average yield for the last seven years on the Ft. Hays Experiment station has been 18.5 bushels.

Barley is an excellent grain feed for stock, being almost the equal of corn. Pound for pound it is better than corn for young stock, but not quite so good for fattening. For horses it is not so good as oats but it is a more nearly certain crop for Western Kansas. Barley should fit well into Western Kansas farming, especially where the ground cannot be prepared for wheat. If the wheat does not germinate because of a lack of rainfall, or if the wheat is winterkilled, spring barley can be sown as a catch crop.

Disked corn or sorghum ground that has been well tended the previous season makes a good seedbed. If stubble ground is to be seeded to barley it

should be fall plowed or disked early in the spring. Barley is one of the best crops to follow sorghums.

The six-rowed varieties of barley are the best for Western Kansas. Of this type Mariout and Stavropol have given good results at Hays but it is doubtful whether there is any local grown seed for distribution. However, good clean seed of the common six-rowed type of barley now grown in Western Kansas has been satisfactory.

Preparing Land for Kafir

An experiment to show the best method of preparing the ground for kafir was begun at the Fort Hays Experiment station in 1914, and seven methods were compared. The best yields of grain and stover have been obtained from fall listing and the lowest yields when there was no preparation previous to planting. There was no difference whether the ridges were split at planting time or the grain planted in the old furrows. Working the ridges down after fall listing reduced the yield somewhat as did disking the ground before it was planted in the fall. Harrowing the fall-listed ground early in the spring, however, proved decidedly beneficial.

Listing early in the spring gave considerably better yields than no preparation previous to planting, but much less than fall listing. Disking early in the spring proved slightly better than no preparation, but not so good as listing early in the spring or in the fall.

In general the results agree with farm practice. Fall listing usually is best because it prevents soil blowing, keeps the snow on the field, and increases the amount of moisture absorbed by the soil. It is better to list east and west, because the ridges then provide more effective protection from the prevailing north and south winds. Listing may be done in the fall, early winter or early spring.

Whether one should list in the old furrows or split the ridges appears to depend on conditions at the time the grain is planted. If the ground, especially the subsoil, is moist, and the weeds abundant, splitting the ridges is likely to give the best results.

Prairie Dogs Cost \$300

During the summer of 1918, prairie dogs got so abundant in the pasture of Henry Gillick of LaCrosse that they overflowed into a nearby cornfield and cut down and destroyed 15 acres of standing corn. Besides the corn they kept 140 acres of pasture grazed short, so it was almost worthless for stock. During May and June of 1919 Mr. Gillick used 48 quarts of poisoned oats in two applications and now he has no prairie dogs. He grazed 30 head of cattle on this pasture in 1919 without grazing so close as the prairie dogs grazed it in 1918. Mr. Gillick says the 48 quarts of prairie dog poison was worth at least \$300 to him in one year.

Bonjour Knows—Here's What He Says About Tractors

BY RAY YARNELL

I LIKE Amos Bonjour. He's the kind of a man you would like, too. He's a clear thinking, successful, business-like farmer. He knows what he talks about and keeps himself familiar with the things that are going on in the world. Bonjour is the sort of a man who believes a farmer has a legitimate interest in everything that occurs.

We scraped an acquaintance in a grocery store at Onaga where he was doing some trading. We talked for 15 minutes or so and the impression I had when we finished was that here was a man who had done much for the betterment of farming in his community and who would do more.

Bonjour thinks. He keeps his eyes open for things of interest. He studies these things over, compares impressions, and reaches decisions. He seeks exact information on various questions. He does not make snap judgment. His opinion, I am sure, is considered good by his neighbors.

Here are two things Bonjour said to me:

"A tractor can be used to advantage on any farm. It is a powerful farming aid. It can be used to best advantage if the farmer has 150 acres or more under cultivation.

"Better farm homes are coming. They are needed. They must be convenient and pleasant."

I left Amos Bonjour with the impression that he had voiced the opinion of the real Kansas farmer, the wide-awake, aggressive, business-like man of the coming generation.

Kansas Farm News Notes

TOPEKA is to have one of the four offices of the Farmers' National Grain Dealers' association which held its annual meeting in Chicago recently and planned an extension of the co-operative activities of the elevator associations it represents. A national railroad claim department which will collect losses and damages to the grain, coal and livestock handled by the affiliated companies was created.

New Co-operative Elevator

The C. H. Waterman grain elevator at Lakin was recently sold to the co-operative company of that community for \$10,000. Carl Barchett will be retained as manager.

Sales of Farm Land

Sales of farms in Reno county aggregating \$150,000 were reported recently as the transactions of a single day. Eleven farms were included. One quarter-section farm brought \$20,000. A half-section sold for \$33,000.

Large Farm Bureau Membership

After canvassing only five townships, the membership of the Sumner county farm bureau where an increased membership drive was conducted the week of March 15, was increased from 350 to more than 1,000. This makes the organization one of the largest in the state.

Farm Bureau for Reno

Reno county farmers representing the different sections of the county recently got together to consider establishing a farm bureau. Many have felt that the agricultural interests of this county could be furthered by such an organization, which would employ a county agent to carry out the projects adopted in the various communities of the county.

New Milk Condensery

Sixty-five business men and farmers of the Alden community in Rice county have formed an organization for establishing a milk condensery at Alden, which, it is hoped, can be in operation by fall. Alfalfa and other crops suitable for feeding dairy cattle are grown abundantly in this section, and the condensery is looked to as a means of encouraging the marketing of more of these feeds thru the production of milk.

New Testing Association

The Washington county cow testing association organized last fall has finally succeeded in employing a tester, and the work began March 1. W. C. Mueller of Hanover is president of this association and J. C. Long of Hadam, secretary-treasurer. The tester is Dewey Skinner of Washington. The association supplies Mr. Skinner a horse and buggy, and he drives from farm to farm as he makes the tests. He also advises with members relative to the feeding of their cows in order to get better results.

Farmers Plan Wheat Harvest

A conference of Kansas wheat growers will be held in Hutchinson May 3 to plan concerted state-wide action in handling the wheat harvest this year. The conference will take up the matter of wage scales for harvest hands, length of working day and other working conditions in the effort to protect themselves from many of the unjust demands of imported workers. The matter of the 1 cent fare for harvest hands coming from outside points to the wheat producing area will be put up to the railroads.

Important Potato Experiments

An experiment in the crop rotations and fertilizers best adapted to the growing of potatoes has just begun on the state industrial farm near Topeka. Potato growers have been insisting that work of this kind should be done to help them solve some of the problems incident to the business of grow-

ing potatoes commercially under the conditions prevailing in the special potato-growing sections. The county farm bureau of Shawnee county has been largely instrumental in getting the Kansas Experiment station to cooperate in carrying out this potato experiment. Jesse Haney and Grant Kelsey have been appointed as a special committee of the bureau to keep in touch with the experiment as it goes on.

The experiment, as outlined by Professors L. E. Call, R. I. Throckmorton, and Albert Dickens of the Kansas Experiment station, involves a 6-year rotation, a 3-year rotation, a 2-year rotation and two series of plots of 15 each, devoted to continuous potato production with applications of stable manure, green manure and commercial fertilizer, untreated check plots being interspersed thru the series. There will be 81 plots 1-20 acre in size, making with the necessary alley-ways, 5 1/2 acres. The industrial school provides the ground and a tract has been selected admirably adapted to the purpose. It also provides the labor, the seed po-

tatoes and other farm-crop seeds used. The Kansas Experiment station is to supply all the commercial fertilizer and seed of green manure crops. Men from the station will also keep in touch with the work during the growing season and assist in obtaining yields of all crops.

The 6-year rotation involves three years of alfalfa and three years of potatoes. Applications of manure and commercial fertilizer will be made to different plots with untreated plots as checks. The last crop of alfalfa, the third year, will be turned under as green manure.

The 3-year rotation consists of potatoes, wheat and Red clover, the second crop of clover to be plowed under for green manure.

The 2-year rotation is potatoes and wheat, with Sweet clover sown in the wheat in the spring, the crop to be turned under in the fall as green manure. In this 2-year rotation there will also be applications of manure and commercial fertilizer. In the 3-year and the 2-year rotations the clover will be sown on half the plots with oats this spring, in order to get the rotation started.

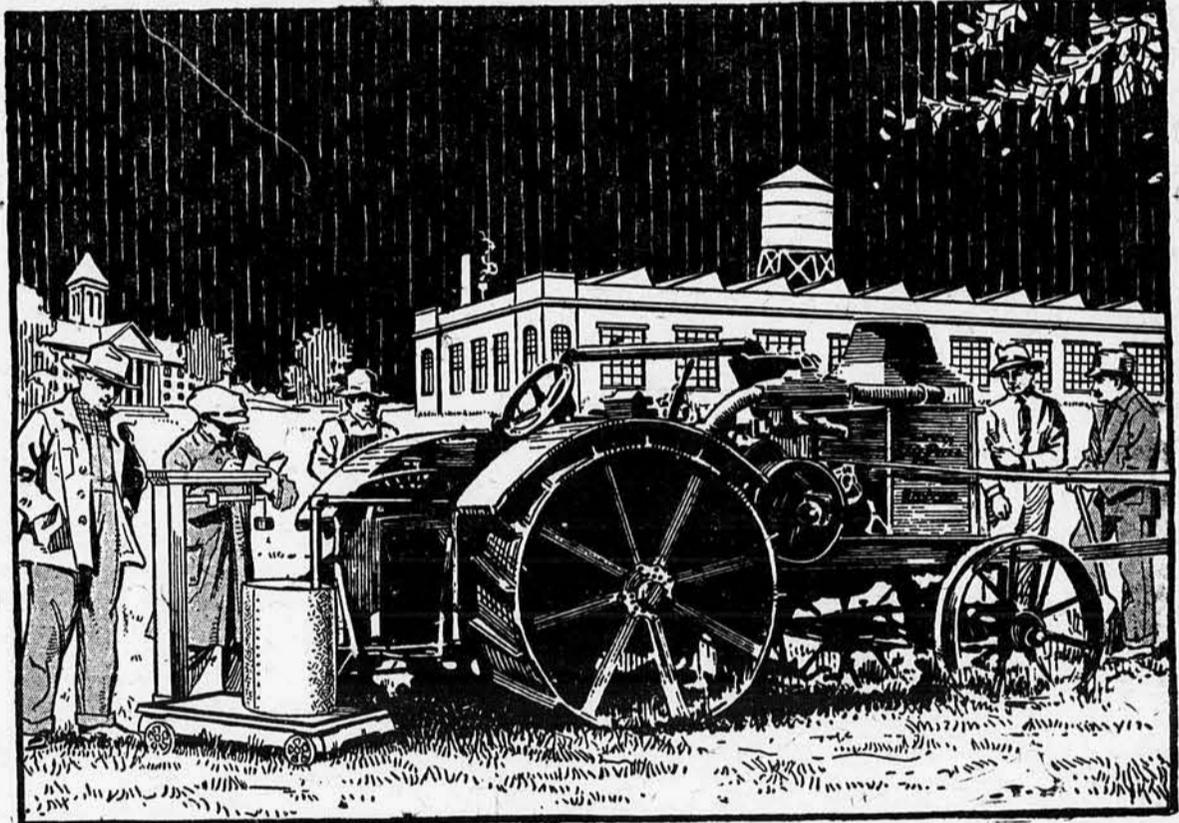
In growing potatoes continuously and using green manure crops, cowpeas or rye will be planted after the potatoes each year. On some of the plots various kinds of commercial fertilizer will be used, and on some, horse ma-

nure, and on others, both horse manure and acid phosphate. The other series of 15 plots, upon which potatoes will be grown continuously, involves comparisons of the use of poultry manure and horse manure, and different kinds of commercial fertilizer.

About 20 of the potato growers of Shawnee county met in the county agent's office with the men from the Kansas Experiment station and unani- mously approved the plans as outlined. The experiment has been sanctioned by the state board of administration and will continue for a period of years. E. T. Newby, foreman of the field crop work at the industrial farm, will have direct charge. Potato growers of the state will watch with keenest interest the results obtained in this well-planned experiment.

Advertisements Guaranteed

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



OilPull again breaks World Record

At the Winnipeg tractor contest in 1912 the OilPull established a world's record for fuel economy in tractor motors by using only .7 pound of fuel per horse-power hour.

For eight years this record stood unequalled. But in January, 1920, it was again broken by another OilPull. At the tractor fuel economy tests held by the Ohio State University at Columbus, a 12-20 OilPull established a new world's record—for either kerosene or gasoline burning tractor motors—of .606 pounds of kerosene fuel per horse-power hour. This lowered the old OilPull record by over 13%.

Thus, again, in public test has the OilPull tractor demonstrated its remarkable economy. OilPull economy, dependability and durability are even better proved by the unequalled record of OilPull performance in the hands of thousands of farmers since the birth of the tractor industry.

OilPulls are built in four sizes—12-20, 16-30, 20-40 and 30-60 H. P. It is only fair to mention that but few 1920 OilPulls remain unsold.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER COMPANY, Inc.

LaPorte, Indiana

Kansas City, Mo.

Wichita, Kan.



Write for the
OilPull Catalog

ADVANCE-RUMELY



The Straube Melo-Harp for Dancing

Have you ever danced to the alluring strains of a Melo-Harp? If not—there's a delightful experience awaiting you.

Whether you want to dance or sing with your friends or whether you want to furnish music for some special event, you will find the Melo-Harp equal to the occasion.

The Melo-Harp is an orchestra in itself, for it combines the sweet strains of the harp with the mellow tones of a perfect piano. The versatility of the Melo-Harp makes it most desirable for dancing. Words of the latest song dances are printed on the player rolls.

The Melo-Harp is pneumatically controlled and can be turned on or off at will by simply pressing a push button. Only Straube-made players are equipped with the Melo-Harp.

The Straube dealer in your town will be happy to demonstrate—or you can play your favorite selections yourself at his store.

If your town is without a Straube dealer, write us direct for catalog.

STRAUBE PIANO CO., Hammond, Indiana
DEPT. 5-C
Music in the Home Puts Sunshine in the Heart

Straube

Clipped Cattle

Udders and flanks of milk cows should be clipped every three or four weeks. Clipping makes it easy to clean parts before milking and insures cleaner milk. Largest dairy companies use Stewart No. 1 Ball Bearing Clipping Machines. Suitable for cows or horses without change. Only \$12.75—send \$2.00 pay balance on arrival.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY
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Classified Buyers

With the Capper Calf Club

Big Times are Coming. Are You Ready?

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

HOW WOULD you like to be leader of the Capper Calf club in your county? Can't you see big times ahead for club members next summer? Capper Pig and Poultry club boys and girls are counting already on having calf club members at big county picnics, so there's no doubt that the youngest of the Capper clubs will have a busy year. Membership time is past, and we have a fine lineup. By the first of May county leaders will be appointed, and I hope every county which has a membership of three or more, or where there is a good membership in other Capper clubs, will hold a meeting that month.

But how do you suppose the club manager will be able to select the boy or girl in a county who is sure to show the ability to lead the team? Through several years of club work we have found that no boy or girl is found wanting in ability or pep if given an opportunity. Leading a hustling, ambitious county club in the fight for the pep trophy is just about the best training a boy or girl can get. Next best is that which comes in standing squarely behind your leader and responding to every call for aid.

This Girl's Out to Win

Right now the club manager is making notes on calf club members who are showing real pep. In some counties a girl stands out, while in others it's a boy who is making a place for himself. This isn't telling who'll be leader, but down in Osage county a boy and a girl both are taking the right kind of interest. Harriet Boyle of Lyndon was one of the first members to enroll in the Capper Calf club, and she's been right up and interested ever since. "I thought I would like to get Jersey calves," writes Harriet, "and have written to several Jersey breeders, but they want so much for their calves, more than I think they are worth, so I believe I'll have to take Guernseys. I have been writing to a man in Wisconsin who has purebred Guernseys. I surely don't want to miss out on this, as I do want a cow of my own. I see in the club story that Osage county is full, and am very glad of that. I think I shall work in the harvest field this summer and earn enough money to pay for my calves, and then keep both of them. Oh, I can do it all right, for I am a big girl for my age." Isn't that a peppy letter? I shouldn't be much backward about wagering that Harriet will be well up toward the top next fall when prizes are awarded. But there's an Osage county boy with pep, too. "I surely am glad I got in as a club member," says Carlos Herold of Osage City. "I'm going to get my calves from my father, as he has purebred Jerseys. I have decided to use the third method given by the rules for feeding calves. If the calf should be born in March, should I keep record of what I feed them from the time they are born, or wait until after April 1? I am going to work as hard as I can in the club. I am reading all I can find about the Capper Calf club."

Buy Calves Any Time

Perhaps the question Carlos asks is bothering other club members, so I'll answer it here. Record keeping on calves need not begin until they are entered in the contest. As I announced recently in the club story, calves born any time between February 1 and May 1 may be entered. A calf born February 1 should have been entered April 1, as it would be 2 months old on that date. If you're entering your own calves, fill out and send in Contract No. 1, which you have, and an entry blank and further instructions will be sent immediately. If you're borrowing the money to buy calves, you will send in the bill of sale, Contract No. 2, and the promissory note. Don't get the impression that calves cannot be purchased until you are ready to enter them. They may be bought any time, and entered when you wish, just so they are not more than 2 months old. But pep's not limited to Osage coun-

ty; no, indeed. It's all over the state. I've just time, tho, to talk about Harper county a little now. You'll remember that county was the first to complete membership, and it looks as if they're a live bunch. "I haven't written to you for some time, which may lead you to believe I have not been very enthusiastic about the club work, but I have not had my mind off it," writes Walter Mentze. "I have been busy looking for calves. My agricultural teacher, Mr. Plank, is interested in the club and is trying to find calves for the boys. I would like to enter two Holstein calves, but they are hard to find. Holsteins are the leading dairy breed in Harper county, but the breeders have them priced pretty high. Three of the boys in the Harper team are going to enter Holsteins. Nothing is going to keep me from hunting until I find what I want. Can more than \$125 be paid for the calves—\$125 being borrowed and the rest paid for some other way? I am going to give the calves the best of care and keep all quarters and feeding buckets clean. I am going to learn all I can about calves while in the club and probably start my herd of dairy cattle with one of these calves. I know that the Harper county boys will make a success and probably win the trophy cup; at least I am going to do all that I can."

How about that, you other Kansas counties? Will Harper win? It's up to you, and let the club manager know what you're doing. That's the only way he has of judging whether you have some real pep.

Let's Keep \$125 Valuation

I fear it would not be in accordance with the rules for Walter to enter calves with a valuation of more than \$125. This valuation must be observed, so that all members may have a comparatively even chance. Chauncey Bickel, also of Harper, tells me he has located a calf which is valued at \$100, and is wondering whether he would be safe in paying that much, then hope to get a high grade for \$25. Hard telling, Chauncey, but here's wishing you luck, for I know you want that fine calf.

How did you like the club story by John F. Case, director of club work for Arthur Capper? Good, wasn't it? We'll try to have Mr. Case write another story some of these times. Next week there'll be no Capper Calf club story. Here's why: The Capper Publications is having a great deal of difficulty in getting enough print paper, so every department must hold down as much as possible. I felt sure Capper Calf club members would rather have a real story every two issues of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and miss every third issue, than to have only a column every time. Was I right? Next week you'll have to read the poultry and pig club stories. Perhaps you'll be so interested you'll want to join one of those clubs next year.

Boys' and Girls' Club Week

Boys' and Girls' Club Week will be held at Manhattan, April 12 to 17. This week has been set aside to take the place of Farm and Home Week at the college which had to be called off last February on account of the "flu." Every boy and girl who can should attend this meeting. All boys and girls who were to have their expenses paid to Farm and Home Week will have them paid to this meeting.

Our Best Three Offers

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

If Holland should refuse to give up the ex-kaiser, Belgium might be glad to take the assignment to go in and get him.—Kansas City Times.

Capper Pig Club News

What's Most Important Now? That's Easy. Pigs

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

WHAT a fine lot of youngsters Capper Pig club sows are adding to the supply of purebred hogs in Kansas. Every mail brings letters from the happy boys, and every boy is positive his pigs are the very best in the club—Black, red, spotted, white and belted—all quality stock, purebred and eligible to register—these pigs will make high-class breeding stock by next fall.

"My sow had eight of the finest pigs March 14 you ever saw," announces Herbert Fry of Meade county. "My sow has 11 nice pigs now, born March 8," is the glad news from Edward Padgett of Wallace county. "She had 12, but one died. The rest surely are coming along fine. I have a few of them spoken for already, and I'm mighty proud of my young fortune."

"I received my sow March 9," writes James L. Grimes—who, by the way, instead of being called "Jimmie," as the club manager guessed some time ago, is nicknamed "Pivot, Jr." "My grandfather came to see her and said that shipping her so close to farrowing time was likely to cause her to farrow sooner. Her time was not up until the last of the month, but tonight when I came home I found she had made a nest and was in it. Now she has nine nice, lively, Poland China pigs."

Not all boys are able to report large litters, but very few are failing to show the right kind of pep. And,



Albert Segerhammar and His Prize Winner.

after all, fellows, "pep" just means that you're made of the kind of stuff that enables one to succeed. Wilfred Elliott of Finney county didn't have the good luck some of the fellows have had, but he's in the game to stay. "My sow farrowed six nice pigs February 29," says Wilfred, "but she laid on two of them. Only have four now, but they certainly are good pigs, two males and two females."

Elwood Shultz of Jefferson county, one of the winners last year, had some hard luck, too, but it doesn't discourage him. His sow farrowed only four pigs. "They're about the biggest pigs I ever saw, tho," says Elwood. "When they lie down they're almost as high as they are tall when they stand up."

Give the Pigs Good Care

Now, fellows, let's take the very best of care of those new pigs. Be sure the pen is clean and that there is proper bedding. Then, too, the feed of the sow is very important. "Many men—even old, experienced breeders, sometimes—make the mistake of pampering their sows too much," said a hogman the other day. "Perhaps a sow has farrowed an unusually nice litter, and the owner yields to the temptation to give her a better ration than ordinary. The rich feed too often either upsets the sow, and the pigs thru her, or is passed directly on to the pigs, causing thumps and scours. Be sure to give the pigs plenty of exercise, even if you have to chase them out of their nest, and around the lot. I never have had any trouble with pigs which always were just hungry enough to follow the sow around."

Say, fellows, it's almost time for the

big doings to begin. In the next club story I hope to print the list of county leaders for 1920. I may be a little late on account of lack of help, but I believe every team in the state will be in running order by the last of April. Then in May you'll have to get on your mark, get set, and be ready to go on the jump thru the summer months.

Of course, you know all sows must be entered in the contest not later than April 15. As soon as members can be divided according to breed of swine entered we'll elect breed club officers and have club stationery printed. Lots of interesting stunts ahead, so keep up your pep and don't lag behind.

Here's an announcement that will be exceedingly welcome to boys entering Hampshire sows in the contest. "At their annual meeting, the Kansas Hampshire Swine Breeders' association voted to duplicate for 1920 their offer of a \$50 Hampshire gilt to be awarded to the member of the Capper Pig club making the best record with an entry of that breed," writes George

W. Ela, secretary of the Kansas Hampshire association. We hereby thank the Hampshire breeders of Kansas, don't we, fellows?

Clay county has a club that's sure to make other counties take notice this year. The six members are in the club to win, and are only waiting for the time to start.

"I am very sorry we could not have a full team in our county," says Frank Schwab, "but we'll dig right down and show the rest of the boys how to raise pigs and produce pork. I'm glad we can take a chance at the pep trophy, anyway. I think it a wise plan for the pig and poultry clubs to meet together because in many cases there are brothers and sisters in the clubs." And Ralph Rosiska, Orlin Hardesty and the other boys are ready for business, too.

But plenty of other counties are prepared to keep up with Clay. Wayne Love and Paul Knepper of Jackson county have been making big medicine, and that's true of other hustling chaps all over the state. Tell you what, fellows, the club that wins the pep trophy in 1920 will have to exceed the speed limits.

What's the matter with Kansas kodaks? Here we are with a lot of pigs, and the club manager nearly out of pictures! Let's see what you and your contest sow and litter look like. This time I'm showing you one of the veterans of Capper club work—Albert Segerhammer of Republic county—and the contest sow with which he made a winning in 1919.

Fewer But Better Bulls

In Webster county, Mo., organization of a bull association resulted in replacing 18 nondescript bulls with six good purebred sires from high producing ancestry. When this association was started the best sire in the community was made the standard for the new animals selected. All of the new bulls therefore were as good or better than the best bull owned in the community before. The 18 bulls formerly owned were valued at \$1,355, an average of \$75.28. One or two of these animals were purebreds, the rest being largely grades and scrubs of mixed dairy and beef breeding.

After the association was formed the inferior animals were sold and six high-class purebred dairy bulls were purchased at an average cost of \$276. The more efficient utilization resulting from the organization of the association made it possible for these six purebred animals to take the place of the 18 formerly maintained. Reducing the number of bulls resulted in a corresponding reduction in the cost of maintenance to be charged to each cow. It is also to be noted that improvement in the quality of the bulls seemed to have a marked effect on the class of cows kept, for in less than one year after the association was formed, the number of purebred females owned by the members increased from 2 to 42.

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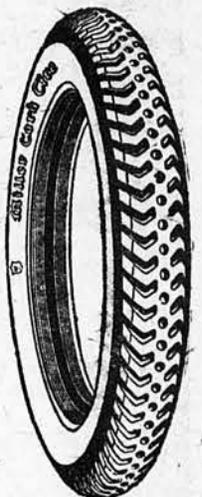
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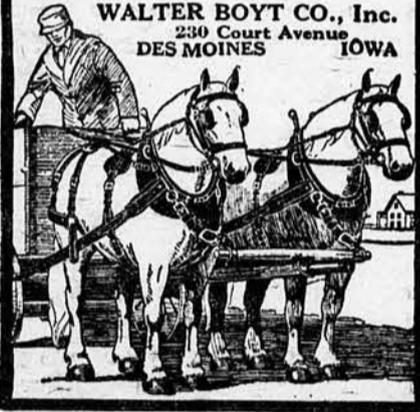
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Rural Engineering Hints

By C. E. Jablow

ANY FARMER who has experienced the worry and in many cases the financial loss that comes from a shortage of labor, will appreciate the wonderful convenience of merely closing a switch and thereby accomplishing many small and even larger jobs that we have been in the habit of doing by expensive human labor.

One good authority gives the following comparison, "A strong man, working at his utmost, cannot develop more than 1/8 horsepower for more than a few minutes at a time; but 1/8 horsepower electric motor can be operated at full capacity continuously at a cost for current of 2 cents an hour." This same authority states that 1 cent's worth of electricity will shell 8 bushels of corn, or grind 1/2 bushel. The same amount of electricity can cut 200 pounds of fodder or 300 pounds of ensilage. It can separate 60 gallons of milk or churn 33 pounds of butter, when used in connection with the milking machines it can milk 10 cows.

These figures are based upon the cost of current that is very commonly charged by the power companies. Even if the estimated cost should be 50 per cent too low it will still be seen that no human labor can compete with this willing servant.

Generation of Electricity

There are many small lighting outfits on farms that are giving entire satisfaction and in some localities they may be the only solution, by which the farmer can have the assistance of this silent ally. They certainly fill a need, but the farmer should also be acquainted with the shortcomings of the individual plant, so as to be fair with the manufacturer and not find himself disappointed some time after he has made his purchase. The small outfits are usually built for a voltage of about 32, while the most commonly used voltage is 110.

Another method common in many sections of our country is for the farmer to purchase power and light from a power company in a nearby town. This will in many cases prove of considerable benefit to the farmer, resulting in cheaper power, than he usually can develop by any other source and will also prove very acceptable to the power company, as this load will come mostly when their generators are running with comparatively light load and therefore capable of doing more. That is, the farmer's principal load will come during daylight and will therefore not interfere with the power company in carrying their normal lighting load at night.

Such power as is distributed by the central power plant is far more dependable than is usually the case with the small plant and so far as the farmer is concerned, can be had in most any quantity.

As it is the express purpose of the central power plant to sell electricity, they naturally want the current avail-

able when the consumer desires to use it. In order to do this, high class machinery and expert care is used, resulting in greater dependability than can possibly be had in the small farm plant.

In some localities, especially along lines that must be built anyway, the farmer will purchase direct from the power company. Under such conditions the pole line with its accessories is financed by the company. Many times however, the company would be willing to supply the electricity, but would not assume the burden of the additional investment in poles, line extensions and transformers, in order to reach the different farms. In such cases it is customary for a number of neighbors to organize a company of their own and finance their own pole line, to connect with that of the company's. The power company may maintain this line, depending upon the arrangements made, and deal directly with each consumer in the matter of supplying electricity. Again the rural company may organize for the purpose of purchasing electricity at wholesale rates from the power company and make their own arrangements for the pole line and other equipment and distribute the cost among the different farms.

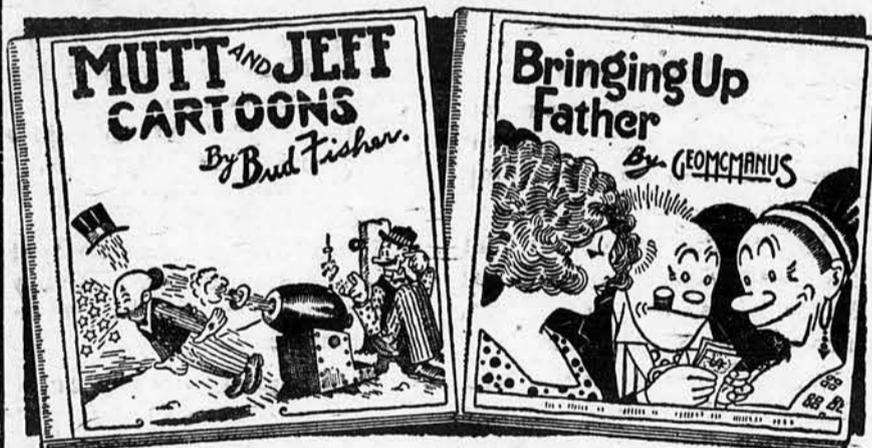
Advantages of Electricity

Much could be said concerning the advantages in the use of electricity, but the reader is asked to refer to his copy of this paper under date of September 20, 1919, for some remarks on this subject. Other remarks will be reserved for a later time but attention will here be called to the fact that when properly installed, fire risk is actually reduced and the control of motors, lights, heating appliances and other electrical conveniences can be controlled from a distance, or they can be controlled automatically. For instance the barn lights can be lighted from the house, the pump motor can be controlled by the level of water in a tank. The heater or range can be set to operate at a certain time and not go beyond a predetermined temperature. In fact many arrangements are possible with electrical energy that could not possibly be duplicated in any other way. To the credit of many rural communities and farmers it should be added that they have already recognized the great advantages of this modern form of energy and are availing themselves of its help.

Expert Opinion

Old Walt—my reference, let me say, is to no poet good or gray. But to the farmhand who each night Brought us our milk—Old Walt, the light Of his dim lantern holding high, Each night would scan with anxious eye Our porch thermometer, then stare East, west, north, south, or anywhere; Seeming, as somehow such folk can Too strangely woe for mortal man "Well, Walter, think it's going to rain?" Each night we'd ask in vain; For Walt once more would scrutinize Thermometer and vaulted skies, — Then answer as he turned to go, "By Jiminy-Christ's mass, I dunno!" He seemed to take a quenchless pride In acting as a weather guide.

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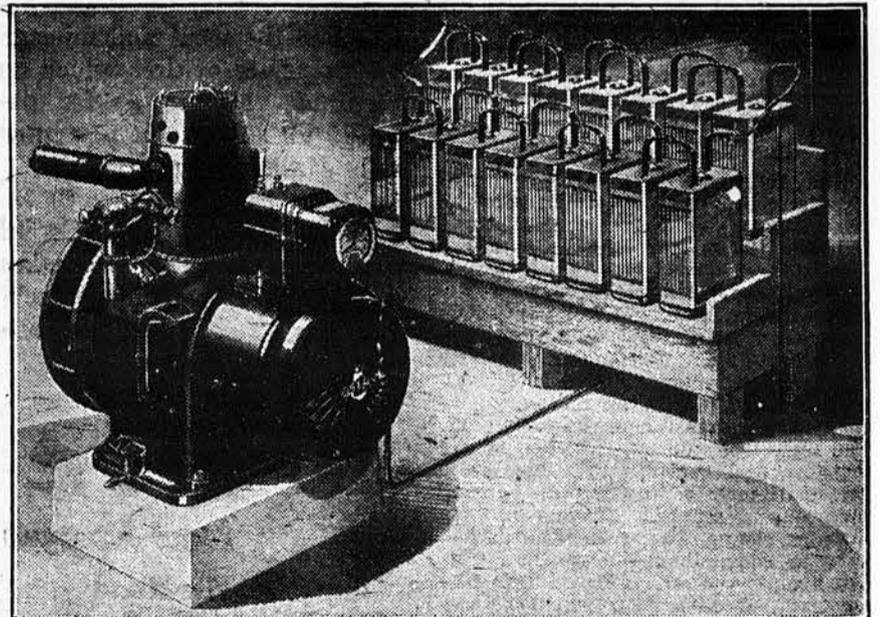
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There are Many Electric Outfits on Farms That are Giving Entire Satisfaction and That are Lightening Many of the Farm Chores.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

OFTEN we have been asked which we prefer, sandy soil or the heavy clay of our Coffey county uplands with its solid subsoil. We might give different answers to this question at different times. When it is raining every day and we have been wading mud for weeks and waiting for the fields to dry, we sometimes wish we were back on a sandy farm. Then comes a time like the last three weeks and we are very glad that we live where the land does not blow. On the whole, those who live on sandy soil and we who live on solid soil would be better off if we could each make a half-and-half exchange, especially if we could have some of their sand and they could have some of our clay.

High Winds Caused Damage

This was written Saturday morning, March 20, and for the entire week the wind has blown a gale. The air has been filled with dirt but I do not think that much of it left the ground here. I have not yet seen any damage to the fields caused by the wind aside from robbing the ground of what moisture we have. During the week we have been plowing on a 40-acre field on the farm adjoining this, which we will put in corn this spring, and we can note each day a loss of moisture from the soil. But the soil still turns over in good condition and at the 6-inch depth it is being plowed it should make an ideal seedbed for corn after being double disked and harrowed. I think there is still moisture enough in the soil to bring up the oats but more moisture and warmer weather is what is needed by both wheat and the newly sown oats.

A New England Sea Tale

Speaking of the air being filled with dirt during the last week reminds me of a story which might be applied to those who claim to know soils. It used to be said of the old New England sea captains that they were so familiar with the bed of the ocean that when given a sample of soil from any part, they could tell exactly where they were without the use of the usual nautical instruments. One old captain was so proud of his ability along this line that the crew, just before a voyage, procured some soil from a Nantucket garden and took it with them. One day, when soundings were to be made, the sailors put some of this Nantucket soil on the tallow on the bottom of the "lead" and when the lead was pulled in brought the result to the captain. He looked at the dirt, tasted it, and then yelled "Nantucket's sunk and we're right over old Ma'am Skinner's garden."

Real Estate on the Move

And so it might have been with the man familiar with Kansas soil during the blow of March 18. The high wind changed from the south to the west about noon and I imagine that by 2 o'clock the soil expert here would have said that McPherson county was passing over. An hour later, perhaps, he might have discerned the soil of Rice county and by 3 o'clock he would have been keen to swear that he could taste Barton county. At any rate, some mighty good soil was dropped down here and the neat housekeepers were in despair for the dirt was so fine that the closest fitting window would not keep it out.

Planting Potatoes

We planted our early potatoes during the last week and part of the early garden, as well. For potatoes, we bought 1 bushel of Red River Early Ohios for which we paid \$3.85 and then finished out with 3 pecks of Six Weeks and 3 pecks of Eureka potatoes of our own raising. Both the garden and potato patch were plowed last fall and the soil was in excellent condition after harrowing. For the potatoes we furrowed out with a Hister and the garden was furrowed with a wheel hoe. Our largest garden planting was of peas which are a cool weather plant anyway, so we put in the main crop this week. We sowed plenty, for we want

a lot for canning. We tried both canning and drying peas last summer and the result was, that if we raise any surplus this summer it will all go into cans.

Our Early Vegetables

We planted two varieties of peas, American Wonder and Alaska. We rather prefer American Wonder for its quality and like the big pods filled with big peas but Alaska is a very hardy variety and is a great yielder. The vines are usually covered with pods but they are smaller than American Wonder and the peas are also much smaller. American Wonder usually is ready for use several days before Alas-

ka but it is a good plan to have the two varieties so if one does not hit, the other will. We used to plant the later varieties of peas but since the recent run of dry seasons they have not done well. For lettuce, we prefer Simpson's Black Seeded altho we plant that variety and also some variety of head lettuce.

Rental for Grazing Land

I have received a letter from a resident of Pennsylvania who says that he owns 160 acres of grass land in Woodson county which he has been renting for the last 10 years. For eight years of that time he received a rental of \$50 a year and taxes paid, while for the last two years the rental has been \$75 and taxes amounting to about \$25. He is wondering whether he has not been renting it too low and asks what grass land rents for in that part of Kansas. The amount stated seems very low for 160 acres of grass in Eastern Kansas but I would not say that it was too low until I saw the land. It is possible

that the land is very rough and rocky but it would have to be exceedingly bad if it were not worth more than \$100 a year. Upland grass in this locality is being rented for from \$2.50 to \$4 an acre with an average of about \$3. The price for pasturing stock has not yet been settled but I am told that mature stock is going into good pastures for about \$10 a head for the season. As about 4 acres is usually allowed to the head this would mean virtually \$2.50 an acre rent for the land. Personally, I would much rather rent grass land for mowing for \$2 an acre than to let it go for pasture for \$2.50, if I cared anything about holding a good native sod on my land. The indications are that neither meadow nor pasture land will bring as high a rental during the next three years as they have brought in the last three.

It is debatable which ran behind the most during government operations—the railroads or the trains.—Minneapolis Tribune.

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If you use the same care in buying work garments as you do in buying farm machinery, you'll buy Finck's "Pig's Nose" Brand

First:—Because you want quality. Finck's "Pig's Nose" Overall, Jackets and Combination Suits are made only of the highest grade, surest woven material obtainable. That means longer wear.

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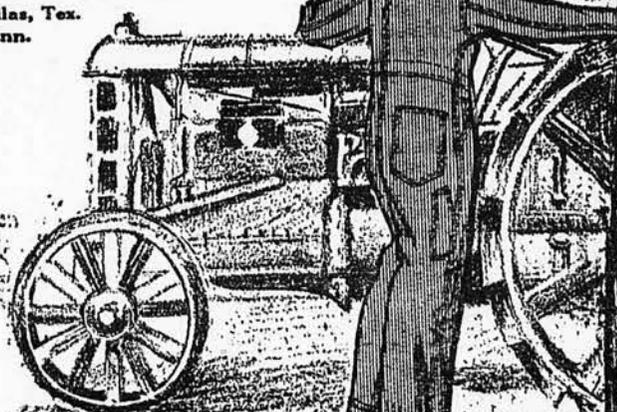
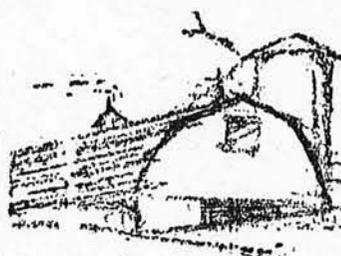
Third:—Because Finck's "Pig's Nose" Work Clothing will save you money. You get longer wear and more service. You buy one Finck garment where you bought two before. That's sure economy—they are guaranteed—must make good or we will.

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How to Prevent White Diarrhea

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

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

"Gentlemen: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience, I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 45, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 63c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa."

Cause of White Diarrhea

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

Raised 98% of Chicks Hatched

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

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnett's Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 600 chicks and never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Lost Only Two Out of 400

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

Never Lost One After First Dose

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

You Run No Risk

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

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 45 Waterloo, Iowa

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

Name

Town

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

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains nearly three times as much as small. Prices include war tax. (6)

Purebred Poultry is Best

Good Cockerels Insure High Producing Flocks

BY MRS. CHARLES R. HUME

THERE are still people who think that any "rooster" will do to run with a flock of "chickens," and so long as they are called "roosters" one cannot expect a proper estimate to be placed on the part a standard-bred bird plays in building up a flock. Too many farmers buy a male just to get a "big fellow," hoping to raise larger birds for market from him, and mix up all varieties of fowls, until Joseph's coat is outdone in the rainbow colors developed in this mongrel flock. And even when the farmer sells such produce only for eating purposes, he'll find that most buyers really pay more for birds of uniform color and size than for a mixture. Fowls just for meat pay better from a purebred sire up to standard qualifications than from just a "rooster."

Good Poultry Sires Too

Yet this same farmer will buy a fine pedigreed male for his herd knowing that such an animal soon pays for himself, in the extra price received when he sells his progeny, but pays far better in the increased value of the stock he keeps for his own use. So if this is true of one kind of livestock why is it not true of poultry as well? It most certainly is. Oklahoma farmers should give more care and attention to this important work of feeding the world, not on wheat alone, but also on eggs and poultry. We know that the Southwest is adapted well to this work, for we can set our incubators in January and have early broilers out of the birds we do not care to keep for breeders.

The surplus cockerels can be marketed to advantage while prices run high, as they always do for such birds during March, April and May. It is no trick to get broilers weighing 1½ to 2 pounds in two months' time if you have Leghorns, for it has been proved time and again that Leghorns are in shape the earliest of all. They come into the world with feathers on their wings, and soon are completely covered with feathers, while some breeds will be naked for weeks, and not in shape to market. Birds sold at broiler age, all the same color and size, get top market prices, and actually bring in as much as the same birds would if kept two months longer, eating good feed. I would advise that if you failed to get a good male, standard-bred for mating with your flock, it will pay you well to buy eggs for the incubator from a reliable breeder and to sell the surplus males hatched, but keep the good pullets. Then in the fall buy an unrelated male to mate with your best pullets and in this way get a standard flock in the cheapest possible way.

How One Breeder Did It

I know a breeder who first bought only a pen of fine blooded birds, fortunately getting a male from a Madison Square Garden winner, who bred many fine birds the first year. Then this breeder bought the very best cockerel from stock with high egg records and used with the best pullets from this male. Whenever needed new blood was added, by buying birds from record stock, and trapped hens with high records, knowing that it is thru a male from a hen with a fine egg record that the egg-laying qualities are transmitted. The result was a flock of unusually even color, type, style and shape. They won prizes wherever shown at large shows. This success was due mainly to using always a standard-bred male, from hens with a good nest record and good enough to exhibit.

Whenever you get stock good enough to show, and then show it to ascertain its actual value, you are on the road to success. If you have not the stock you want to develop a fine flock from, go to a good poultry show and buy a trio of the finest birds from a reliable breeder and start right. We are assured that prices will not go down for the present, for Europe still needs millions of eggs and much fine stock to build up her depleted farms, so there will likely be a market for all the standard-bred birds we can produce this year.

Until you find the pleasure, pride

and profit accruing from the using of birds with beautiful forms and beautiful feathers you'll not progress very rapidly in poultry production. As soon as you reach the stage of producing poultry in which you may have pardonable pride, you will begin to let others know about it and advertise thru the farm and poultry papers.

Investing in a fine male may seem a large item at first, but he really is more than half your flock. He can fertilize so many eggs in one season, if properly mated, that his characteristics will be impressed upon hundreds in one season. A fine male may be used for several years. Many of the finest Leghorns have been used for several years, and the male I think most of in my own flock is 4 years old this spring. He has carried his wonderful golden color thru so many molting periods that it is certain he will fix that same color on many of his descendants, and his shape and style, with the fine egg-laying qualities of his female ancestors are worthy of preservation for years to come. While a bird costing \$20 to \$40 may seem costly at first, he is the cheapest in the long run, for a really good cock is worth his weight in gold. If you paid \$20 for a cock bird and he fertilized 2,000 eggs the first year, this cost you a cent an egg. And he can fertilize that many other years, if properly cared for.

Big Profits for Wool Mills

Profits ranging from 400 to 3,200 per cent are being made by English wool spinners, according to testimony given recently before a committee at London appointed to investigate charges of profiteering and printed in the London Telegraph. The chief witness, a wool warehouseman of Yorkshire, said he based his assertion on figures issued by the spinners themselves. Spinning, he pointed out, is but one process of the many necessary to cloth making. Incidentally, he said, the government made an enormous profit through its connection with the woolen goods trade. He threatened to "go on the stump" with the facts, as he knew them, if the reports were not published forthwith.

The government is likely to hear from the people when the reports get into their hands, was the belief of a member of the committee. Failure to publish the reports as they were sent in, he believed would convince the public that it was right in its suspicion that they had been held back for some sinister reason. The safeguard of competition, he said, had been swept away by government action, leaving business honeycombed by combinations and agreements that kept up prices.—Kansas City Daily Star.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

A Farm Paper Edited on a Farm Capper's Farmer, published by United States Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, is a farm paper that is different. It is edited on the farm by a farmer and for the farmer. It is published in the heart of the greatest agricultural country in the world. It stands for a square deal for the consumer and fair profits for the producer thru eliminating grain gamblers, market jugglers, and other trusts and combines. For that great body of American Farmers who live with ideals, who want to be progressive, there is no such favorite as Capper's Farmer. There is a department for the women folks, boys and girls, marketing, livestock, poultry, dairy, field crops, farm machinery, horticulture, health, etc. In addition to the regular editorials, Senator Capper's Washington Comment is one of the most interesting and instructive.

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 afford to miss a single copy.

Poultry News Free

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

Sick Baby Chicks?

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

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

GERMOZONE is a wonder worker for chicks, chickens, pigeons, cats, dogs, rabbits or other pet or domestic stock. It is preventive as well as curative, which is ten times better. It is used most extensively for roup, bowel trouble, snuffles, gleet, canker, swollen head, sore head, sores, wounds, loss of fur or feathers. 35c, 75c, \$1.50 pkgs. at dealers or postpaid. GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. F-5 Omaha, Neb.



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



KILLS MITES IN HEN-HOUSES
ARROW Applied ORICE
MADE IN U.S.A. TRADE MARK YEAR kills all MITES.
CARBOLINEUM
Guaranteed and highly recommended. Write for Circulars. Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co. Dept. 160 Milwaukee, Wis.

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

SAVED 700 CHICKS

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 IOWITE 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 postman \$1.00 and postage. The extra box is FREE. IOWITE Chick Tonic is absolutely guaranteed—your money back if not satisfied. Send to

C. E. Wight, Dept. 176, Lamoni, Iowa.

Early Hatching Pays Best

BY P. F. TOWNSLEY

A few weeks' difference in planting dates between two fields of corn often means a difference between success and failure with the crop. Farmers generally recognize that it does not pay to plant corn after a certain date, while not so generally recognized, investigations by the poultry experiment stations are revealing the fact that a difference of only a few weeks in the dates of hatching the chicks will mean a difference of several dozen eggs in the average production of the flock for the year.

For Larger Egg Production

In order to make a high record for egg production, pullets must lay well during November, December, and January of their first laying season. In order to lay during these months they must be hatched early enough in the spring to be fully matured before cold weather sets in. Birds of the heavier breeds commonly found on the farms, such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, and Rhode Island Reds must be hatched during the month of March in the latitude of Topeka in order to have time to reach laying maturity before winter begins. The lighter breeds such as Leghorns, mature more rapidly than the heavier breeds mentioned above and can be expected to mature before cold weather if hatched in April. The bulk of the poultry crop in the corn belt states is now hatched during the month of May, but a change to a system of early hatching would mean greater profits.

Best Hatching Months

Where proper brooding facilities are supplied, March and April hatched chicks are easier to raise than those hatched later in the year. During these months the diseases and parasites which commonly attack chicks are not so troublesome and the tender grass and green vegetation which are just starting to grow during these early spring months are especially beneficial in promoting good health in the baby chicks.

As long as most of the farm poultry keepers are hatching somewhat later, the enterprising few who get their chicks out early receive a fancy price for the surplus cockerels which they have for sale. Last year one Missouri poultry keeper received 60 cents a pound for broilers hatched during the first week of March. Her neighbors sold their May hatched broilers for 20 cents a pound. During November and December this poultry keeper who had the March hatched pullets sold \$360 worth of eggs from 400 hens while most of her neighbors were selling practically no eggs.

Feeding Chicks

BY H. L. KEMPSTER

Success in raising chicks depends upon proper feeding. Great losses occur because of faulty rations. Leg weakness is usually due to lack of bone-making material. In a similar manner, poor growth and lack of thrift can be traced to some deficiency in the ration.

A chick needs nothing until it is 48 hours old. In fact, chicks are better off without food for that length of time. This enables them to utilize the yolk that was drawn into the body cavity at hatching and which is the main source of nourishment the first few days. If anything is fed it should be a few grains of white sand which will stimulate the digestive tract and prepare it for food which is to follow.

The First Food

The first food should be chick food which is a mixture of cracked grains such as cracked corn, kafir, and pin-head oats. This is prepared commercially. Home made preparations are just as good if fine enough. A coffee grinder can be used to advantage and in a short time sufficient chick food prepared for the entire season. The Bureau of Animal Industry recommends for a chick food: cracked corn 5 pounds, cracked wheat 2 pounds, broken rice, 1 pound.

This chick food can be sprinkled where the chicks may see it readily. Three feedings daily will be sufficient. The quantity is a matter of judgment but the purpose should be to feed rather sparingly the first week. Better to feed so as to keep them a little hun-

gry than to overfeed. The chick food should be supplemented twice daily with either rolled oats or corn bread mixed with boiled eggs. There should be fresh water constantly before them and the drinking dish should be so arranged that the chicks cannot get wet. After the chicks are a week old the feeding of the rolled oats can be discontinued and a dry mash substituted. A good mash can be made by mixing equal parts by weight of bran, shorts and cornmeal. Cornmeal must be used with discretion because of the danger of its heating the sack or bin.

When chicks are 2 to 3 weeks old dangers from poor rations will become evident. The growing chick is making bone, muscle and feathers. To manufacture these requires that the grain feeds be supplemented with such foods as commercial meat scrap or sour milk. At the Missouri university chicks fed sour milk or meat scrap made better gains and there was less loss from deaths. It is almost impossible to grow chicks properly without

either milk or meat scrap. If milk is available give all the chicks will drink or if no milk is available the mash should contain 1 pound of finely sifted meat scrap or tankage to 9 pounds of mash. Where chicks are closely confined there will also be less trouble with leg weakness if 2 ounces of bone meal is added to 10 pounds of mash.

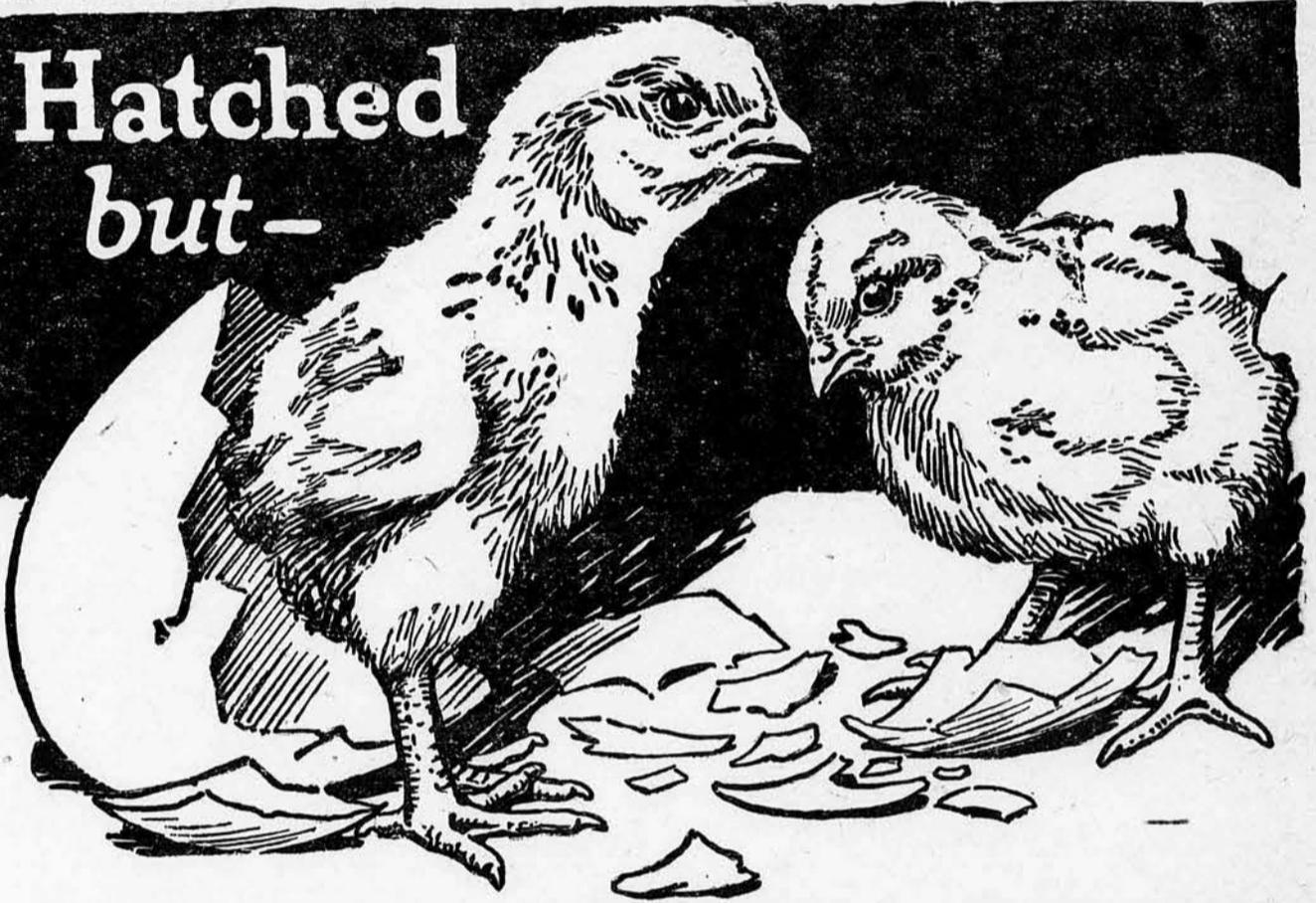
This ration can be fed until the chickens are mature by gradually changing the chick food to coarser grains. In case the chicks cannot run on grass, finely cut lettuce or chopped onions will not only be greatly appreciated but are necessary to keep the bowels loose. It is also a wise plan not to feed a wet mash to the chicks until they are past the danger point, say 6 weeks old, and when fed it should be in a crumbly but not sloppy condition. Only as much as will be cleaned up at one meal should be fed as it quickly spoils and may cause trouble.

Green food should play an important part in the rations for little chicks. Its value is little realized. For years

poultrymen have recognized that chicks fed green food were more thrifty. It has been recognized that the feeding of green food kept the digestive tract in excellent condition and by some it has been asserted that the feeding of green food made the digestion of other foods more efficient. Recently it has been found that the leafy parts of vegetables and plants contain a substance known as vitamine which is essential to growth. Apparently green food has contributed more to the ration than heretofore has been recognized. As to the kind of green food to feed that depends upon the season of the year and the source available. Early in the spring perhaps sprouted oats will be the easiest to obtain. Later, greens, cut clover or alfalfa can be used. Chicks permitted to range on runs which have tender grass will get the required amount.

Are you furnishing free banquets to crows? Did you ever stop to figure up their annual board bill on your farm?

**Hatched
but—**



How Many Will You Raise?

The loss in little chicks that die the first few weeks after hatching amounts to millions of dollars each year. Everybody must cut down the losses and increase production to the limit this season. How many chicks do you lose from **Gapes? Diarrhoea? Indigestion? Leg Weakness? Weakness from Rapid Growth of Feathers?** Prepare them to withstand little chick ailments by feeding

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

Remember that disease takes the weaklings—not the strong and healthy. And remember that indigestion is at the bottom of many little chick ailments.

Pan-a-ce-a prevents and cures gapes. Pan-a-ce-a regulates the bowels.
Pan-a-ce-a prevents and cures leg weakness. Pan-a-ce-a produces appetite; it promotes digestion.

And remember good digestion is most essential during the rapid growth of feathers. A Pan-a-ce-a chick will outfeather a non-Pan-a-ce-a chick every time.

Your dealer is authorized to supply you with enough Pan-a-ce-a for your whole flock, with the understanding that it's to prevent and cure **Gapes, Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Leg Weakness**; that you are to see marked results during the growth of feathers; otherwise, he will refund every cent you have paid. 30c, 75c and \$1.50 packages. 25-lb pail, \$3.00; 100-lb. drum, \$10.00. Except in the far West and Canada.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

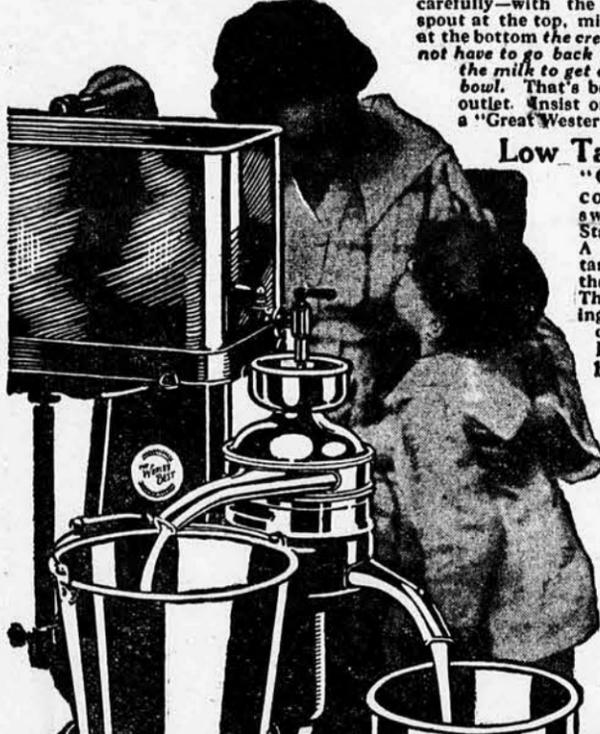


**Dr. Hess
Stock Tonic**
Keeps Pigs Healthy
and Thrifty. Drives
out the Worms.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

Even a Child Can Understand NATURE'S WAY

It's simple. Cream comes to the TOP of the bowl, milk goes to the BOTTOM. Just like Nature does it—only instantly instead of in hours.



And note this fact carefully—with the cream spout at the top, milk spout at the bottom the cream does not have to go back through the milk to get out of the "Great Western" bowl. That's because the bowl has bottom outlet. Insist on your next separator being a "Great Western."

Low Tank—High Crank

"Great Western" is the comfort separator. Low swinging tank—no lifting. Stand or sit to turn the crank. A little water poured in the tank comes out the milk spout, thoroughly flushing the bowl. Then a quick washing, a scalding and the simple cleaning is done.

Ball bearings, balanced bowl, frictionless drive, clean oiling system—these big facts will give you the same comfort and satisfaction thousands are getting from their "Great Western" cream separators.

Write for FREE CATALOG Big illustrations tell ALL about Nature's way. Write for it TODAY.

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Rock Island, Illinois.



Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY



THINK of it! For only \$2 down you can now get any size of the New Butterfly Cream Separator direct from our factory on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more before you pay. You won't feel the cost. For only \$44 you can buy the No. 2 1/2 Junior. A light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable, guaranteed separator. Skims 120 quarts per hour. We also make four other sizes of the

Easy To Clean Easy To Turn



NEW BUTTERFLY
up to our big 800 pound capacity machine shown here—all sold at similar low prices and on our liberal terms of only \$2 down and a year to pay. Every machine guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship.

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL
You can have 30 days' FREE trial and see for yourself how easily one of these splendid machines will earn its own cost and more before you pay. Try it alongside of any separator you wish. Keep it if pleased. If not you can return it at our expense and we will refund your \$2 deposit and pay the freight charges both ways. You won't be out one penny. You take no risk. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder and direct-from-factory offer. Buy direct and save money. Write today.

ALBAUGH-DOVER COMPANY, 2177 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



Seven Day and Yearly Tests

BY GEORGE DUNN

It is rather difficult to say just how valuable the seven day test is to the Holstein breed at the present time. The best informed men in the business cannot agree on this point. We do know that the short-time test has stimulated a wonderful interest in Holstein cattle which has placed this breed far in the lead. It has made it possible for the small breeders to start in the game and do their testing during the winter months when they have the most time to work with their herds. These records have enabled them to dispose of their stock at good prices. Since the Holstein is the most profitable producer for the dairy farmer it is but reasonable to suppose that that larger proportion of the men who are breeding the cattle are men who do a larger share of their own work as practical dairy farmers than is the case with the other breeds. These men form the backbone of the dairy industry. It is quite certain during these times of labor troubles, when every man is working to the limit caring for his herd and his farm that he would not attempt to run a string of cows on yearly tests especially if he never had done any test work previously. This is why Mr. Gardner of the Advanced Registry has called the seven day test the nursery for the long time test. The dairy industry is still in its infancy in this country. Considering this fact we must not underestimate the value of such a good means toward an end. There are some breeders in this country who have been quite successful with the long time work and become quite prosperous dairymen who wish to see the seven day test eliminated. I believe that these men are either selfish or narrow minded.

Long Tests More Satisfactory

Almost every dairyman knows that the long time test is the best indication of a cow's ability. It is the 365 days' production that tells whether a cow is a profitable producer or a boarder. We know that a cow can be given a rest of three or four months during which time she can be fattened and fed up until she will give an abnormally high test for a short time after freshening and so make a large seven day record. This same cow when put on yearly test may go down in test and also in milk and make a very poor yearly record. It is true that it pays to have a cow in good flesh when she freshens because it will require much less feed to make the cow come to her full flow of milk, and she will produce much more during the year. However, I believe that there is a limit to all good things. When an animal reaches a certain limit of fatness or degree of finish any further gain in weight may be obtained only by uneconomical feeding. I have fitted and tested cows that produced over 28 pounds of butter in seven days that would not produce 900 for the year. I have tested others that made only 18 pounds of butter in seven days and then went on and made 923 pounds for the year. When a cow makes 50 times her seven-day record I call that an economic and persistent production. So you can see that the seven-day test is not really a true indication of a cow's ability as a producer but I really believe that it is some indication of the cow's ability because it takes a pretty good cow to make 4 or 5 pounds of butter in a day.

The value of the long time test is becoming more and more appreciated. Mr. Gardner, reports a 100 per cent increase in the number of cows run on long time test during the past year. Perhaps we will see another 100 per cent increase during the coming year. I do not believe that any drastic or compulsory action should be taken against the seven-day test to abolish it because it is not always a true indication of a cow's ability. We can usually judge conditions and allow for a few things. The best thing to do is to encourage the long time test, so that if the seven day test is abolished it will be just because the majority of breeders believe in it themselves and wish it to be so.

Grow Better Cattle

We are coming into a new era in cattle improvement in Kansas. Land is advancing rapidly in price, and it certainly is in order to raise the standard of the cattle produced to correspond with the value of the land. While range herds may be passing, high-class breeding herds on the farm are increasing in numbers. Kansas buyers have been good customers at all our cattle sales, and many high-class animals have come to the state.

We have conditions in Kansas that should lead to its becoming a great center for the breeding of purebred beef cattle. Even in our Western counties rough feed can be raised in abundance, and the reserve silo takes away all fear of having to sacrifice a good breeding herd because of an occasional short feed year. Some of the largest purebred herds in the country are in Western Kansas.

The organization of local livestock improvement associations over the state is evidence of the increasing interest in better cattle. In spite of the losses of cattle men who fed the past year, the growing of cattle cannot be discontinued on our Kansas farms, for cattle must ever be depended upon to market rough feed and the by-products of grain farming. In view of the market conditions, producing better cattle is of increasing importance. There is little excuse for growing scrub cattle under present-day conditions. "Taking three years to produce a thousand pounds of beef is too long," said W. A. Cochel in addressing the annual convention of the Kansas Livestock association in Wichita. We must breed and feed better and get the same result in two years.

There is every reason why the farmer with a few cattle only should continue in the business. A series of dry years has depleted the range herds. On corn belt farms there has been a tendency for breeding herds to increase during the past year or two, but on the other hand, increasing prices of land and high grain prices have caused many to plow up established tame grass pastures for the growing of grain, and this without doubt will reduce the capacity of the corn belt states as a whole to grow beef cattle. A herd of good breeding cows is a safe investment, even if of very ordinary breeding. A high-class purebred sire can be used, bringing about great improvement in the quality of the market animals grown.

Excellent progress is being made near Ft. Scott in developing a progressive dairy community.

\$12.95 Buys 140-Egg Champion Belle City Incubator
Hot-Water, Copper Tank, Double Walls Fibre Board, Self-Regulated. With \$7.55 Hot-Water 140-Chick Brooder—both only \$18.50
Freight Prepaid East of Rockford & allowed on express. Guaranteed. My Special Offers provide ways to earn extra money. Order Now, or write for book, "Hatching Facts."—It's Free and tells all. Jim Rohan, Pres.
Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21, Racine, Wis.

Color Sells Butter
Add a rich "June shade" to the splendid taste of your butter and get top prices. Try it! It pays!

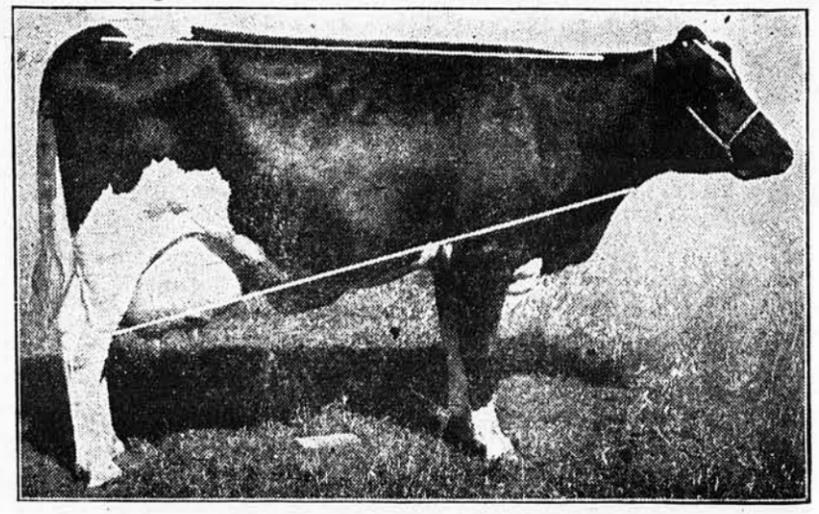
Dandelion BRAND Butter Color

gives that even, golden shade everybody wants. Purely vegetable. Harmless. Meets all laws. Small bottle costs few cents at any store. Enough to color 500 lbs.

Binder Twine Get our low factory price from warehouse near you. Farmer agents wanted. Sample free. Theo. Burt & Sons, Box 26, Melrose, O.

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

Somebody Has IT.
When you can't find what you want in your own community, don't give up. Somebody has it—the very thing you want. Probably some of the 125,000 readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze would be glad to sell it. A classified ad doesn't cost much and will tell you quickly.



The Ideal Cow is Wedge Shaped, and Holsteins Conform Well to This Type. They Have Proved Satisfactory and are Deservedly Popular.

Raise your calves on Blatchford's Calf Meal —the most widely used and highest quality milk-substitute feed on the market—more economical than milk— guaranteed to give satisfaction

Every raiser of calves wants to bring them from babyhood to healthy, sturdy, well-developed maturity rapidly and economically. That this can be done with Blatchford's Calf Meal is established by the fact that it has been successfully used by the most progressive farmers in this country for over forty years. This remarkable record could not have been possible but for one thing; Blatchford's Calf Meal produces results. It raises fine, healthy, sturdy calves.

Costs less than whole milk If you have been raising your calves on whole milk, change to Blatchford's Calf Meal and save money. The retail cost of Blatchford's Calf Meal in most parts of Kansas is \$7 a hundred pounds. Every pound makes one gallon of rich milk-substitute. That makes the retail cost of one gallon of milk-substitute feed about 7 cents. The market value of milk today is from 30 to 35 cents a gallon. Therefore, when you feed milk instead of Blatchford's, you sacrifice from 23 to 28 cents with every gallon. Use Blatchford's and effect a real money saving.

Adds essential qualities to skim-milk If you raise your calves on skim-milk, it will pay you to supplement it with Blatchford's Calf Meal. This milk-substitute will cost you about 7 cents a pound and will replace the fats which have been taken from the milk—the fats which have been sold as butter-fat at several times 7 cents a pound. By using Blatchford's in this way you will give your calves the nutritive and growth-producing properties they require. They will grow and develop better and more rapidly.

Your local dealer also recommends Blatchford's. Buy from him!

Go to your dealer. Get a bag. Feed it. We feel entirely safe in predicting that one trial, properly conducted, will convince you that the best way, the most profitable way, the right way to raise calves is on Blatchford's Calf Meal.

Blatchford Calf Meal Company In business over 119 years **Waukegan, Illinois**

The acknowledged leadership of Blatchford's Calf Meal is reflected by the high character and standing of its wholesale distributors. Note the following list. You will recognize it to consist of the foremost feed, seed and grain houses of the State of Kansas, and of points in Colorado and Missouri adjacent to Kansas.

All of these concerns highly recommend and absolutely guarantee Blatchford's. Their unanimous approval establishes beyond doubt the efficiency of Blatchford's Calf Meal and carries to progressive farmers and dairy-

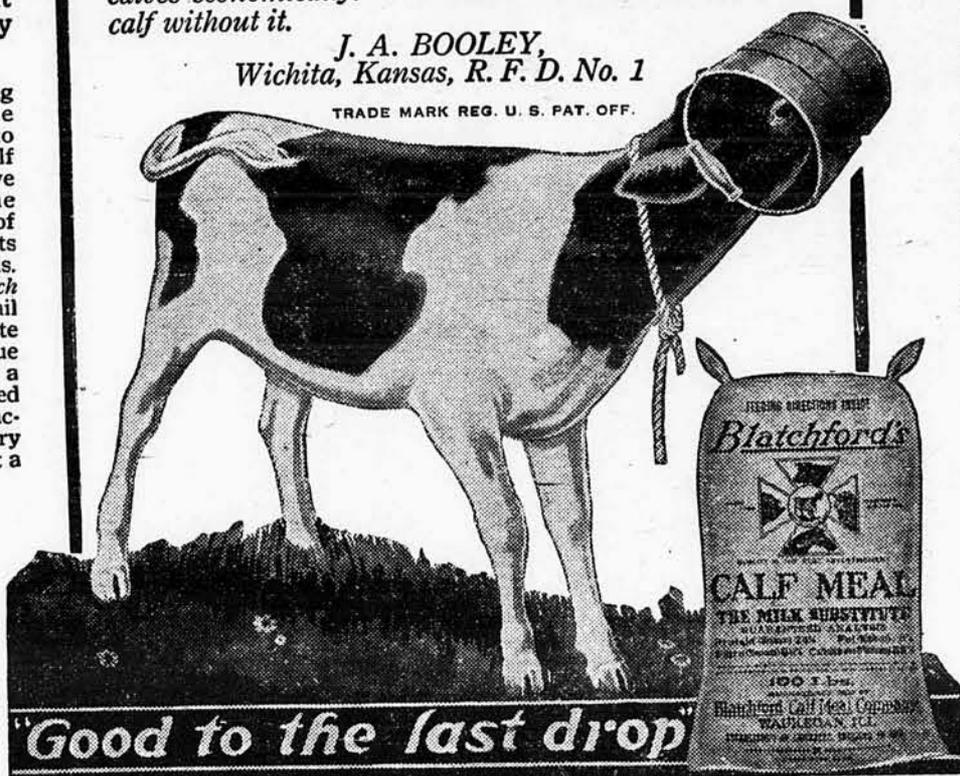
men this distinct message: *the best, most economical and most satisfactory way to raise calves is to feed them the original and only genuine milk-substitute, and that's Blatchford's.*

Blatchford's CALF MEAL

I have used Blatchford's Calf Meal for seven years and consider it the best substitute for milk there is and would recommend it to any one who wants to raise calves economically. I wouldn't think about raising a calf without it.

J. A. BOOLEY,
Wichita, Kansas, R. F. D. No. 1

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



Good to the last drop

There is a progressive dealer in your town who handles, recommends and guarantees Blatchford's Calf Meal. He recommends it because he knows thousands of Kansas farmers are using it, and have used it for years, with complete success. He guarantees

it because he knows that every bag is backed by the manufacturers with the positive assurance that it must give complete satisfaction or money will be refunded.

- BARTELDES SEED CO.
LAWRENCE, KAN.
- BLACKER MILLING & GRAIN CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
- BOWMAN BROS. SEED CO.
CONCORDIA, KAN.
- THE D. O. COE SEED & GRAIN CO.
TOPEKA, KAN.
- FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE ASSN.
PARSONS, KAN.
- MEAD GRAIN CO.
FORT SCOTT, KAN.
- THE PITTSBURG ELEVATOR COMPANY
PITTSBURG, KAN.
- THE ROSS BROS. SEED CO.
WICHITA, KAN.
- SQUARE DEAL SEED CO.
COFFEYVILLE, KAN.
- WESTERN SEED HOUSE
SALINA, KAN.
- THE OTTO WEISS MILLING CO.
WICHITA, KAN.
- YOUNG & SONS MERCANTILE CO.
HUTCHINSON, KAN.
- CHESMORE SEED CO.
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
- WOOD-BEAZLEY SEED COMPANY
SPRINGFIELD, MO.
- LA JUNTA TRADING CO.
LA JUNTA, COLO.
- STRAIN BROTHERS
LAMAR, COLO.

NORTHROP, KING & CO.'S SEEDS

MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

CHEERY nasturtiums, sturdy asters, bright eyed pansies, stately cosmos, brilliant poppies and many other easily-grown flowers bring beauty and sunshine to your home. Decide to have a flower garden this year.

—Insure the success of your garden by sowing seeds of known quality. Northrup, King & Co.'s Flower Seeds have been carefully grown, tested and selected by experts. Directions on each packet tell how to secure the best results.

You will find seeds of all the flowers you enjoy most in Northrup, King & Co.'s Seed Case which is now at a nearby dealer's. A packet of these good seeds is one of the few things you can still get for 5c—and think how much joy it brings!

Everyone Enjoys Flowers



SERVICE to our readers—as we see it—means not only Truth and Reliability in our editorial department, but Truth and Reliability in our advertising columns. Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze guarantees its advertising and presents to its 125,000 subscribers a wide and trustworthy market. Buy articles that are advertised for it means a triple guaranty—That of the Maker, the Dealer and the Publisher.

Read the Advertisements

—and mention where you saw them.

The Hessian Fly Situation

BY GEORGE A. DEAN

Over a considerable part of the eastern half of Kansas, and including a few counties in the western half of the state, much of the volunteer wheat growing in the old stubble field is infested with the Hessian fly, and if this volunteer is not turned under, either with a plow or lister, before the first week of April, it is almost sure to prove a source of great danger to the many fields of wheat which are now practically free from fly. Since there is a less acreage of wheat this year, particularly in the eastern half of the state, it means that many stubble fields containing volunteer wheat were left standing last fall. Many of these fields are still untouched and the volunteer wheat growing in them is a veritable hotbed for the fly.

It should be remembered that there is a main spring brood of the fly and if any infested volunteer wheat is growing in the main field of wheat and in the old stubble fields, the spring brood of flies emerging from this volunteer wheat about the first week of April is very likely to infest the main crop and thus wheat absolutely free from fly last fall may become dangerously infested this spring. We know the fly will migrate in dangerous numbers for a distance of 2 or 3 miles and in a few cases even farther. The importance of turning under this stubble cannot be over-emphasized. To leave the fields of volunteer wheat until time to plant them to a row crop simply means to let the flies emerge and prove a menace to the main crop of wheat.

The Hessian fly is not in the flaxseed stage. The little brown, flaxseed-like object may easily be found just above the crown of the plant between the leaf sheath and the stalk. It passed the winter in this stage and if the weather conditions are favorable, the main spring brood will begin to emerge about the first week in April and will continue to emerge thruout the month. The flies live only a few days, but during that time deposit from 100 to 300 of their eggs in the grooves along the upper surface of the wheat leaves. The eggs hatch in from four to eight days and the young maggots work their way down the leaf to a place between the leaf sheath and the stalk where the leaf has its origin. Here the maggots feed, grow, reach maturity, and transform to flaxseeds. By the last of May, if the weather conditions are favorable, the second spring brood is out and the life cycle is repeated. After harvest the flaxseeds of this brood may be found just above the crown or just above one of the joints, and here they remain in the stubble until towards the last of August, at which time the flies of the fall brood begin to emerge to infest the volunteer and early sown wheat.

The Other Fellow's Job

There's a craze among us mortals that is cruel, hard to name,
Whoso'er you find a human you will find the case the same;
You may seek among the worst of men or seek among the best,
And you'll find that every person is precisely like the rest.
Each believes that his real calling is along some other line
Than the one at which he's working—take for instance, yours or mine;
From the meanest "me-too" creature to the leader of the mob,
There's universal crating for the "other fellow's job."

There are millions of positions in the busy world today,
Each a drudge to him who holds it, but to him who doesn't play,
Every farmer's broken-hearted that in youth he missed his call,
While that same unhappy farmer is the envy of us all.
Any task you care to mention seems a vastly better lot,
Than the one especial something which you happen to have got.
There's but one sure way to smother envy's heartache and her sob;
Keep too busy at your own to want "the other fellow's job."
—Farmers Guide.

Dwarf Blackhull kafir was selected by the United States Department of Agriculture from an early-maturing strain of the Standard Blackhull variety. It is similar to Blackhull kafir but smaller, being only about 4 feet high. With favorable conditions it will ripen in about 100 days, and for that reason it is a valuable crop for Western Kansas, or wherever the season is too short to ripen the later-maturing Pink and Blackhull varieties. It is inferior to these varieties as a forage crop because of its small size.

Buy All Cattle With Care

Many Livestock Men are Planning Public Sales

BY C. E. AUBEL

MANY cattle are now changing hands at public auction and the appearance of numerous advertisements in the farm journals indicate that many more will soon be sold.

It is usually a hard task for the inexperienced to purchase cattle in the sale ring in a manner satisfactory to himself and pocketbook. There is a great amount of psychology in a sale and the auctioneer who knows how to handle the crowd and take advantage of the high enthusiasm frequently has one bidding high on individuals that he knows full well are not worth the price to him. This must be guarded against, as an animal is often in the ring but two or three minutes when spirited bidding is going on, and this time is not sufficient for a careful sound examination of any animal that one is considering as an addition to his breeding herd. Again one's position at the side of the sale ring may keep him from a clear view of the animal being bid on, and thus he fails to detect those covered defects that can be so easily concealed by high fitting. Some faults may also be overlooked by the manner in which the animal is shown that would otherwise be detected by a close examination of the animal in the stalls.

A Good Plan to Follow

To avoid the pitfalls of hasty judgment and to save regrets and apologies when the check is being written, after the sale, the buyer should follow some definite plan. A good scheme is to obtain a sale catalog as early as possible before the sale, then make up your mind just what you wish, how many cows, bulls, and heifers; the age, whether bred or unbred, and from what families you would prefer to have them. Then examine the offerings, paying particular attention to those that are most likely to fit into your herd. Examine then the breeding and mark them in your catalog. Be careful of pedigrees that are written up in a confused manner. If they are such, it is generally for a purpose and a close examination of the individual should result. Do not be misled by records of individuals that are not close relatives, such as "this cow's dam is the sister of sire's or dam's of," or "she is one of the best cows in our herd." These remarks are only part of the good salesman's art and put in as "bait." Almost any individual may have a nice write-up if one wishes to go back far enough among its relatives to find it. The same is true of selecting individuals for their blood. If you have made up your mind to have a bull of particular family, have that family appear in the pedigree some place in the first four generations. One cannot study the pedigrees too much and after careful consideration of those animals that might be possible additions for the herd, go to the farm and see them before the day of sale if it is possible to do so. This is not always practicable on account of the great distance, but an inspection of the cattle before the sale day will many times save one from a big mistake. If one has been able to make a previous inspection it will be of a decided advantage, for the amount you are able to pay for the different ones may then be placed in the catalog and you will be well acquainted with your prospective purchases. Then when the day of sale comes you are prepared. You have placed the maximum value on the animal that it would be worth to you, its markings and type are known and you can bid intelligently and with a clear mind.

Make Inspection When Possible

If it has not been possible to make an inspection trip before the sale, you should at least have estimated, from the breeding, age, and merits, what the particular animals you are interested in, are worth to you, and should have formed a good picture in your mind as to the type, markings, and qualities of the individuals you are considering buying. Then arrange to get to the place of sale in sufficient time so that you can examine the individuals you have selected. The at-

tention given them should not be hurried and should be confined mostly to the individual excellence of the animals, paying strict attention to the type that you have in your herd, and seeing that the prospective cattle should conform as closely as possible to them. After observing the cattle you are then ready to bid on them. Since you have determined the desirability of the animals and their probable worth to you, it is necessary to watch that you do not overbid, for frequently a good trader of cattle will sometimes lose his head at the ringside, in the face of spirited bidding. The beginner is quite likely to reason that if the animal is worth some certain amount to a competitive bidder, then it is worth

just a little more to him. A beginner will also do well to be careful not to bid against himself, as auctioneers in large crowds will sometimes use this method.

However, public auction sales are not to be condemned, and if a person will carefully inspect his prospective buys and weigh carefully its exact worth to him, and then hold himself entirely to this, he can usually buy as cheaply at auction as at a private sale.

At Hays, April 10

The annual Round-up of the livestock men on the Ft. Hays Experiment station April 10 will be of more than ordinary value. Here are some important questions that will be answered. Is silage a better feed than dry fodder? Why? Is silage made from kafir with heads on better than silage made from kafir with heads off? Why? At what age should cows drop calves?

An unusually good program has been prepared. A big attendance is expected.

How to Increase Your Crops and save them from drought EVERY YEAR.



THIS BOOK TELLS HOW Sent Free

Contains a lot of useful information and shows how irrigation by pumping greatly increases and insures Crops, especially POTATOES.

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS
General Office & Works: Dept. 18, Aurora, Ill.
Chicago Office: First National Bank Building

SEED CORN

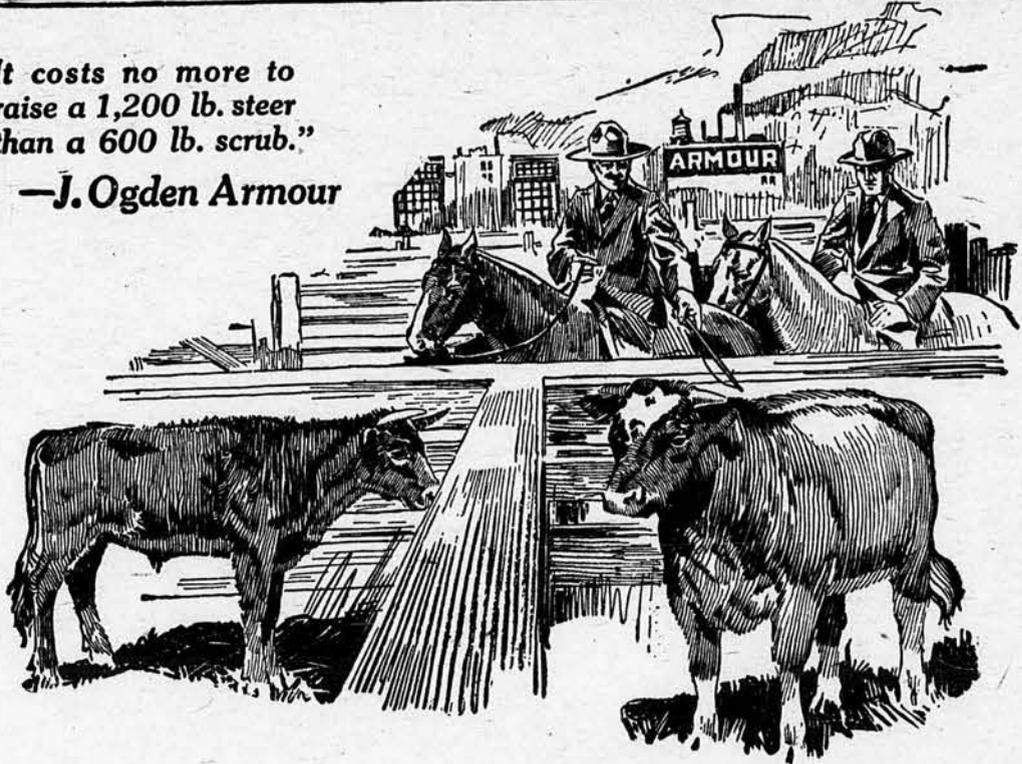
Pure Bred Reid's Yellow Dent

Every ear butted and tipped, shelled and graded. Germination almost perfect. Price: One bushel, \$3.50; five bushel, \$16.25; ten bushel, \$30.00.

Order now direct from this advertisement. Brown County Seed House, Box B, Hlawatha, Kan.

"It costs no more to raise a 1,200 lb. steer than a 600 lb. scrub."

-J. Ogden Armour



What Makes Livestock Prices?

TYPE and quality come first in establishing livestock values but men who best understand the livestock industry know that there are many factors that make the stockyards market truly competitive and surprisingly stable in view of the tremendous fluctuation in live stock receipts. The several large packers who are quantity buyers, in keen competition among themselves and with other buyers, purchase only 44% of American livestock. Over 150 competing firms buy on the Chicago market, including local butchers, small packers, eastern shippers, cattle-feeders and speculators.

Stern business necessity of such concerns as Armour and Company compels an almost automatic stabilization of the market. Large receipts and a falling market are seized upon by all concerns with cold storage facilities, as an opportunity to build up reserve stocks to supply the trade in slack periods. This competitive buying prevents the collapse of the market and absorbs the surplus under extra heavy receipts of livestock.

Armour and Company does not welcome market fluctuations. The mar-

gin of profit between the cost of the live animal and the selling price of meat and by-products, is practically the same during high or low prices. But low prices discourage the farmer—he raises less livestock. High prices dissatisfy the consumer—he eats less meat. In either case, Armour's volume of business is affected.

Armour and Company's success depends upon doing a large and uniform volume of business on a small margin of profit. In 1919 our net earnings were 1.35 per cent on each dollar of sales, 6.74 per cent on invested capital.

You and Armour are interested in the same thing—a stable livestock market which gives you a proper, uniform cash price for your product.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 12 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 10 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Real estate and livestock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted for this department.

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.20	\$4.00	26	\$3.12	\$10.40
11	1.32	4.40	27	3.24	10.80
12	1.44	4.80	28	3.36	11.20
13	1.56	5.20	29	3.48	11.60
14	1.68	5.60	30	3.60	12.00
15	1.80	6.00	31	3.72	12.40
16	1.92	6.40	32	3.84	12.80
17	2.04	6.80	33	3.96	13.20
18	2.16	7.20	34	4.08	13.60
19	2.28	7.60	35	4.20	14.00
20	2.40	8.00	36	4.32	14.40
21	2.52	8.40	37	4.44	14.80
22	2.64	8.80	38	4.56	15.20
23	2.76	9.20	39	4.68	15.60
24	2.88	9.60	40	4.80	16.00
25	3.00	10.00			

Special Notice All advertising copy discontinued or changed of copy intended for the Classified Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

EMPLOYMENT

WANTED—MARRIED MAN TO WORK ON alfalfa farm, good wages, Arthur Thompson, Florence, Kan.

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, BAGGAGEMEN, \$140-\$200. Colored porters by railroads everywhere. Experience unnecessary. 798 Ry Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS NEEDED, \$1,300-\$2,000. Work 15 days monthly, paid full time, travel free. Hotel allowance. No experience required. Write Ozment, 167, St. Louis.

WANTED, SINGLE MAN, EXPERIENCED farm hand. Will pay \$75 per month. Fare paid if party worked for over 60 days. Steady work for right party. F. C. Kohout, Rushville, Neb.

TEAMSTERS AND FARMERS, SINGLE \$55 per month and board to start. Raise first of July for those making good. Only those capable doing man's work need apply. The Pickering Farm, Belton, Mo.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS, CITY MAIL carriers wanted by government. Commence \$100 month. Men 18-45. List positions free. Write immediately, Franklin Institute, Dept. S 15, Rochester, 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, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

SERVICES OFFERED

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

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY; 67 paged annual free. Mo. Auction School, Kansas City, Mo.

TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay, \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., Sy. Baltimore, Md.

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

MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS AND AUTO washers one Saturday. Profits, \$2.50 each. Square deal. Particulars free. Rusler Co., Johnston, O.

TOBACCO AND SNUFF HABITS CURED or no cost. Endorsed by physicians. No dollar remedy. Send your name. King NI-KO System, Wichita, Kan.

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

KODAK FINISHING, TRIAL ORDER. Send 25c and roll for 6 prints or 6 negatives for reprints. Fast Service, Day Night Studio, Sedalla, Mo.

POSTAL BRINGS FREE BOOKLET—ALL about patents and trademarks and their cost. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 732 8th St., Washington.

VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL FOR young women before and during confinement; private; terms to suit; babies adopted free. Mrs. C. M. James, 15 W. 31st, Kansas City, Mo.

FAIRMOUNT MATERNITY HOSPITAL for confinement; private, prices reasonable, may work for board, babies adopted. Write for booklet, Mrs. T. B. Long, 4911 East 27th St., Kansas City, Mo.

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

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC INSPECTORS, SPLENDID 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 Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 10c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—FENCE POSTS, CARLOTS. D. C. Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.

SILO, 220-TON GALVANIZED STEEL. Priced to sell. Mrs. T. C. Conklin, Mulvane, Kan.

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

WHOLESALE PRICES ON BALE TIES, lumber delivered to any town in the state. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—7-FOOT WINDMILL ON 50-foot steel tower, very cheap. William Byers, First & Charlotte, Kansas City, Mo.

DO YOU WANT TO IMPROVE YOUR land, and get better crops? If so try Ducommon's Victory Plant Spur and see what it will do to your field. Easy to apply. Send for information. Ducommon Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

MACHINERY

KEYSTONE TRACTION WELL DRILL FOR sale. C. Bryant, Geneseo, Kan.

WRECKING HART PARR 60, REO FIFTH, Bulck 21, Dale, Coldwater, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—JOHN DEERE ten bottom hand lift plow. J. R. Howell, Alton, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—22x45 H. P. MOGUL engine, first class running order. Buss Bros., Rice, Kan.

WOOD BROS. 28-INCH SEPARATOR FOR sale. Threshed 5,000 bushels, at a bargain. Write Robt. A. Dumlair, Route 2, Russell, Kan.

STEAM THRESHING OUTFIT, 20 HORSE power engine, 36-60 separator. Two outfits. Will sell one at sacrifice. W. W. Stratton, Hesston, 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.

ONE NICHOLS-SHEPHERD 36x60 SEP- arator. Extension rims for 30x50 oil pull. Will trade separator for medium size oil tractor. P. W. Blomberg, Falun, Kan.

SEND ONLY \$32 FOR \$17.50 WATKINS improved grader-cleaning mill with regular equipment, oats, corn, wheat, clover, cane, millet, etc. Clean seeds pay big dividends. E. L. Miller Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED

WANTED CAR OF EAR CORN. F. L. Crumacker, Grenola, Kan.

WANTED—HEDGE POSTS IN CARLOAD lots. Peterson Bros., Thayer, Kan.

WOOL—WRITE ATHENS HIDE COMPANY, Athens, Georgia. Mail samples, describe wool fully, stating amount for sale first letter.

WANTED—MAN IN EACH LOCALITY OR town in Eastern Kansas to buy hedge posts. Write for particulars. Peterson Bros., Thayer, Kan.

MOTORCYCLES

USED MOTORCYCLES—SAVED 50 PER cent. We have Indians, Harleys, Excelsors, at all prices. Rebuilt and tested by experts. Guaranteed and shipped on approval. We furnish bank references. Buy now before prices advance. Ask for Free List B and new sales plan. Floyd Clymer, "Largest Motorcycle Dealer in Western America," Denver, Colo.

TRACTORS

GOOD INTERNATIONAL TWO CYLINDER 30-60 tractor, \$750. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

16-30 OIL PULL GOOD AS NEW, \$1,200 if sold immediately. Peter G. Albright, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

WRITE FOR CATALOG OF WISCONSIN 1636 tractors. Wisconsin Farm Tractor Company, Newton, Kan.

RUMELY 15-30 OIL PULL FOR SALE. Self guide and 5-bottom plow. Will Holderness, Dillwyn, Kan.

ONE 36-56 AULTMAN-TAYLOR SEPAR- ator, in good shape. Always shedded. R. M. Ballantyne, Enterprise, Kan.

AVERY 12-25 TRACTOR, FOUR BOTTOM plow, sandwich hay baler for belt power, all in fine shape. C. A. Kaufman, Liberty, Kan.

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12-25 CASE TRACTOR WITH SELF GUIDE, for sale; 14-inch 4-bottom LaCrosse plow, \$800. Will take light car as part payment. Earl Clevenger, Kingsdown, Kan.

25-50 AULTMAN AND TAYLOR TRACTOR, for sale. Run about 35 days, in first class shape. Priced to sell. Write for information. H. E. Mueller, Maeksville, Kan.

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SUDAN SEED, FOURTEEN DOLLARS CWT. Sacks free. Lloyd Ringland, Sedgwick, Kan.

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JAPANESE HONEY DRIP CANE SEED. Last year we grew on 25 acres, an average of 30 tons to the acre. If you have a better forage crop, don't buy seed of us. If ours is better than any you know of, let us supply you. Gillett's Dairy, El Paso, Tex.

SEEDS

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GREAT AMERICAN DESERT SEEDS, TIME tried, drouth tested. Cane, kafir, milo, millet, etc. Grown high altitude without irrigation. Write your needs. Blackman, Hoxie, Kan. "95."

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TOBACCO—MILD BURLY SMOKING, 60 cents per pound, postpaid. Prompt ship- ment. Paul O'Conel, McQuady, Ky.

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OLD FASHION "CUBAN MOLASSES," SPE- cial price for a few weeks. Guaranteed to keep all summer. 30-gal. barrels, 35c gal.; 60-gallon barrels, 30c a gallon. Cash with order. Winston Grain Co., Winston, N. C.

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GARDEN PLANTS, ALL KINDS, POPULAR prices. Duphorne Bros., Harper, Kan.

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LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, SELECTED, \$1.50 15. Geo. Borne, Bushton, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, SETTING \$1.25; 100, \$7. Geneva Downs, Lyndon, Kan.

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S. C. W. LEGHORNS, BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, R. and S. Comb Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes. Specializing on only six varieties, my quality is the best. Guaranteed delivery. Postage paid. Circular free. Porter Hatchery, Department B, Winfield, Kan.

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DARK CORNISH, WINNERS AT KANSAS State Fair. Eggs reasonable. Fairview Poultry Yards, Stafford, Kan.

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RINGLET STRAIN PURE BARRED ROCK eggs, 100, \$7. Mrs. Lynn Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

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CAREFULLY PACKED HATCHING EGGS from prize winning stock S. C. Reds, White Leghorns, \$3 per 15. Two settings or more prepaid. R. P. Krum, Stafford, Kan.

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SELECT EGGS FROM BUFF ORPINGTONS, Buff and White Leghorns, R. C. Black Minorcas, S. and R. C. Reds, Barred Rocks, Black Langshans and White Wyandottes, \$2 1/2. Duplicate order for 1/2 price if hatch is unsatisfactory. \$9 per 100, postpaid. Dennis U. Park, Keokuk, Ia.

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MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS, guaranteed, 10 for \$3. P. B. Cole, Sharon, Kan.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS, guaranteed, \$4 per 10. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kansas.

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ROSE COMB SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG EGGS, \$2, 16; \$10, 100. Leland McKittrick, Wilson, Kan.

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BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 100, \$7. MARY McCauley, Elk City, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 15, \$2; 100, \$11. B. White, Arlington, Kan.

QUALITY WHITE LANGSHANS, 15 EGGS, \$2; 100, \$14. Mrs. Harve Ponsler, Moran, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHANS, PURE BRED, \$1.75 setting; \$7, 100. Rowe and Hodgens, Lane, Kan.

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BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, GOOD LAYERS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Letha-Gildewell, Hallowell, Kan.

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BIG BLACK LANGSHANS, GOOD SCORING, best laying strain. Guaranteed. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

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EXTRA PRIZE THOROUGHBRED BLACK Langshans. Eggs from 10 lb. hens; cockerels 15. Extra layers, 15 eggs, \$5; 100, \$20. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

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WHITE LEGHORNS, \$7 PER 100; \$1.50 15. Olton Beckey, Linwood, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$6 100. P. B. Cole, Sharon, Kan.

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R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, 100 EGGS \$7; 15, \$1.75. Otto Borth, Plains, Kans.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 7c. Ida Standifer, Reading, Kansas.

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S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, EGGS \$6.50, 100; \$1.50, 15. Mrs. Willard Hill, Milo, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$7. Norma Graham, R. 1, Florence, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$6.50. Mrs. W. E. Daniels, Scranton, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LEGHORN EGGS for hatching, heavy laying strain. F. J. Mileham, Newton, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 15, \$1; 100, \$6. Albert Stahl, Louisburg, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$7. Mrs. Ferman Sayers, Protection, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 per hundred. Ida Alexander, Madison, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$0 for \$5, postpaid. Walter Axtell, Axtell, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1 for 15; \$5 per 100. Eva Duvall, Concordia, Kan.

PRIZE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, Eggs, 30, \$2.50; 100, \$7. A. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50 PER SETTING; \$7.50 per 100. Alice Harlan, Hunden, Kan.

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PURE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, \$8 per 100, prepaid. Isaac B. Fast, Goessel, Kan.

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HILLVIEW S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, \$6 100, postpaid. Allen Bilderback, Nortonville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100. Mrs. O. Curd, Lawrence, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$7 per 100 prepaid. Mrs. Charles Ziegenhirt, Linn, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, \$5.50 100. Prepaid. C. Nesselroad, Attea, Kan.

OHIO GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORNS, SINGLE comb, extra layers. Eggs, 100, \$6. Ella Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. Good layers. Eggs, \$6 per 100. Mrs. C. A. Lilly, Melvern, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, 108 eggs, \$7; 16, \$1.50. Chicks, 16c. Belle Larabee, Haddam, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns, eggs, 100, \$6; 32, \$2.75. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, Barron strain, farm bred, \$6 per 100. Mrs. Will Wilcoxon, Ford, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, Kulp's laying strain, 100 eggs, \$6.50. Mrs. Ida Shigley, La Harpe, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN eggs, \$1 per setting; \$6 hundred. A. Charboneau, Concordia, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS FOR hatching. None better. \$7 per 100. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORNS, eggs, excellent layers. Hundred, \$7. Virgil Cooper, Jamestown, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, \$6, 100; satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Bullis, Spring Hill, Kan.

FULL BLOODED ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs for setting \$6 per 100. Mrs. Wm. Warner, Burlingame, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRON strain. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.75; 100, \$7. Wm. Pittinger, Blaine, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN BABY chicks for early delivery, 18 cents each. J. D. Lundeen, McPherson, Kan.

EXTRA GOOD LAYING SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.50 15; \$7 100. B. W. Gardner, Carbondale, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRON and Young strains. Eggs 15, \$2; 100, \$8. J. M. Beason, Peabody, Kan.

BARRON STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, Eggs, 100, \$5, local; shipped, \$6. Tony Vossman, Delphos, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs for hatching \$7, 100; \$1.50, 15. Dornwood Farm, Route 1, Topeka.

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S. C. W. LEGHORNS, EGGS, FRANTZ Wychoff females, English males, \$7 hundred. E. F. Seater, Route 1, Brookville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, first class laying strain, \$8 per 100, \$2 per 15. Mrs. S. C. Whitercraft, Holton, Kan., R. 3.

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PURE BRED S. C. REDS, EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7; prepaid. Mrs. Flora Gregg, Yates Center, Kan.

Wheat Crop is Assured

Good Rains Bring Millions to Kansas Farmers

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

HIGH winds again visited Kansas during the past week and the first part of this week and while the wheat was damaged in some counties it now seems that many of these reports were greatly exaggerated. The principal damage was done in some of the western counties where the roots of the young wheat were laid bare by the high winds. However, the rains that came last week put an end to the dust storms and greatly improved the appearance of the wheat. A few more days of sunshine and another good rain will insure the farmers a fairly good wheat crop that will be worth millions of dollars.

Crops in Central Kansas are in good condition now. Eastern Kansas received the heaviest rainfall and its crops are in better condition than those of any other part of the state. Prof. S. C. Salmon of the Kansas State Agricultural college who has been traveling thru Greeley, Ness, Barton, Rice, Reno, Sedgwick, Geary, Harvey, McPherson and Riley counties writes us that the reports of damage to the wheat crop in these counties were greatly exaggerated. He thinks that a good rain will put 95 per cent of the wheat in

these counties in condition for a good crop. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture also thinks prospects are good.

Plowing and disking were general during the past week. Oats and barley seem to have been planted over practically the whole state. Several counties report that the whole crop of oats has been planted. Some potatoes, corn, clover and garden truck also have been planted. The acreages for these crops will be much larger than those of last year. Much of the land formerly planted to wheat will be given up to these crops. Increased acreages in kafir, milo, feterita and other sorghums also are expected. Many early gardens have been planted. As a whole the outlook for a good crop year in Kansas is excellent. Local conditions are shown in the following county reports:

Atchison—An excellent rain fell March 24 and 25, and wheat and pastures are greening. Wheat was frozen in some places, but farmers believe the crop will still be satisfactory. Some farmers have sown their oats, and all have the ground ready to sow as soon as it is dry enough.—Alfred Cole, March 27.

Butler—We had a good rain March 25 and alfalfa and wheat are in excellent condition. A great deal of wheat was blown out by the heavy winds of recent date. Not many brood sows are found now in our county. Eggs, 32c; butter, 40c; corn, \$1.65; alfalfa, \$16 to \$18.—Mrs. Charles Geer, March 27.

Clay—Dust storms the first of the week blew out more wheat and early oats. Some fields will be seeded to late oats. Showers which fell the middle of the week made things look better. Early oats and alfalfa are greening. Mule and horse market is very poor and milk cows have gone down in price. Wheat is worth \$2.35; flour, \$3.25; corn, \$1.50; potatoes, \$4.75; hogs, \$14.50; hides, 14c; hens, 29c; turkey hens, 34c; butterfat, 65c; eggs, 36c.—P. R. Forslund, March 27.

Coffey—We had a 3-inch rain March 25, following several days of strong wind. Ground is well soaked, and water hauling has ceased. Wheat is in satisfactory condition. A large acreage of oats was sown, and it is coming up. Pastures are beginning to green. Livestock is in good condition.—A. T. Stewart, March 27.

Cloud—A wind and dust storm which began March 14 was followed by 3/4 inch of rain. It was needed badly and did much good to growing crops. Late sown wheat and early oats in exposed fields suffered from the wind, but where wheat covered the ground the damage is small. Not many potatoes are planted yet, and no gardens have been made. A good many little chickens have been hatched, and they are doing well. Potatoes are worth \$2.25.—W. H. Prouty, March 26.

Dickinson—We had a heavy rain March 9 accompanied by much wind and some hail. Another good rain fell March 11. Before the rain we had some of the worst wind storms that had blown in this county for some time. Some wheat is blown out, but most of it stood the storms very well. Oats are coming up. Fields are packed hard by the heavy rains, but everything looks bright.—F. M. Lorson, March 27.

Douglas—We had an excellent rain March 23, and wheat and pastures are a month ahead of their usual growth. There will be some peaches on bottom land, but none on uplands. Corn is growing. Potatoes are planted, and a large acreage was put in, altho seed is expensive. Farmers are disking alfalfa, and are poisoning gophers which are very bad on bottom land.—O. L. Cox, March 27.

Elk—More than 2 inches of rain fell March 24 which gave us plenty of moisture and stock water. The weather had been very windy and many serious prairie fires have resulted. A large number of wheat fields were badly blown, and some have been sown to oats. A large acreage of oats was put in. Most of it is up and growing satisfactorily. Peach and other early fruit trees are blooming. Seed corn is selling for \$2 to \$3 among farmers; oats are worth 90c to \$1.20; bran, \$2.40; shorts, \$2.85; chops, \$3.25; eggs, 35c; and cream is selling at 66c.—Charles Grant and D. W. Lockhart, March 27.

Finney—It is very dry and we are having a great deal of wind. Most of the late sown wheat is blown out. It is too dry and windy to sow oats and barley. Cattle and produce sell high at public sales. Milo and kafir are worth \$2; butter, 55c; eggs, 33c.—Max Engler, March 25.

Greenwood—Two and three-fourths inches of rain fell March 24 and 25, and it was needed very much. Wheat is much improved, and oats are in good condition. Weather is warm and pleasant and it looks as if we would have early pasture. Livestock is doing well. Corn acreage will be smaller than usual. Potatoes are nearly all planted.—John H. Fox, March 27.

Hamilton—We have had no rain this season and the top of ground is very dry. Much wind has blown recently, and nearly all of the wheat and rye have blown out where it was drilled north and south. Some fields are being pastured. Grass is starting as there is a great deal of moisture in subsoil. Livestock is doing well, and sells for good prices at public sales. Good seed potatoes are scarce and high. Health of the people is good. Hens are worth 25c; roosters, 18c and 20c; maize, \$1; corn, \$1.53; rye, \$1.49.—W. H. Brown, March 28.

Harvey—An excellent rain on March 25 started oats and grass. Some wheat fields that were damaged by high winds will be planted to corn and oats. Livestock brings good prices at public sales. Butter is 50c; eggs, 40c.—H. W. Prouty, March 26.

Hodgeman—High winds have blown during the past three weeks. Late wheat planted in kafir and corn fields is damaged a great deal, and some fields are entirely

blown out. Other wheat is in good condition, but needs rain. A light shower fell March 24. Eggs are selling for 35c; butter, 55c.—W. B. Severs, March 25.

Jefferson—A good rain fell last week, but more is needed. We are having a good many heavy winds. Farmers are sowing oats and the ground works well. Wheat is satisfactory, but moisture is needed for wheat and grass.—Z. G. Jones, March 22.

Labette—A heavy rain fell March 25. Late plowing and late sown wheat looks the best. Wheat on sandy soil suffered the most from the sleet and standing water. Oats drilled in February are in good condition. Many wheat fields have been partly drilled in oats. Farmers are preparing corn ground. Sale season is over. Potatoes are planted. Cream is worth 70c; potatoes, \$3.90; eggs, 35c; oats, 90c.—J. N. McLane, March 25.

Lane—March, so far, has been very windy, and no moisture has fallen. Top soil is getting dry but there is a great deal of moisture in the subsoil. Not much wheat has been damaged by the high winds. Average crops of oats and barley have been sown. A number of public sales have been held and everything brings satisfactory prices. At a recent sale 30 jacks sold for an average price of more than \$900 a head.—O. L. Toadwine, March 21.

Lin—Farmers fear the high winds and drouth did much damage to wheat, but we had a soaking rain March 25 and we hope the crop will revive. Oats have been sown, and farmers are plowing for spring crops. There is a shortage of hogs and the pig crop will be light. Livestock has wintered well. Some oil drills are still working, but not much oil has been found. A \$10,000 hotel will be built at Centerville soon. Potatoes are \$4; corn \$1.50; oats 90 cents; butter 40 cents; eggs 35 cents.—J. W. Clinesmith, March 26.

Marion—We have had four dust storms recently and they did considerable damage to wheat, but we cannot tell just how much yet. One and one-half inches of rain fell March 24 and 25. More feed will be left over than farmers anticipated. Pastures are greening and oats are coming up. Apricot trees are blooming. Eggs are worth 39 cents; butterfat 69 cents.—Jac. H. Dyck, March 26.

Meade—Wheat is badly blown out in some places, and the crop needs rain. No moisture has fallen since last fall. Cattle are thin. Very few hogs have been kept. Everything sells well at public sales. Eggs are 35 cents; butterfat 65 cents.—W. A. Harvey, March 26.

Miami—Much high wind has done considerable damage to hay in the stack. Wheat is thin and very small. A normal acreage of oats has been sown. A 3-inch rain on March 24 and 25 relieved the serious water situation, and started grass.—F. J. Haebele, March 28.

Morris—Many fields of wheat were destroyed by the high winds, but some fields have partially recovered since the 3-inch rain of March 24 and 25. Oats are coming up since the rain. Some fields were planted a month ago. Alfalfa is greening, and pastures will be early. Except for oats sowing, not much farming has been done yet.—J. R. Henry, March 27.

Osage—Recent rains have benefitted wheat very much. Bluegrass pasture will be ready for stock in one week. Some oats have been drilled in as it is too windy for broadcast sowing. Not very many potatoes will be planted. Kafir and corn will be the principal crops. We have plenty of feed, and hay is cheap for the want of cars.—H. D. Ferris, March 27.

Pawnee—Wheat has been damaged by dust storms of past week. Oats and barley will be sown in some wheat fields, and corn will be planted in fields on the side of river. Eggs are selling for 35 cents; butterfat 75 cents; wheat \$2.45.—E. H. Gore, March 27.

Reno—A 1-inch rain fell March 25. Wind and dust took one-third of the wheat, but the rest is growing satisfactorily. Oats has been sown, and about one-half of it is blown out. Grass is beginning to grow. Fruit trees will bloom soon. Potatoes and some gardens have been planted.—D. Englehart, March 27.

Riley—A 2-inch rain fell March 24, which stopped the dust storms. Some fields were washed out badly, especially fields sown to oats. Some wheat fields were blown out, and the rain will not help them very much. Grass is greening and livestock is doing well. Farm labor is scarce. A number of tractors have been bought this spring.—P. O. Hawkinson, March 27.

Rooks—Weather is very windy, but wheat is not damaged much by blowing. Oats sowing is almost finished. Cattle are doing very well. There are not many hogs in county. Wheat is selling for \$1.90; corn \$1; oats 85 cents; eggs 35 cents; butter 40 cents; butterfat 65 cents; potatoes \$8 a cwt.—C. O. Thomas, March 24.

Saline—We had several bad dust storms this week, and some wheat is damaged. A good rain fell March 24. Farmers have nearly finished sowing oats and barley, and a large acreage will be put in. Not as many potatoes as usual will be planted on account of the high price of seed. A few buds on peach trees are ready to bloom. A little warm weather will start grass.—J. P. Nelson, March 27.

Sedgwick—Recent rains have put ground in good condition and stopped soil blowing. Wheat has been damaged by high winds and dry weather. Fruit buds are promising. Milk prices are lower, and hogs have advanced slightly. Eggs are 38 cents; milk \$3.20; hens 31 cents; hogs \$15.50; seed potatoes \$4.—F. E. Wickham, March 27.

Thomas—Weather still is windy and no rain or snow has fallen. Wheat in stubble has started and looks green, but on plowed ground it has not made much of a start. Farmers are planting barley, and the ground is in good condition. A sale is held nearly every day, and everything is selling well.—C. C. Cole, March 26.

Wabunsee—Recent high winds did a great deal of damage, blew out wheat and oats, and drifted fall plowed soil like snow. The wind was followed by a much needed rain which soaked ground and put it in good condition for growing crops. Alfalfa and blue grass pastures are greening.—A. H. Reynard, March 27.

Washington—The severe dust storms which blew last week and first of this week were lessened some by local showers. More moisture is needed. Upland wheat is damaged badly. Brome grass and other seeds were blown out. Most oat fields have been sown. A good many land sales have been held and high prices are prevalent, owing to oil prospects. Butterfat is 63 cents; eggs 36 cents; potatoes \$1.—Ralph B. Cole, March 26.

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PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50 15. Baby chicks, \$6 25, prepaid. Mrs. W. A. Stagner, Plainville, Kan.
PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, winter layers, \$2, 15; \$4.50, 50; \$8, 100. Mrs. Taylor Anthony, Langdon, Kan.
PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, SE-lected, good laying strain, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6. Mrs. Ora Davis, Norwich, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTES, ENTHUSIAST ten years. Choice pens. Eggs, \$3 and \$4. Few cockerels, \$3. Ralph Sanders, Osage City, Kan.
PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE BABY chicks for sale, twenty cents each. Extra good laying strain. Mrs. L. H. Williams, White City, Kan.
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.

WYANDOTTES.
PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$7 100. Bruce Taylor, Alma, Kan.
PREMIUM PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES. State show and Madison Square Garden winners. Eggs, \$5. Four pens. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. R. Beery, Concordia, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR SALE, \$2.50 per setting; won 1st cock; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, cockerels; 1st and 2nd pen; 3rd hen at Kansas State Poultry show. A. E. Waterman, Peabody, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTES, BARRON'S EN-glish and Stevens' American, world's great-est laying strain, 100 eggs, \$10 prepaid, 15, \$2. Guaranteed 60 per cent hatch. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas.

SUSSEX
PRIZE WINNING RED SUSSEX, 50 EGGS \$7, prepaid. Sunnyslope Farm, Stillwater, Okla.

TURKEYS.
PURE BOURBON RED EGGS, \$5 DOZEN. E. V. Eller, Dunlap, Kan.
WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, \$4 9, prepaid. Mrs. Charles Mills, Plainville, Kan.
PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-key eggs, 75c each, \$8 dozen. Emma Dicks, Latham, Kan.
STANDARD BRED WHITE HOLLAND turkey eggs. Setting eleven, \$4.50. Mrs. Warden Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.
EXTRA THOROBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. Eggs from 25 lb. hens, tom, 50; \$1.35 each. Maggie Burch, Over, Mo.
PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND EGGS, 50 cents. Get new blood. My tom from Michigan. Beatrice Wilson, Peabody, Kan.
GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS (SIRE 1ST prize winner Madison Square 1920). Eggs, \$9 setting. "Ringlet" Barred Rocks, \$8 hundred. White Pekin ducks, 12c each. Ed Lockwood, Kinsley, 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.
PRIZE WINNING WHITE WYANDOTTES and Toulouse geese, stock and eggs. Send for interesting pamphlets and prices. Chas. Newman, Lebo, Kan.
GIANT STRAIN SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas and Ferris strain White Leg-horns, eggs and baby chicks. Catalog free. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.
WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM CHOICE birds; Buff Orpington duck eggs, the all purpose duck; white guinea roosters, \$2; trios, \$5. Mrs. Charles Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.
WANTED—FOUR WHITE MALE AFRICAN guineas. Tom Saunders, Pleasanton, Kan.
NON-FERTILE EGGS, PIGEONS, BROIL-ers now at a premium. Ship direct for best results. The Copes, Topeka.
PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS COM-pany, 210 North Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan., buys poultry and eggs on a graded basis. We furnish coops for shipping. Write for prices. Agency for Buckeye incubators and brooders. Can make prompt shipments.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.
1 INCUBATOR, 3 BROODERS, 1 OAT sprouter. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.
RADIO—ROUND INCUBATOR, 150 EGG, hot air. Perfect condition. Mrs. John Berry, Waterville, Kan.
THE BEST MILK AND BUTTER PRODUC-tion in the world, La-Mo-Pep. Write for particulars. Box 122, Kansas City, Mo.
NEWTOWN OIL BURNING COLONY brooder. One 600 egg, 4 in 1, Schwalge-Smith incubator. Good condition. Incuba-tors delivered after hatching season. Mrs. Lawrence Ricklefs, Troy, Kan.

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 6 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words.

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

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

KANSAS

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

1280 A. alfalfa and stock farm, easy terms. Write owners. Box 494, Syracuse, Kan.

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

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

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

210 ACRES, 2 miles out, fine imp., possession. \$36,000. Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CARY & HOARD, Real Estate Exchange and Loan Agent. Ranches a specialty, sold on commission. Phone 13, Anthony, Kansas.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

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

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

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

FOR SALE by owner, a large tract Western Kansas wheat land, will divide in tract to suit. Priced low and good terms. W. O. Eaton, Torrington, Wyoming.

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

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE. 40 acres level grass land 3/4 mile of Wallace. Price \$600 cash. Trade for residence priced right. Address, A. C. % Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

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

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.

TO SETTLE AN ESTATE will sell 480 a. wheat and stock farm in Comanche Co. Well improved 280 a. wheat, 1/2 goes. Price \$30,000, \$20,500 cash, bal. 6 years at 6%. C. E. Guizis, L. B. 135, Coldwater, Kansas.

CHOICE 120 ACRE Republican River valley farm, mile and half to town, 160 acres 3 miles market, 130 acres under cult., balance pasture. About these and others write Enderud & Tate, Scandia, Kan.

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

KANSAS

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

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

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

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

SHAWNEE CO. farm bargain, convenient to Topeka, 160 acres improved only \$75, half cash; half of crop goes to purchaser. Buy now and get the advance. Will be \$10 higher next fall. J. E. Thompson, (The Farmer Land Man), Route 15, Tecumseh, Kansas.

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

FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

Fine Farm Home One of the best in Sumner Co., newly improved, 160 a., level wheat and alfalfa land, 1/2 mi. to school. Strictly modern house, hot water, heating system, lights in barn, \$180 per acre. A. T. Faeth, Owner, R. R. No. 5, Wellington, Kan.

GET A WHEAT CROP THIS TIME 160 acres, 2 1/2 miles from town, 90 acres good land in cultivation, 70 acres of fine wheat all goes, fair improvements. Price only \$55 per acre, with good terms. Write for new land list free. Justin T. Avery, Traer, Decatur County, Kan.

160 ACRES, Osage Co., Kan., 2 1/2 miles town, 60 acres farm land, 18 acres alfalfa, balance good pasture, 6-room house, barn 42x48, other buildings, water, close school and church, price \$85 per acre. \$2,000 cash, balance 5%. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kansas.

FOR SALE—320 acres, Harper county; 150 acres in wheat, 116 acres wheat goes to purchaser; 200 acres cultivation; small improvements; 2 1/2 miles good town. Will carry back \$9,500. Price \$65 per acre, no trades considered. H. C. Bell, Owner, Attica, Kansas.

1,120 ACRES, Gove county, Kan., 600 a. cultivation, balance fine grass, 200 acres bottom alfalfa land, plenty shallow water, spring, some improvements, fenced, lays well, good land. Price \$25 acre, terms. Would take farm farther east in trade. H. L. Baker, Owner, LaCrosse, Kansas.

80 ACRES, Anderson Co., Kan.; 1/2 mile school, church and station, R. F. D., tel., all tillable, black soil, 30 acres alfalfa, 25 acres bluegrass pasture, balance farm land, 40 acres hog tight, fruit all kinds, water, \$8,500. Improvements. Price \$10,500. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kansas.

550 ACRES 2 miles Lawrence, well improved, 160 acres wheat, 70 meadow, 40 spring crop, 1280 bluegrass pasture. Everlasting water. Possession including wheat April 1st. Will sell 100 bred cows, 100 hogs, 20 registered Short horns, all farm equipment. Hosford & Arnold, owners, Lawrence, Kan.

320 ACRES of fine level land, close to Moscow, Stevens County, Kansas, \$8,000. 800 acres, partly improved, near Rolla, Morton Co., \$20,000. 430 acres, well located Stevens Co., \$10,800. Some terms on either tract. All bargains. Write. L. D. Weldensaul, Liberal, 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, 2 miles Ottawa, 2 1/2 good town, 8-room house, good barn and other outbuildings, 15 acres hog tight, 30 acres good pasture, running water, 30 acres good alfalfa land. Write for list of other farms. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

BLACK LOAM FARM At Low Price

In northeastern Oklahoma, within 50 miles of Kansas line, 640 acres, 500 in cultivation; 10 acres alfalfa; 130 acres pasture; gently rolling; well drained; never failing creek. Houses, barns, corrals, 125-ton cement silo in first-class condition. Four good wells; well fenced. Four miles from county seat. Three trunk lines of railroad, with twenty passenger trains daily. Half mile to school; telephone; mail delivered. On Jefferson highway. Produced in 1919 65 bushels oats; 25 bushels wheat; 25 bushels barley per acre. Price \$125 per acre, half cash.

Harry N. Mills, Owner
Wagoner, Oklahoma

KANSAS

FOR SALE OR RENT. Farm 160 acres. Good corn land. House, barn and cribs. 8 mi. west of Hoyt, Jackson county, Kansas. Case Broderick, Holton, Kansas.

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

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.

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

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.

160 A. KAW Bottom, 3 miles of Lawrence, fair improvements, fine farm. Priced right. 160 a., 3 miles from Lawrence, never failing water, very fine improvements. Priced at \$25 less than its value.

200 a. farm 1 1/2 miles from Lawrence, 3 miles from station on U. P. R. R., good improvements at \$90 per acre. Suburban and city properties. W. S. Clawson, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits 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 further 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 illustrated folder with particulars of our easy purchase contract. Address W. T. Oliver, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 404 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

560 ACRES, 230 acres of which is good bottom land, 2 miles from Medicine Lodge, on Elm creek, 200 acres in cultivation, 80 acres in alfalfa. Good improvements, plenty of pasture and plenty of good running water. Price \$50 per acre. Terms on \$20,000.

2,000 acres of fine grass land, Ochiltree Co., Texas. On Wolf creek, 300 to 400 acres bottom land, plenty of running water, large per cent can be cultivated. This is an A No. 1 ranch. Price \$12.50 per acre. John Ferriter, Wichita, Kansas.

CLOUD COUNTY FARM FOR SALE 120 acres, all creek bottom, 100 in cultivation, balance in timber and pasture, 6-room house, good barn, 2 granaries, chicken house, hog shed, 2 wells, 30 feet to water, windmill, 3 1/2 miles to Concordia; possession at once. W. Giroux, Concordia, Kansas.

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

Must Sell in 60 Days 1680 a. fine black land, 800 a. wheat, 4 sets improvements, will divide to suit, 25% cash, bal. 10 years. 6% sacrifice sale. Write owner. S. R. Jaynes, 317 W. 12th, Hutchinson, Kan.

OKLAHOMA

\$20 TO \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder. E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.

160 ACRES 1 1/2 miles good R. R. town this county, 70 acres bottom in cult., bal. good pasture. Fair imps., worth \$40 per a., but is off main road. Price \$30 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

FARM HOMES in Sunny Oklahoma, 160 acres 5 1/2 miles out, 120 in cult., no sand, 6 rm. house, well improved, pure water, bearing orchard, school 40 rds., \$38,000. 1/2 cash. Many other choice bargains from \$2,200 to \$20,000 per quarter. Illustrated literature and new map free. DeFord & Cronkhite, Watonga, Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA

203 ACRES, well improved, joins town, 2 sets improvements, will subdivide, \$75 a. M. F. Garretson, Adair, Oklahoma.

160 ACRES 1 1/2 miles good railroad town, Blaine Co., 80 cultivated, balance pasture, good 3 room house, stable, granary, silo, orchard, good water, fine location. Price \$6500. Terms. L. Pennington, Oklawaha, Okla.

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.

FREE U. S. LAND—200,000 acres in Ark. open for homesteading. Send 85c for Homesteaders Guide and map of state. Farm-Home Co., Little Rock, Arkansas.

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

GRAIN FARM—220 acres; all fenced; all good land; 60 acres bottom fine alfalfa land, balance makes fine wheat, oats, cana, corn, cotton, etc. 160 acres in cultivation. Fine improvements; big fine barn. \$40 per acre. Write Durham & Co., Conway, 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. Woodruff, 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 bargains. 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. 10, The Homeseeker, Los Angeles, Cal.

COLORADO

SEVERAL thousand acres cheap dry land. Write Klein Realty Co., Walsenburg, Colo.

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

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

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

STOCK FARM. Must sell 640 acres, 4 miles town, school brick, telephone, 100 acres subirrigated, alfalfa land, one mile living water. \$20 per acre. Terms. Mrs. Laura Pancake, Owner, Deer Trail, Colo.

FARMERS ATTENTION—Do you own land or is your farm too small and hindering your operations? If so, write for information regarding fine farm land which I own in the Bijou Valley, 60 miles east of Denver and will sell in sections and half sections at bargain prices and give liberal terms. Write the owner. John W. Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

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

SAN LUIS VALLEY COLORADO

Irrigated farms in this valley are paying 9% to 10% as an investment. As a home they offer a healthy climate, good neighbors and abundant crops every year. The consolidated school system of the valley enables your children to get a high school education while living at home. Prices are very low for irrigated farms and are certain to advance rapidly. Send for literature regarding this valley. ELMER E. FOLEY, 1001 Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

Best Lands

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

TAKE A HUNCH FROM US

AND get in on this wave of prosperity now coming to the Eastern Colorado Farmer. Send for folder and lists.

Wolf Land Company
Yuma, Burlington, and Stratton, Colorado.

MISSISSIPPI

WRITE for free Mississippi map and land list. Land Market, Box 845, Meridian, Miss.

FLORIDA

FREE FLORIDA FARMS—25 cents acre monthly gives farm in our Home Colony. Your money given back from profit of our sugar and stock farms. Free booklet. Ideal American Corporation, Johnstown, Fla. Short time special offer.

MASSACHUSETTS

GOLDEN NEW ENGLAND farms with stock and tools. Send for a copy of "The Earth" today. D. B. Cornell Company, Great Barrington, Mass.

MINNESOTA

Own Your Own Home

In Minnesota and North Dakota along the lines of the Great Northern Ry. is the largest body of rich, black, low-priced agricultural land to be found anywhere in the United States. Write for free books describing the opportunities offered homeseekers and investors in Minnesota and North Dakota along the Great Northern Ry. E. D. Leedy, General Agricultural Development Agent, Great Northern Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

MISSOURI

OUR BIG new list for the asking. Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.

ALL SIZED FARMS, fruit farms and timber land. Noll, Mt. View, Missouri.

VALLEY FARMS—Fruit and berry farms. Write, Chambliss & Son, Anderson, Mo.

IMP. FARMS, ranches, timber lands. Exchanges. Goff Realty Co., Willow Springs, Mo.

FOR BIG FARM LIST, just out, write, Baker Investment Co., Mountain Grove, Mo.

FREE—All about the Ozark country, map and list of cheap lands. Durnell Land Company, Cabool, Mo.

LISTEN! Improved 80, 35 cultivated, 1 1/2 town, \$1,850, \$500 down. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

THREE A-1 farms for sale. For particulars address the owner. W. H. Scott, Golden City, Missouri.

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

FOR BARGAINS in small homes, farms and ranches, write, Houston Realty Company, Houston, Missouri.

FOR SALE—232 acre north Missouri farm, black land, lays good, good buildings, good water, close to town, Chariton county. Price right. Box 72, Colony, Kansas.

NEBRASKA

160 ACRES, 100 level, 60 in wheat. Six and a half miles from Culbertson. Price \$5,000. A. R. Smith; The Land Man, Culbertson, Nebraska.

TEXAS

LIFETIME OPPORTUNITY, get your money working. Panhandle bargains. Bumper crops, and recent oil possibilities are all great. Write today. J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Texas.

WYOMING

Gov't Land

We insure your crop against drought. Let us tell you about a new irrigated district to be opened soon under the provisions of the Carey land act.

Any citizen, male or female, over the age of 21 years, can take advantage of this opportunity to make himself independent; you only have to live on this land thirty days before making final proof.

We have a special offer to make so that the land and a perpetual water right under the Carey land act will cost you only about \$30 per acre.

Abundant water supply for irrigation, almost perpetual sunshine and the richest kind of land have combined to produce crops that have put Wyoming farm value per acre, according to United States agricultural reports, far above that of the most favored section of the rain belt, as well as other sections of the West. Write us for information.

Security Underwriting Corporation
Security Bldg., St. Louis.

MISCELLANEOUS

PRODUCTIVE LANDS—Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. J. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Farm & Ranch Loans
Kansas and Oklahoma

Lowest Current Rate
Quick Service. Liberal Option.
Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.
THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Grain Market Report

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

BRAN and shorts have skyrocketed in price. With the single exception of the brief period immediately following the removal of maximum price restrictions by the United States Food Administration, the current market is at the highest level in history. Other feedstuffs have not followed the upward tendency, with the result that the flour mill by-products are selling at a sharp premium over other commodities. Compared with alfalfa hay, which is closely related to bran, having practically the same feeding value, the millfeed commands a premium of approximately \$15 a ton. For this reason, dairymen, hog producers and other consumers of bran and shorts are using the mill products on a restricted scale.

Interior mills have shared a very broad demand for both bran and shorts from local buyers, and in many instances the output was insufficient for requirements, forcing purchases on the open market. In addition, mills have offered feed with flour as a means of stimulating sales of the latter product, thus further reducing the available supply of feed for market distribution.

Bran is \$49 a Ton

The current market for bran in Kansas City is around \$49 a ton, sacked, for carlots. As a rule, the trade inclines to the belief that values will work lower, this being evident by the fact that bran for April shipment is being quoted around \$47 a ton, and around \$43 to \$44 for May. A sale involving 600 tons for equal delivery in May, June and July was made on the basis of \$40 a ton, basis Kansas City, and generally this was considered a better sale rather than a purchase. Gray shorts have lagged somewhat, with the market in Kansas City at \$53 to \$54 a ton in Kansas City, standard shorts around \$52 and brown shorts at \$51. It is probable the premium on shorts over bran will widen, either by an advance in the heavier offal or a downturn in the lighter millfeed.

The corn market still reflects a bullish situation in the coarse grain, the upward tendency of prices the past week was checked to an extent. The cash grain closed at a range of \$1.48 to \$1.61 a bushel in Kansas City, with the general market unchanged to 2 cents higher, the some grades were off about a cent. Loading of corn in the interior of Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Missouri and other important producing states has fallen off recently, which is attributed to more acute shortage of cars, the tendency among producers to hold their grain or feed on a larger scale to hogs and the progress of spring planting work north-

ward. The speculative market gained 3 to 4 cents a bushel. An important factor in the strength of the deliveries is the recent rise of sterling exchange, which in recent weeks advanced from a low point of \$3.18 to nearly \$4. The recovery in sterling exchange will turn much European demand from Argentine to this country.

Oats Show Strength

Oats are maintaining strength. The recent sharp premium commanded by white oats over other varieties narrowed down to within a cent following a rise of as much as 6 cents a bushel in mixed oats. The market for white oats closed unchanged to 2 cents higher. Spring work on farms is increasing the demand for oats in surrounding territory, the South and in the East. The visible supply of oats in the United States, 10 million bushels, compares with 25 million a year ago. The farm supply is correspondingly light. Sales are being made around 92 to 96 cents a bushel in Kansas City.

The more or less erratic, wheat prices are slowly creeping up to the levels witnessed earlier in the year. Despite the fact that only two more months will witness the expiration of the government guaranteed price on wheat, many observers of market conditions still are hopeful for a rebound in prices to the \$3-level in Kansas City. In the past week the best price paid was \$2.74 a bushel, the general market being up 1 to 5 cents a bushel on hard winter and dark hard and 1 to 3 cents up on red winter. April prices as a rule are higher than March and often May is higher than April. Export buyers continue active in the wheat market, ab-

sorbing the bulk of the cheaper grades. The rise in the pound sterling has stimulated foreign demand and bids for round lots of wheat are more in line with the actual market than for some months. Kansas millers are making sales of flour to European countries, also to Egypt.

Cake Brings \$67.50 a Ton

No dearth of offerings of cottonseed cake and meal are anticipated this spring, such as a year and two years ago. Government figures show stocks in crushers' hands amounting to about 285,000 tons, or more than double the total a year ago. Demand is slack, with feeders unwilling to use high priced cake and meal in rations for cattle, owing to the disappointing level of the beef animal market. Cake and meal of 43 per cent protein is offered rather freely around \$67.50 a ton in Kansas City. Fertilizers are the principal buyers of the off-grade cake and meal. Linseed feed is easy, crushers of the Northwest selling on a moderate scale at \$75 a ton for prompt shipment and \$72 to \$73 for April and May delivery.

With grass ripening in Kansas and other Southwestern states, bearishness is becoming more and more evident in the hay market. But prices are holding up well, particularly on the better grades. Spring planting work in the South is stimulating demand from that section, and the East continues a heavy buyer of alfalfa. But the West still is marketing freely, and producers are eager to dispose of their surplus offerings before new crop hay becomes available. The use of pastures will naturally reduce demand for hay, which will have a depressing influence on prices. But the market may hold up longer than now expected, owing to the broad demand. Alfalfa is selling at an extreme range of \$15 to \$36 a ton, prairie around \$11 to \$23, and tame hay at \$22 to \$33 a ton in Kansas City.

The Livestock Markets

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

KANSAS already has begun to receive cattle for pasturing in the southwestern counties and particularly in the Flint Hills district. But the movement will not be on a large scale for two weeks yet, or during the latter part of April. This movement marks the largest trades of the year in pasturage operations. From the standpoint of Kansans, it is regrettable that the thousands of cattle to be put on their grass for the summer will not bring so much money as last year. The pastures have been leased for this season largely at \$8.50 to \$12 for each steer. The leases for the 1919 grazing season were made between \$16 and \$20 a steer, with a few down to \$14. Compared with other years, however, the leasing rates for grass are still comparatively high.

More cattle than usual will be moved out of Texas to Kansas pastures by the breeders or handlers who have carried them in the Lone Star state. This is the result of the unwillingness of the present owners to accept the sharp declines shown in the bids tendered for their stock. The Texas cattlemen, in other words, prefer to take their chances on later markets rather than sell to the professional graziers.

Cattle Show Declines

A reduction in receipts failed to help the market for cattle last week. Steers going to packers sold in Kansas City at declines of 25 to 50 cents, with the bulk bringing \$11 to \$13. The top last week in Kansas City was only \$14, compared with \$14 in the preceding week and \$18.50 a year ago. Light steers brought the top, heavy weights failing to sell above \$13.75. Steers must be good to bring more than \$12.50 from packers. Butcher cattle made a better showing than steers, being mostly steady, with cows selling largely at \$7.50 to \$10.50. Medium grades brought \$8 to \$9. Veal calves rose \$1 to \$16.50. Heavy calves ruled between \$8.50 and \$11. Canner cows sold at \$4.50 to \$5. Stocker and feeder cattle again failed to follow fed grades last week.

While the latter were as much as 50 cents lower, the stocker and feeder market was quoted only weak to 25 cents lower. There was, however, less activity until the rains came. Feeding steers sold mostly at \$10 to \$11.75 and stockers at \$8 to \$10.50. Stock cows and heifers sold at \$6 to \$10. Stock calves ruled between \$7.50 and \$10.50.

Hogs Reach \$16.15

Even the negro-cotton plantation hands are buying fancy cuts of pork products, according to provision market reports. This is one of the reasons for the continued extraordinary margin between light and heavy hogs. The bellies and sides from the latter, which usually go to the South and for export, are in poor demand at present. On the other hand, the consumers of the United States, enjoying high wages, are demanding the fanciest grades of pork. As a result, light hogs, or those weighing 170 to 230 pounds, are still bringing \$2 a hundredweight more than the heavy weights. A new high point for the year, \$16.15, was paid for light hogs in Kansas City last week. The prices on this market were at times as much as 50 cents higher than at Chicago, an unusual situation. Choice stock hogs sold up to \$16, being in strong demand. With reduced charges for vaccination, stock hogs bought at \$16 can be moved out of the yards at a final cost of about \$16.75 to \$17, compared with an additional expense of as much as \$1.50 per hundredweight a year ago. Advices as to export trade in hog products continued unfavorable.

Sheep Trade is Irregular

Fed lambs and sheep should be sold as soon as ready for markets. The trade is irregular, but Texas is beginning to move grass sheep. Also, spring lambs are beginning to come. Lambs gained as much as \$1 last week owing to withholding of offerings, the top at Kansas City reaching \$19.70 on fed offerings and \$20 for spring lambs, the first of the season. Choice fed ewes reached \$14.75, a new high for the year. Feeding lambs sold up to \$17,

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Holstein Men Meet

A decided stand was taken at the annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian association of Kansas to prevent the spread of tuberculosis thru association sales. This active breed association, which was organized at Herington four years ago, now has more than 200 members. The regular annual meeting was held in Topeka March 25 in connection with the association sale at which \$50,000 worth of purebred registered Holsteins were sold at prices around \$600 to \$1,000 apiece.

The life and continued usefulness of this organization depends upon its giving the fullest protection to beginners with the breed. In addressing the meeting, George Appleman of Mulvane, the retiring president, pointed out the dangers along this line. Many highly bred animals are being brought into the state and practically every breeder has had the problem of dealing with reactors in his herd. Young breeders have bought animals coming to them with clean tests and have been discouraged greatly by having them react later on re-test. In the discussion following Mr. Appleman's remarks, it was made clear that the association would go the limit in protecting those who purchased at association sales, and if there should be a member, who as an individual, failed to deal fairly, force him into line. The rule has been to consign cattle subject to re-test in 60 days. It was generally agreed that this was too short a period, for cattle can be "plugged" by injections of tuberculin, so they will not react in 60 days. Extending the period for making re-test to 90 days was agreed upon by a unanimous vote, and it was also made to apply at this year's sale.

It was not considered good business to permit tests of sale cattle to be made by the owners or anyone financially interested. Tuberculin tests must be made by veterinarians, and it occasionally happens that a veterinarian also handles cattle or is financially interested in animals being sold. A resolution was passed, asking that the livestock sanitary commissioner make some sort of a ruling which would insure all tests being made by men having no interest whatever in the animals being tested. The business meeting was well attended. The report of A. S. Neale, retiring secretary-treasurer, showed the finances of the association to be in good condition. Walter A. Smith of Topeka was elected president and Harry Mollhagen of Bushton, vice-president. R. Regier of Whitewater was re-elected to the board of directors and George Appleman was elected to succeed Mr. Mollhagen who retired as a director, but retains his place on the board as the newly elected vice-president. Mark Abildgaard of Mulvane was elected secretary-treasurer and W. H. Mott of Herington, sales manager.

A sales committee is to be appointed to work with the sales manager. A banquet attended by more than 200 visiting members and others interested in dairying was given in the Chamber of Commerce dining room the evening following the business meeting.

A Legitimate Sale Help

BY STUART T. MORSE

The Oklahoma State Shorthorn Breeders Association is taking a very active part in the furtherance of Shorthorn interests in Oklahoma. At the recent Rodeo at Enid when it became apparent that more bulls were offered than the crowd readily could absorb, several directors of the association went to one of the Enid banks and borrowed money to buy these surplus bulls. About 25 good, rugged bulls were purchased for the Shorthorn association and will be shipped to some part of the state where they are needed and distributed among the farmers where they will do a lot of good and it is hoped will make a little money for the association to help carry on this work.

An officer of the state association is attending nearly all the sales and rendering assistance wherever possible to do so. The state association is now planning to hold a promotion sale in which the animals to be sold will be donated by the breeders of the state, the proceeds to go to the state association to be used in the furtherance of the cause of better livestock in the state of Oklahoma. At the recent meeting in Enid it was voted to raise the membership fee from \$1 a year to \$5 a year, \$1 to go as membership fee to the county organization in which the member lives, the other \$4 to go to the state organization. An active campaign will be organized to try to get every breeder in the state to join the state and county organizations, and to become a real booster for better livestock in Oklahoma. Plans also are being made now to get a law thru the next legislature that will mean the end of the scrub sire in Oklahoma.

Keep the Bull Thrifty

"Keep the beef bull thrifty but not fat," is the advice of K. C. Ikeler of the animal husbandry department at Iowa State college. Give him plenty of good nutritious feed. Clover or alfalfa hay with some corn, oats and a little oilmeal are best for keeping him in good breeding condition. Silage makes a very good foundation for the ration but must not be fed in large amounts as it makes the bull potbellied and sluggish.

To keep the herd sire from getting too fat give him access to a small field or paddock where he can get the necessary exercise. Follow these rules to make your bull thrifty, and he will be a sure breeder in the spring.

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CHESTER WHITES Bred gilts all sold. Choice fall boars and gilts for sale. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

REGISTERED O. I. C. HOGS For sale. A. C. HOKE, Parsons, Kansas.

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OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

Old Original Spotted Poland Sept. males \$25 each. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—A prize-winning Spotted Poland boar, two years old. Also August and September boars. Carl Faulkner, Viola, Kansas.

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Public Sales of Livestock

Holsteins. May 11-12—Leavenworth County Holstein Breeders' Assn., at Leavenworth, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan., Sale Mgr. Apr. 22—Kansas Holstein Breeders' Combination Sale, Topeka, Kan., Ben Schneider, Mgr., Nortonville, Kan. Apr. 28—Breeders consignment sale, Ottawa, Kan. W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Jersey Cattle Apr. 26—Robt. W. Barr, Independence, Mo., B. C. Settles, 6155 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo., Sales Mgr. May 3—Oklahoma Breeders Sale, Muskogee, Okla., B. C. Settles, 6155 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo., Sales Mgr.

Angus Cattle. Apr. 21—Carroll County Angus Breeders' Sale, Carrollton, Mo. May 4—Kansas Angus Breeders' Ass'n, Topeka, Kan. Johnson Workman, Secretary & Sales Manager, Russell, Kan. May 4—Kansas Aberdeen Angus Association, Topeka, Kansas.

Shorthorn Cattle. April 15 and 16—Shallenberger & Andrews, Cambridge, Neb. April 22—Barnett & Land, Overbrook, Kan. Apr. 28—Sumner County Assn., W. A. Boys, Co. Agt., Mgr., Wellington, Kan. Apr. 28—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n.; Sale at Concordia. E. A. Corey, Sales Mgr., Talmo, Kan. May 14—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla. May 14—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla. May 15—Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan. May 26—Kansas State Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale, Manhattan, Kan., C. W. McCampbell, Sale Mgr. May 29—W. Preston Donald, Olio, Iowa. June 4—C. S. Nevius & Son, Chiles, Kan. June 5—A. L. Johnston, Lock Box 86, Lane, Kan., at Ottawa, Kan.

Hereford Cattle. April 5—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan. April 6-7—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n. C. G. Steele, Mgr., Barnes, Kan. Sale at Blue Rapids, Kan. April 16-17—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association, Chas. Henderson, sale manager, Alma, Kan. Apr. 21—Rawlins Co. Hereford Breeders' Association, Atwood, Kan., H. A. Rogers, Manager. Apr. 22—Focke & Nelson, Atwood, Kan. May 12—Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

Poland China Hogs. Apr. 28—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan. Duroc Jersey Hogs. Apr. 17—Rule & Woodlief, Ottawa, Kan. Apr. 28—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan. Apr. 29—Sisco & Doerschlag, Topeka, Kan., at Fair Grounds.

Sale Reports

Cambridge Shorthorn Sale. An average of around \$235 per head was realized on the cattle sold in the association sale at Cambridge, Neb., on March 18. The females in the offering sold well ranging up to \$1,150, this figure being paid by Tom Andrew of Cambridge for lot 1, a beautiful roan cow consigned by Mrs. Metcalf. The bulls were slow sale. Some very choice young bulls went at very conservative prices. Col. Duncan was assisted in the selling by Cols. Snell and Matson. Below we give a list of representative sales: Lot No. 2—Carver & Son, Cambridge, Neb. \$850 3—J. T. Humphries, McCook, Neb. 325 4—Fred Burton, Bartley, Neb. 506 6—E. G. Brown, Stamford, Neb. 310 7—Geo. Lund, Trenton, Neb. 375 9—John Sayre, Cambridge, Neb. 400 9—L. A. McKinney, McCook, Neb. 325 14—E. G. Moore, Bartley, Neb. 250 15—John Sayre, Bartley, Neb. 150 16—T. G. Brown, Bartley, Neb. 150 17—Joe Carmichael, Indianola, Neb. 425 17 1/2—Wm. Meyer, McCook, Neb. 200 19—W. M. Johnson, Norton, Kan. 175 23—Joe Carmichael 650 24—Geo. Brown, Norton, Kan. 170 25—Geo. Brown 200 30—R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan. 185 36—Conrad Beck, Inavale, Neb. 185 37—W. H. Sturtevant, Beaver City, Neb. 160 55—C. A. Seed, Culbertson, Neb. 185

BULLS A—A. O. Hicks, Farnam, Neb. 300 C—Art Ruggles, Cambridge, Neb. 300 11—A. C. Nelson, Beaver City, Neb. 200

Adolph Fixemer's Shorthorn Sale. At Geneva, Neb., March 23, Adolph Fixemer held his first Shorthorn sale. There was a very large crowd present and the prices paid were not in keeping with the quality of the offering but Mr. Fixemer expressed himself well pleased with the sale and the prices paid owing to the fact that it was his first sale. Mr. Fixemer is retaining in his herd some very good Scotch-topped cows and heifers and is buying nothing but the best and says that he is in the business to stay and that in his sales that are to follow, he will have something that will please the most discriminating buyers. The top of the sale was No. 1 in the catalog, an excellent two-year bull, Village Good by Village Beau. G. F. Mason of Geneva was the lucky buyer at \$460. Below is a representative list of sales:

Lot No. 1—G. F. Mason, Geneva, Neb. \$460 2—L. C. Brooks, Geneva, Neb. 150 3—Mr. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb. 130 4—Adolph Koch, Milligan, Neb. 165 5—Wallace Chestnut, Geneva, Neb. 145 6—A. J. Endorf, Tobias, Neb. 295 7—Col. Bart. Hebron, Neb. 150 8—Geo. Mason, Geneva, Neb. 260 9—Wallace Chestnut, Geneva, Neb. 125 11—Frank Sloan, Geneva, Neb. 205 18—A. J. Endorf 170 19—Nelson Bros., Ong, Neb. 125 20—J. P. Gergen, Shickley, Neb. 200 21—Richards & Sons, Geneva, Neb. 200 23—McKelvie & Barnes, Clay Center, Neb. 125 24—Frank Sloan 200 25—Peter Ross, Shickley, Neb. 150 26—C. S. Stover, Geneva, Neb. 150 27—J. W. Eachran, Geneva, Neb. 200

The Shorthorn Sale at Ottawa. 40 cows averaged \$185 13 bulls averaged 215 The second semi-annual sale of the Eastern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association at Forest park, Ottawa, Kan., last Wednesday, March 24, was fairly well attended and a pretty fair sale considering the fact that it rained all day. There were drafts from 14 herds of the association and while the cattle were not fitted for a sale they were in good breeding condition and were an all round good lot of Shorthorns. The top price

Beginners and Breeders

and farmers should be interested in this big annual Kansas Hereford event.

60 Females — 150 Bulls

Sale under direction of the big

Kansas Hereford Breeders Ass'n

in the association Sale Barn,

Alma, Kansas, April 16-17

Members Consigning

W. J. Brown, Fall River J. B. Shields, Lost Springs W. H. Morton, Fall River H. D. Plummer, Longton Arthur Blake, Oak Hill Oscar Olson, Osage City Lumley Bros., Emporia T. S. Moffett, Kansas City Henderson Bros., Alma Ray E. Hanna, Clay Center

The Howards, Comiskey Carl Miller, Belvue Melgrin Bros., Osage City E. W. Stuewe, Alma Wm. Moore, Alta Vista T. Crowl, Barnard A. & P. Schmitz, Alma J. W. Moehe, Clay Center N. Steffen, Clay Center Bee Bros., Harveyville Norton S. Sanders, Osage City

An opportunity to buy good bulls. Herd bull prospects, good farm bulls, cows with calves at foot and bred back and heifers bred and open. This is the association's annual spring sale and is the best place for the beginner, farmer or breeder. Ask for the catalog today. Address,

C. B. Henderson, Sale Manager, Alma, Kan.

Auctioneers: Col. P. M. Gross, Col. Lester Lowe, Col. Weil, J. W. Johnson, Capper Farm Press.

Mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when asking for the catalog. Advertisers like to know where you saw their advertisement.

RAWLINS COUNTY HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SALE

A great lot of Herefords with the best of breeding, to be sold in the Association's sale pavilion,

Atwood, Kansas, April 21 and 22

First Day's Sale—April 21

152 lots—130 cows and heifers—22 bulls. 50 calves at foot.

Consignors

John Focke, Wm. Stolte, Fred Holthus, R. W. Taylor, Herman Holthus, Frank Turner, Holste Bros., J. M. Turner, Leebrick Bros., H. J. Wicke, H. A. Rogers, Christ Wicke.

Second Day's Sale—April 22

76 lots—75 cows and heifers, one bull.

Consignors—Herman Focke and G. E. Nelson.

30 cows with calves at foot. Also a fine lot of heifers. Come and stay for both days' sale. For catalogs address,

H. A. Rogers, Sale Mgr., Atwood, Kan.

Auctioneers: Cruise, Gettle and Baker.

When asking for catalog mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Advertisers like to know where you saw their advertisement.

Herefords For Sale

We have for sale six 3-year-old bulls of Anxiety 4th breeding; ten 2-year-olds by Lewis Fairfax 522709 and out of Anxiety 4th bred dams; 13 yearlings by Lewis Fairfax and 9 coming yearling bull calves of the same breeding. Also pricing 18 coming yearling heifers by Lewis Fairfax.

J. C. Darr & Son, Farm 15 mi. southwest Emporia Plymouth, Kansas

Discriminating Hereford Buyers We Offer NOW

12 coming yearling bulls, Columbus, Anxiety strains. Bredy character and proper conformation. Unpampered but in better than pasture condition. 7 registered, 5 unregistered, but equally well bred. All high class farm bulls. If you want one or more of the 12 yearling bulls write now to W. C. Cummings, Hesston, Kan.

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM Herefords, Percherons, Durocs

For sale. Five bulls from 10 to 12 months old, by Dominer by Domino. A nice string bull calves and six bred cows. A nice young stallion. Address, Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan. (Pottawatomie county)

A Sale of Select Aberdeen-Angus

By Carroll County Angus Breeders' Association
Carrollton, Missouri, April 21, 1920

55 Head of Select Cattle
40 Cows and Heifers—15 Choice Bulls

Representing the families—Black Caps, Blackbirds, Trojan Ericas, K Prides, Pride of Aberdeen, Queen Mothers and other good families. These cattle are consigned from the oldest and best bred herds in Missouri. Please write for catalog to

**O. C. Fochs or
J. W. Rea, Sale Manager, Carrollton, Mo.**
Auctioneers—Col. F. M. Holsinger, Col. Pete Reid.

paid for a bull was \$600, paid by F. W. Wilson, Wellsville, Kan., and the top price for a female was \$385, paid by Vail & Scott, Pomona, Kan. Both were from the Tomson Bros. consignment. Following are representative sales:

Kate, March 1918, D. E. Howard & Sons, Emporia, Kan.	\$145
Ruby's Best, June 1918, A. R. McCune, Homewood, Kan.	215
Sharon's Rose, June 1918, J. R. Bancroft, Melvern, Kan.	190
Lella, November 1915, Fred Shoemaker, Pomona	215
Queen of Hards 4th, July 1918, Barrett & Land, Overbrook, Kan.	190
Lady Valentine, October 1918, L. C. Caldwell, Moran, Kan.	180
Bonnie Marie 3rd, September 1918, J. P. Holquist, Ottawa	125
Myrtle E., May 1913, D. B. Bond, Pomona	220
Wauat Princess, June 1918, Austin Field, Emporia	125
Golden Dale 5th, July 1918, Vail & Scott, Pomona	585
Sycamore 3rd, February 1919, J. P. Holquist	415
Bonnie Susan, July 1918, Barrett & Land	190
Fanciful, January 1919, John Black, Wellsville	210
Pavonia 6th, January 1919, A. L. Johnson, Lane, Kan.	560

Holstein Buyers From Six States
The Kansas Holstein-Friesian association's fourth annual sale at Topeka last Thursday and Friday maintained its reputation for advancement all along the line. The offering of 120 head was the best ever consigned by members of the association. There were more breeders from out of the state than ever attended an association sale before, there being buyers from six states at this sale. The top price was \$1600, which was for the highest priced cow ever sold in an association sale. Another cow sold for \$1500 in this sale. Members of the association and their friends were entertained at a banquet given by the Topeka Chamber of Commerce in their honor. The annual business meeting was held Thursday morning at the sale pavilion. Walter Smith, Topeka, was elected president of the association and Harry Mollhagen, Bushton, vice president. Mark Abildgaard, Mulvane, was made secretary. Heavy rains did not seem to keep anyone away and it was a big enthusiastic crowd of Holstein folks that were in Topeka Thursday and Friday. The sale totaled nearly \$45,000. Following is a list of representative transactions showing the price range:

Lot No.	
116—Dr. Lewis C. Crabb, Fort Worth, Texas	\$ 410
24—Vogel and Smith, Topeka, Kan.	375
84—W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan.	185
84½—G. W. Roberts, Plains, Kan.	115
50—L. C. Donley, Mt. Morrison, Colo.	355
41—Ira Chestnut, Denison, Kan.	350
43—C. B. Vandever, Ashland, Kan.	220
104—Dr. Lewis C. Crabb, Fort Worth, Texas	455
3—Ira Romig, Topeka, Kan.	700
66—N. G. Nelson, Balko, Okla.	340
35—C. B. Vandever, Ashland, Kan.	340
11—Gilbert G. Smith, Topeka, Kan.	600
125—Bock & Son, Wichita, Kan.	505
58—Ira Romig	1500
19½—C. A. Treff, Bonner Springs, Kan.	115
95—Alma Smith, Herington, Kan.	390
95½—G. W. Roberts, Plains, Kan.	135
36—Winwood Dairy Farm, Burlington, Kan.	170
37—L. F. Coy & Son, Belleville, Kan.	125
60—C. A. Tress	400
45—(Bull)—O. Hurlock, Lincoln, Kan.	180
59—(Bull)—Winwood Dairy Farm	179
61—(Bull)—John H. Maltz, Tonganoxie, Kan.	350
15—(Bull)—W. J. O'Brien	390
46—(Bull)—W. R. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan.	300
65—W. E. Reinking, Tesco, Kan.	285
53—J. M. White, Topeka, Kan.	350
Frances Jane Hartog Canary—Dr. Crabb	1600
96½—Bock & Son	565
20—G. W. Betts & Son, Topeka, Kan.	390
125—C. D. Bailey, Topeka, Kan.	350
125½—H. H. Malcomb, Alma, Kan.	120
80—F. W. Chamberlin, Carbondale, Kan.	180
122—L. F. Coy & Son, Belleville, Kan.	125
74—Bock & Son	620
48—Lew G. Griffing, Topeka, Kan.	260
54—A. L. Vaught, Plains, Kan.	230
31—N. G. Nelson, Liberal, Kan.	230
18—Alma Smith, Herington, Kan.	460
87—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.	270
140—L. F. Coy & Son, Belleville, Kan.	170
86—A. M. Roney, Scranton, Kan.	300
62—Ira Romig	700
21—Frank Buzard, St. Joe, Mo.	650
Sub.	
51—Bock & Son	625
Lot.	
47—A. Vorgers, Hadenville, Okla.	240
150½—A. L. Buchanan, Lincoln, Kan.	59
Sub.	
151—W. A. Winslow, Esbon, Kan.	400
Lot	
121—Dr. Crabb	1075
109—T. E. Sabin, Topeka, Kan.	875
103—Ethel Breeding, Topeka, Kan.	275
55—Walter Smith, Topeka, Kan.	625
102—Gilbert G. Smith, Topeka, Kan.	225
76—S. V. Kincaid, Tecumseh, Kan.	525
81—R. F. Moore, Topeka, Kan.	300
34—J. C. Long, Haddam, Kan.	335
33—D. M. Hildebrand, Riverdale, Neb.	230
111—Smith & Hughes, Topeka, Kan.	340
108—R. M. Breeding, Topeka, Kan.	560
113—L. C. Donley	425
22—Capital View Holstein Farm, Topeka, Kan.	550
8—J. W. Hamm, Humboldt, Kan.	185
105—A. R. Thurton, Esbon, Kan.	245
93½—F. N. Giltner, Winfield, Kan.	140
91—H. A. Winslow, Esbon, Kan.	450
112—Winwood Dairy Farm	585
16—A. Voehus, Holdenville, Okla.	150
149—Floyd Breeding, Topeka, Kan.	440
101½—W. R. Williams	145
10—A. R. Thurton, Esbon, Kan.	190
36—A. Vorgers, Holdenville, Okla.	125
40—R. F. Moore, Topeka, Kan.	270
39—R. F. Foster, Topeka, Kan.	300
22—Capital View Holstein Farm, Topeka, Kan.	355
83—R. F. Knox, Westmoreland, Kan.	325
89—D. L. Button, Topeka, Kan.	375
85—F. H. Lukers, Topeka, Kan.	235
38—G. W. Roberts, Plains, Kan.	150
124—N. G. Nelson, Liberal, Kan.	170
75—S. V. Kincaid, Tecumseh, Kan.	305
98—W. J. O'Brien	140
120—R. F. Knox	275
93—Jay I. Chambers, Tesco, Kan.	200
114—R. F. Moore, 309 Lane, Topeka, Kan.	195



POLLED SHORTHORNS.
175 in herd. Young, halter broke bulls for sale.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS,
Phone 2803 Plevna, Kansas

10 POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS
Big husky reds and roans 12 to 20 mos. old. Priced to sell. Can spare a few females.
C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS.

POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS
One roan yearling, one dark red eight months old. Both by a splendid grandson of Roan Hero. Write for full descriptions and prices.
A. I. MEIER, ABILENE, KANSAS

POLLED SHORTHORNS
3 reg. bull calves. **John Berneking, Isabel, Kan.**

BULLS Reds, including our herd bull, Lind Marshal X15276.
S. R. Blackwelder & Sons, Isabel, Kansas

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



MARTIN'S ANGUS
20 Bulls, 12 to 30 months old. Car of 3 and 4 year old cows, bred, at \$125. Come or write.
J. D. MARTIN & SONS
R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

Angus Bulls and Females
20 registered cows and heifers, 2 to 4 years old, all with calf or calf at foot. 8 registered bulls, 12 to 22 months old, of the Trojan Erica family. This stock has the individual quality.
W. L. MADDOX, HAZELTON, KANSAS

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS
9 months to 2 years old; 1 exceptionally heavy boned 2-year-old. These bulls sired by Blackbird Invinible, a McHenry bred bull and Black Educator sired by Black Woodlawn a grand champion and a sire of grand champions. Can ship on U.P., R.I., or Santa Fe.
W. H. Hollinger & Sons, Chapman, Kansas

Evergreen Stock Farm
offers 14 bulls from 10 to 25 months old. They have size and bone. Write for prices.
H. L. KNISELY & SON, TALMAGE, KAN.

PRICED FOR IMMEDIATE SALE
as I need the room—25 registered Angus bulls of serviceable age. These are plain bred rugged fellows raised in the open and will give a good account of themselves on farm or range.
NORMAN J. GROSS, RUSSELL, KANSAS

Special Angus Offering
30 registered young cows bred to show bulls. 15 three-year-old heifers bred. 35 yearling heifers. Young bulls serviceable ages. A few two-year-olds.
SUTTON FARM, RUSSELL, KANSAS

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Reilly Galloways
Won both grand championships at Denver 1920; first aged herd at the International 1919. For sale, 10 bulls coming two; two 2-year-old herd bull prospects; 60 select females all ages.
Jno. P. Reilly & Sons, Emmett, Kansas

REGISTERED GALLOWAY BULLS, COWS or heifers. Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.
Halloran & Gambrill, Ottawa, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Start Right With Silver Hamshires
Buy your breeding stock from herd that stands supreme in SHOW RING AND BREEDING PEN. For sale—Bred sows and gilts, also boars, one or a carload. Buy by mail. "Silver guarantee" back of every hog. Drop postal card today for price lists.
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MESSANGER BOY HAMPSHIRE
200 registered and immuned hogs. Write **WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS**

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS
From the popular strains of America and of famous prices. **Chas. Buchele, Cedarvale, Kan.**

WHITESWAY HAMPSHIRE
Fall pigs, either sex, at bargain prices. Popular breeding. **F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Genuine Herd Bulls by Master of the Dales and out of Collynie Bred Cows

Master of the Dales bulls are proving themselves splendid breeding bulls and we can show you a few real bulls of first class herd heading character.

They are a practical, husky and well grown lot that will appeal to breeders wanting bulls of real merit.

H.M. Hill, LaFontaine, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Shorthorn Herd Bulls
A few extra good bulls by Village Marshal, Beaver Creek Sultan, Gregg's Villager; from dams of the most fashionable families. Come and see this herd if in need of a real bull.

TOMSON BROTHERS
Carbondale, Kan., or Dover, Kan.
R. R. Sta. Wakarusa R. R. Sta. Willard
Main line Santa Fe Main line Rock Island

C. W. TAYLOR
Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle

Young bulls for sale. A few Scotch, the rest Scotch-topped breeding.

Abilene, Dickinson Co., Kansas

Bulls Bulls Bulls
8 two-year-old bulls, by Secret's Sultan and Master Butterfly 5th, 12 yearling bulls. Reds and roans. Can ship over Mo. P., U. P., Rock Island.

W. F. BLEAM & SONS, Bloomington, Kan.

Scotch and Scotch Topped
bulls. Serviceable ages. Reds, roans and white. Some real herd bull material. Visitors met at U. P. or Rock Island trains.

Jacob Nelson, Broughton, Kan. (Clay Co.)

New Buttergask Shorthorns
For sale—Bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped, ready for service. Also bred cows.

MEALL BROS., CAWKER CITY, KANSAS
Mitchell County

ELMHURST SHORTHORNS
Bulls from 12 to 24 months old. All reds. From \$125 to \$150.

W. J. SAYRE, CEDAR POINT, KANSAS.

PROSPECT PARK SHORTHORNS
1 red Shorthorn bull 29 months old; 1 white, 2 roan and 4 red Shorthorn bulls 10 to 16 months old.

J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.

FOR SALE
10 Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn bulls, 8 to 12 months old.

H. G. BROOKOVER, EUREKA, KANSAS.

Pure Scotch Shorthorn Bull
2 years old and an extra good one, for sale.

O. J. Tracy, Route 3, Harper, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FORT LARNED RANCH
200 HEAD OF REGISTERED RED POLL CATTLE

A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old.

E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.

RED POLL DISPERSION
To disperse "Sunnyside" herd I offer a few bulls and cows of desirable breeding. Also my herd sire, a proven sire of merit and value qualified where worth is wanted.

T. G. MCKINLEY, ALTA VISTA, KANSAS

COBURN FARM RED POLLS
Red Poll Cattle—7 Bulls, 10 to 15 months old, also weaned bull calves and a few heifers, calves up to 2 years old. 90 head in herd.

Mahlon Groenmiller, Pomona, Kansas. (Franklin Co.)

Park Salter's Shorthorns
A number of Scotch bulls for sale, real herd header prospects; reds, whites and roans; sired by grand champion Bapton Corporal and Imp. British Emblem. Also some good useful bulls to move quickly at very reasonable prices. High class Scotch females for sale at all times.

Annual Spring Sale May 15

PARK E. SALTER
615 4th Nat'l Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kan.



Type's Goods for Sale
I am reserving 25 splendid heifers by this great bull and offer him for sale. He is four years old, deep red, weight 2,175; sold fully guaranteed. Also five young bulls, females, cows with calf at foot and bred back. Heifers bred and open. Scotch and Scotch topped.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

A GRANDSON OF AVONDALE
by Maxwellton Rosedale and a wonderful sire. His daughters old enough to breed and herd too small to keep two valuable herd bulls. You can't beat this chance. Five young bulls from 8 to 12 months old.

Wm. Wales & Young, Osborne, Kansas

Shorthorn Dispersion
Private Sale
Have 1 herd bull, 10 young bulls at private sale. Herd bull Brilliant Type by Cumberland Type, a 2-year-old red bull. The young bulls are from 6 to 12 months old. Write for list giving age and breeding. I will be pleased to show you these cattle. Parties will be met at train when notified.

WARREN WATTS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

For Sale Adjutant 433277
An Augusta bull-bred by "Tomsons," 5 years old, weight 2100 in breeding form. Also a few good Scotch topped bulls 19 to 24 months old. Come and see them.

R. D. CHRISTY, MERIDEN, KANSAS.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN QUALITY AND WEIGHT



Harry Davis, Jackson, Mont., sold 35 coming two-year-olds Shorthorn steers at the Spokane, Wash. market for \$20 more per head than steers of the same ages not by Shorthorn bulls. He also sold 115 coming yearlings for the same price per head as others not by Shorthorn bulls, coming 2-year-olds.

J. H. Hanson, Gillette, Wyo., a banker and ranch owner advises that the Shorthorn steers of his range go to market weighing 200 to 300 lbs. more than steers of the same age of other breeds.

It pays to grow Shorthorn beef.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

9 extra good red, yearling Shorthorn bulls 15 cows, roans and reds, 2 to 6 years; calves at side. 40 Shropshire ewes; lambs at side. 50 one and two year Shropshire rams. S. & H. E. HAZEN, Denmark, Ia.

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; Velvet Type, a Cruickshank Lavender, was winner of the senior calf class in the same show. I am dispersing my herd owing to my ill health otherwise these bulls would not be for sale. If you can use a good Scotch bull at a price that is right, write me.

J. E. PATON, WINFIELD, KANSAS

FOR SHORTHORN BULLS

All ages. Address

HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

Cedar Heights Shorthorns

Three pure Scotch bulls, 12 to 24 months old. Nice dark reds. Farm joins Topeka on west. Address

HARRY T. FORBES, TOPEKA, KANSAS

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

EWING BROS.'

PERCHERONS AND SHORTHORNS

Some extra good stallions and mares. Meknes 106640 (106084) in service. Village Knight 1398231 herd header. Stock for sale.

EWING BROS.

1438 12th St., Great Bend, Kansas
R. 1, Pawnee Rock, Kansas

Home of The Giants

50 Jacks—100 Jennets

All black, all registered, all guaranteed as represented. The low down, big-bone kind. We can show you what we advertise.

Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Mo.
65 mi. east K. C. main line Mo. P.



Stallion and Jack for Sale

Imported Percheron, dark dapple gray, 7 years old, weighs 1960, plenty of action, gentle. Knox Napoleon, dark brown jack with mealy points, 15 hands, weighs 950. Will prove both these animals fertile under the microscope. For particulars write.

HENRY MOORMAN, SOLOMON, KANSAS

Jacks and Jennets

15 large mammoth black jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy boned. Special prices for early sales. Twenty good jennets for sale. Come and see me.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kansas

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

State Fair prize-winning stallions and registered mares bred to Champion stallion for sale. Also extra heavy black Mammoth Jacks.

Fred Chandler, Rt. 7, Chariton, Ia.

Reg. Jack and Percheron Stallion

Jack, black with white points, 4 years old, 16 hands high, good worker. Two-year-old Reg. Percheron stallion will mature at a ton. \$850 buys them.

Robt. Miller, Nekoma, Rush Co., Kansas

Coburn Farm Percherons

Percheron Mares and Stallions—all blacks. Mares, yearlings up to mature ages. Stallions, yearlings, two-year-olds and one extra 6-year-old, a ton horse. Two-year-olds weighing 1,800.

Mahlon Groenmiller, Pomona, Kansas, (Franklin Co.)

For Sale—Two Percheron Stallions

three and four-years-old, both from imported sire and dam, bay and dark brown, exceptionally fine individuals. Reasonably priced.

H. W. SCOTT, ROUTE 1, ROZEL, KANSAS

Bargains for 30 Days

Valuable imported herd stallion for sale or exchange. Four young stallions and six mares for quick sale.

A. M. Dull & Sons, Washington, Kansas.



FOR SALE—A coming 3-year-old registered Percheron stallion, weight 1800 pounds, priced right. Pleasant View Stock Farm, Halloran & Gambrell Ottawa, Kansas.

Big, Black, Mammoth Jennets for Sale at a bargain. John A. Edwards, Eureka, Kan.

Jack and Stallion for Sale or Trade. What have you? H. W. Morris, Altamont, Kan.

old cow with calf at foot which went to H. L. Brock, Allen, Kan. A four-year-old cow with her third calf at foot went to G. A. Cunningham, Burlington, Kan., at \$300. All cows sold averaged \$215 each. A. D. Witteman, Westphalia, Kan., paid the top calf price of \$200. The bull end of the offering was interrupted at the very start by a bad storm which scattered the crowd. Braewith Heir topped the bulls, going to H. N. Cooke, Cottonwood Falls, at \$270. Other breeders getting good bulls at bargain prices were Dugan Brothers, Reading, Kan.; C. A. Dresher and H. B. Nuessen, Olpe, Kan.; Homer Brown, Sedan, and J. C. Parks, Hamilton.

Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

W. J. O'Brien, Tohganoxie, Kan., offers 10 bred gilts sired by Prince Tip Top and bred to Don Combination for April litters. These gilts are bargains at the prices Mr. O'Brien is offering them and you better write quick if you want any of them.—Advertisement.

A. I. Meier, Abilene, Kan., offers two Polled Shorthorn bulls for sale sired by a splendid grandson of Roan Hero. One is a year old and a nice roan and the other is eight months old and a nice dark red. Both are good young bulls and will be priced right. Write him for further information and prices.—Advertisement.

Holstein Sale at Emporia.

April 14 is the date announced for the sale of 50 purebred and high grade Holstein females at the old Maurer Holstein Farm, Emporia, Kan. The sale includes 10 purebred females well along in calf to Filnt Maple Crest Clifton, a bull with great seven day and yearly recording backing. This bull is the only bull listed for sale. The forty high grade females to be sold are either fresh or close springers. If you are in need of a good Holstein either purebred or grade be on hand when the sale starts at twelve noon.—Advertisement.

Big Rugged Herefords.

J. C. Darr & Son whose farm is 15 miles southwest of Emporia and whose postoffice address is Plymouth, Kan., are offering a great string of Hereford bulls in this issue. These include three-year-olds of Anxiety 4th breeding, two-year-olds, yearlings and calves by Louis Fairfax and out of Anxiety 4th bred dams. The Darr herd has been producing some of the good Hereford cattle of Kansas and you will find that this offering is full up to their standard. In addition to the bull offering, they will present 18 coming yearling heifers of the same breeding. Look up the ad and get in touch with the Darr herd if you are interested in Herefords.—Advertisement.

Holstein Sale at Ottawa, Kan.

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., announces in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze the big consignment sale which he is managing at Ottawa, Kan., Monday, April 26. In this sale Geo. B. Dunbar, Liberty, Mo., is dispersing his entire herd and Clyde Shade, Ottawa, is selling very close. It will be a big opportunity to buy purebreds of the kind that is in demand everywhere. The sale will be advertised in the next issues of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Look up the announcement in this issue. But the best thing to do is to write W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., right now for the catalog and you will receive it as soon as it is off the press.—Advertisement.

A Place to Buy Good Bulls.

The sale under the direction of the Kansas Hereford Breeders' association to be held at Alma, Kan., April 16 and 17, not only offers an opportunity to secure some extra good females but offers an extraordinary opportunity to secure good Hereford bulls. One hundred and fifty bulls from the best herds in Kansas are listed for this sale. Several outstanding herd bull prospects will be offered which should go to the head of good purebred herds. The man who wants a good farm bull or a carload of good range bulls will find them at this sale. This is the association's annual spring sale and is one of the best places for the beginner, farmer or breeder to secure Herefords of good individuality and rich breeding.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn Herd Bulls.

The man in need of a good Shorthorn herd bull would do well to visit the herd of Tomson Brothers whose advertisement appears in this issue. They are offering at this time, a few extra good bulls of their own breeding. These bulls of the most fashionable strains are nearly all roans and of extra good individuality. They are sired by the three great bulls at the head of the Tomson herd, Village Marshall by Cumberland Marshall, Beaver Creek Sultan and Gregg's Villager, one of the really great sons of Villager. Tomson bred Shorthorns are held in high esteem wherever Shorthorns are known and a bull from this herd will gain fame for any Shorthorn herd on account of his origin in addition to his individuality.—Advertisement.

Duroc Sale, Ottawa, April 17.

Rule & Woodlief, Ottawa, Kan., sell 54 Duroc Jerseys in the sale pavilion at Forest park, which is Ottawa's modern fair grounds, Saturday, April 17. This offering of 54 head consists of 33 September fall gilts and 18 young boars of the same age. In addition there will be three sows, attractions that are bred to farrow soon. One is a daughter of Great Wonder I Am and another is by King of Cols. and one by Col. Orion. These sows are by their herd boar, Great Wonder's Pathfinder. This is an offering that any breeder could be justly proud of and one of unusual merit in breeding and as individuals. The boars and gilts are by their great Pathfinder boar mentioned above. The sale is one of real attractions above. The sale and nothing but first class individuals will be offered. Write them today for the catalog and mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

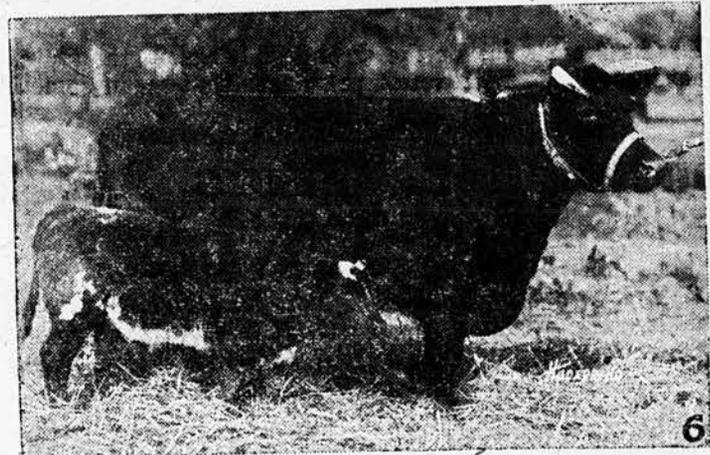
New Dates for Leavenworth Sale.

The dates of the Leavenworth County Holstein Breeders' association sale are May 11, 12 and 13, and the sale will be held in Leavenworth as advertised last week. About all the change is the dates and this change was made necessary because a number of the heaviest consignors were unable to get ready. Because of the postponement a few will be withdrawn and a few more from the outside, both purebred and high grades. If you would like to sell in this big association sale with these Leavenworth county breeders just write to the sale manager, W. J.

45 Select SHORTHORNS

sell at the State Fair Grounds

Lincoln, Neb., Wednesday, April 14



8 Open Heifers—10 Cows With Calves At Foot, 18 Cows and Heifers Well Along In Calf to our great herd bulls Imp. Lovely's Knight and Villager's Model—10 Young Bulls.

Feature Animals Included in This Sale:—The great Robert Coupland bred bull Imp. Lovely's Knight; Duchess of Gloster 45th with bull calf at foot by the above sire; Golden Lady 9th, a Golden Chain-bred cow of unusual merit, by Victor Sultan sells with calf at foot by Imp. Lovely's Knight; the show heifer Type's Best by Nelson's Type heavy in calf to Villager's Model and Lovely's Missie, an open heifer of unusual merit.

You Cannot Go Wrong At This Sale. Send for the catalog mentioning this paper to

S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.

Col. Kraschel and assistants, auctioneers. J. C. Lamb represents Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Barrett & Land Shorthorns

Second annual sale. A draft from 200 head. Sale at farm one mile east of town on Old Santa Fe Trail.

Overbrook, Kan., Thurs., April 22

50 head of Scotch topped cows and heifers. 25 cows, half of them with calves at foot and some of them bred back and to calve soon. Five two year old heifers bred. 20 heifers from 10 to 16 months old sold open. Most of the 20 heifers by Hector by Prince Valentine 4th. Most of the calves at foot by Sultan Seal by Beaver Creek Sultan. Cows and heifers recently bred are bred to Silver Dale by Master of the Dales. Catalogs are now ready to mail. Address,

Barrett & Land, Overbrook, Kan.

Auctioneers—C. M. Crews, Topeka; Homer Rule, Ottawa; Col. Burgess, Col. Hyatt.

Missouri Pacific leaves Topeka eight o'clock A. M. Eight miles east and two south of Carbondale.

Bargains In DRAFT STALLIONS

Our horse barns have been torn down to make way for city residences. We have a few high-class Belgian, Percheron and Shire stallions for sale right. We offer special inducements to dealers who can handle them all. Now is the time to push the draft stallion business. Horses were never so scarce.

Woods Bros. Co., Lincoln, Neb. A. P. Coon, Manager

20 BIG, REGISTERED BLACK JACKS

Ages from 2 to 8 years. Height from 15 to 16 hands. Can show more bone and weight than anybody. In October we shipped a carload of the finest big registered jacks we could find in Tennessee to our farms. They are acclimated now and ready to make good. We also have several 15 and 16-hand that have made stands here on our farms. We can show colts or mares in foal. Must sell this stock this season. We can ship on the Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific or Frisco. Address, J. P. Malone, Lyons, Kan., (new location) or M. H. Malone, Chase, Kan. Will meet trains at Lyons or Chase.



Kansas Holstein-Friesians At Auction, April 22

Drafts from some of the strongest herds in the state. A guaranteed sale with retest privileges that mean something.

Sale in pavilion at fair grounds
Topeka, Kan., Thurs, Apr. 22

Well known Kansas breeders consigning:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. B. Wilcox & Son, Topeka | Ben Schneider, Nortonville. |
| Louis Koenig, Solomon. | E. R. Violet, Fall River. |
| Smith & Hughes, Topeka. | J. S. White & Son, Topeka. |
| St. Marys College Farm, St. Marys. | |

40 cows in milk and to freshen between now and early summer. Cows of a kind and quality not often found in an auction sale.

15 yearling heifers sold open. 10 two year old heifers bred. Just a few good young bulls. A large per cent of the cattle in this sale are now under government health supervision. Most of the cows are in A. R. O. class with from 14 pound two year old up to 24 pound matured cows.

An offering of Kansas Holsteins by Kansas breeders. Catalogs are ready and will be sent upon request only. Send your name at once to

Ben Schneider, Sale Manager, Nortonville, Kansas
Auctioneers, Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; Frank Regan, Valley Falls, Kan.
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Capper Farm Press.

Holstein Cattle Sale

At the Old Maurer Holstein Farm,
Emporia, Kan., Wednesday, April 14

50 head of the choicest purebred and high grade Holstein cows and heifers ever offered in this part of Kansas. All tuberculin tested. **50**

Ten purebred cows and heifers all well along in calf to Flint Maple Crest Clifton 174968 who is also to be sold. He is a great individual and nearly white in color, a bull with great 7 day and yearly record backing; he was bred by D. D. Aiken, the president of the Holstein-Friesian Ass'n, and his get is most promising. Come prepared to take home a real herd sire.

All females to be sold are either fresh or close springers. They are extra large, well marked and the heavy producing kind. Don't miss this sale if in the market for real dairy stock. Come early and inspect them. Sale Positive—rain or shine—begins at 12:00 M.

T. R. Maurer, Owner, Emporia, Kan.
Cols. Wood and Crouch, Auctioneers.

Nemaha Valley Stock Farm
Registered Holstein-Friesians. One of the first government accredited herds in Kansas and one of the largest in the list. Young bulls for sale by Pontiac Beauty de Kol Segis 139642. His dam, as a 3 year old, made nearly 29 lbs. in 7 days and 114.63 lbs. butter and 2587.9 lbs. milk in one month. His grand-sires are King Segis and King of the Pontiacs. Address H. D. Burger, Proprietor, Seneca, Kansas

Western Holstein Farm
are breeders of the correct thing in Holstein-Friesian cattle. Young bulls of superior breeding for sale. Write for circular.
HALL BROS., PROPS.,
Box 2, South Denver Station, Denver, Colo.

Registered Holstein Bull
A choice yearling bull, grandson of King Segis Pontiac and from a fine milking De Kol bred cow. Large, smooth and nicely colored. Priced to sell quickly.
J. A. REED, ROUTE 2, LYONS, KANSAS

A Few Holstein Bull Calves
for sale. Good individuals, nice color and the best of breeding. Russell & White, R. 6, Independence, Kan.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES
31-32ds pure, 7 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Bonds accepted.
Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin

O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan., and if you hurry you can get in with your consignment. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. The first day, May 11, there will be sold 150 high grades and the two days following, May 12-13, there will be sold 120 head of purebreds.—Advertisement.

Last Call From Kansas' Herefords Here.
This is the last call for the big spring bargain sale in Herefords that will be held in the sale pavilion at Blue Rapids, Kan., April 6 and 7. This is the Northern Kansas Hereford breeders' sale and was advertised in the last two issues of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. It is pretty late to get the catalog now but you can get it as soon as you get to the sale. There are 75 females and 60 bulls in this big sale and if you want to buy a bull don't overlook this opportunity. It is no secret, that this is slated for a bargain sale. Everything is being sold without being fixed up for a sale and just as it came off the farms of the consignors who are well known breeders and members of this big Hereford association. Go to the sale and you will be pleased that you did if you want Herefords. Guy Steele is the association's popular and efficient secretary and sales manager. He will take good care of you if you are a purchaser in his sale.—Advertisement.

B. & L. Shorthorns April 22.
Barrett & Land, Overbrook, Kan., Osage county, will hold their second annual spring sale of Shorthorns at the farm one mile east of that place on the Old Santa Fe trail, Thursday, April 22. The sale of 60 head is a draft from 200 head and a real working herd of Shorthorns it is. The 50 head will consist of 25 cows, half of them with calves at foot and some of them bred back and the rest to calve soon. There will be five splendid two-year-old heifers bred and 20 heifers from 10 to 16 months old and sold open with the exception of one or two of the older ones. These open heifers are mostly by Hector, a former herd bull by Prince, Valentin, 4th. Most of the calves at foot are by Sultan Seal, a splendid herd bull in use in the herd sired by Beaver Creek Sultan. Cows and heifers recently bred were bred to a splendid bull, Silver Dale by Master of the Dales. This offering of Shorthorns is one that you will appreciate. It has been well grown and cared for and while it will not be fat it will not be an offering of little, undersized cattle but rather one of nice big useful cattle that you will want to buy. Write for the catalog and mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

State Hereford Breeders' Sale at Alma.
The annual spring sale of the Kansas Hereford Breeders' association in the association sale pavilion, Alma, Kan., Wabaunsee county, Friday and Saturday, April 16-17, is advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. It is going to be a great place for breeders, beginners and farmers. There will be 160 bulls in this big bull sale and 60 females. It is not a hit or miss offering gathered up without regard to what the demand is but is an offering that contains something for everybody and is really a great opportunity for farmers wanting herd bulls and for range men looking for a car load or more of good range bulls. There will be cows with calves at foot and bred back and open and bred heifers. The sale management has made every effort to present an offering that will contain cattle that fill the wants of all who attend. C. B. Henderson, Alma, has the sale in charge and is one of the oldest and most extensive breeders of Herefords in that section and is extending a general invitation to all lovers of the white face to attend this big two-days' sale. Write for the catalog right now and you will receive it by return mail. Address C. B. Henderson, Alma, Kan. Mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Holstein Sale, Topeka, April 22.
The Kansas breeders' Holstein-Friesian sale at Topeka, Thursday, April 22, will prove to be one of the important Holstein sales of the season so far as Kansas is concerned. The sale will be managed by Ben Schneider of Nortonville, who is well and favorably known as a breeder of quality Holsteins. The other consignors are A. B. Willcox & Son, Topeka; Louis Koenig, Solomon; Smith & Hughes, Topeka; Ben Schneider, E. R. Violet, Fall River; J. S. White & Son, Topeka, and the Saint Marys college, Saint Marys, with possibly another consignor or two. This sale is made because several of the principal consignors are compelled to reduce their herds because of the need of help. A large per cent of the cattle that go in this sale are under federal government health control and everything will be sold with a retest privilege that will be liberal and a safeguard for the purchaser. There will be around 50 cows sold that are now in milk and that will freshen during the early summer. There will be a string of young heifers and just a few young bulls. It is a great offering and under the management of a Holstein breeder and authority that is recognized everywhere where Ben Schneider is known. The catalogs are ready to mail and Mr. Schneider wants me to say that he will not send out catalogs except where they are requested. So write him today for one and mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Look up the advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER
J. A. Reed & Sons, Route 2, Lyons, Kan., are offering a choice yearling registered Holstein bull. He is a large smooth youngster, a grandson of King Segis Pontiac and out of a heavy milking De Kol bred cow. This bull is priced to sell.—Advertisement.

Outstanding Poland China Offering.
On April 8, Ross & Vincent will sell a select offering of big type Poland China hogs at Sterling, Kan. Look up the advertisement in this issue describing the sale offering. The Ross & Vincent herd is noted for a combination of size, quality, prolificacy and true Poland China type. This is one sale the farmer or breeder should not miss if he is interested in the big black.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB
Shallenbarger & Andrews Shorthorns.
The sale of Shallenbarger & Andrews to be held at Cambridge, April 15 and 16, will be one of the greatest offerings that will be held this year. In buying from these two herds breeders are buying on a foundation that it has taken Shallenbarger & Andrews a quarter of a century to perfect both in individuality and pedigree. Breeders looking for young animals both in heifers and in young herd bulls will not be disap-

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

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P.M. GROSS
Auctioneer
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Kansas City, Mo.

W.B. Carpenter Real Estate Auctioneer
President of largest auction school in world. Special four weeks term opens soon. Auctioneers are making big money everywhere. Write today for 67-page annual. It's free. Address
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JOHN D. SNYDER HUTCHINSON, KANSAS
Experienced auctioneer. Pedigreed livestock and big sales of all kinds.

FRED L. PERDUE, DENVER, COLO. REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER
OFFICE: 320 DENHAM BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan. Specializing in purebred sales. Secure your date early. Address as above.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.
For Sale a Few High Grade Guernsey Heifers
from 8 mos. to two year olds. Three cows in milk all rebred. One yearling bull and one bull calf 8 weeks old. For description and photos write—
DR. E. G. L. HARBOUR, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE.
The Pride-Prize-Profit-Breed

JERSEYS
If you never owned Jerseys—you've never received "paid in full" value for your feed bills. Jerseys are the most economical cows ever bred. They feed for their udder—not beef and bone.
They produce the richest quality of milk, a butter fat average of 5.37%. They thrive in the cold Northwest or hot Texas. Jerseys are truly the investment breed because they are the most adaptable and most economical.
Ask breeders for pedigrees and prices and let us send you some interesting facts about the money-making Jersey.
The American Jersey Cattle Club
322-1 West 23rd Street
New York, N. Y.

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Meritson of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 64 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet.
M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

FOR SALE!
Choice Jersey bull calf, four months old, bred for production.
R. O. MCKEE, MARYSVILLE, KANSAS
REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALVES, sired by Oakland's Sultan 2nd, \$50.
PERCY LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.
CAMPBELL'S AYRSHIRES
Young Ayrshires, both sex, bulls ready for service, heifers bred or open. Finlayston and Armour strains.
ROBERT P. CAMPBELL, ATTICA, KAN.

For Sale Registered Ayrshire Bull
2 yrs. old. Registered cow 6 yrs. old, heifer calf by her side. Registered heifer 2 yrs. old, bred, and two heifers 6 mos. old. For description and photos write
DR. E. G. L. HARBOUR, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
HOLSTEIN CALVES
Extra choice, high-grade, beautifully marked calves, either sex. Write us for prices.
W. C. KENYON & SONS,
Holstein Stock Farms, Box 33, Elgin, Ill.

Registered Holstein Bulls
1 yearling, \$135; 1 calf, 4 months, \$60. Both are grandsons of King Pieter 60771 that has sired 42 A. R. O. cows.
W. H. WILLIAMSON, RAYMOND, KANSAS
FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES
Heifers and bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write.
Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

pointed in attending and buying in these sales. These young heifers and bulls are sired by two of the most pronounced herd bulls of the Shorthorn breed. Do not fail to attend these sales if you are interested in the best of Shorthorn cattle.—Advertisement.

Shorthorns at Lincoln, Neb., April 14.

S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb., will sell 45 select Shorthorns at the state fair grounds, Lincoln, Neb., April 14. The offering consists of eight open heifers, ten cows with calves at foot, 18 cows and heifers well along in calf and 10 bulls. The Nelsons have spent many years perfecting this offering. With a choice stock as would prove a added only such stock as would prove a benefit to the herd. In this offering will be found a great deal of quality backed by the best pedigrees that can be found. A rare best pedigree is offered thru the sale of the opportunity Imp. Lovely's Knight. Many of the herd bull, Imp. Lovely's Knight. Many of the calves and young stock in the sale are sired by this bull and part of the bred females are in calf to his service. The remainder of the females are bred to Villager's Model. Look up the advertisement in this issue and get your catalog.—Advertisement.

BY O. WAYNE DEVINE

Carroll County Angus Sale.

The Carroll County Angus Breeders' association have announced April 21 for their annual breeders sale at Carrollton, Mo. Fifty-five head of carefully selected cattle have been selected for this sale. Carroll county, Mo., is the home of the Angus cattle—several herds are known as far back as 1880. The cattle selected for this sale are a high class lot consisting of 40 cows and heifers, several of the cows will have calves at foot and bred again. All the heifers will be bred. They represent some of the most fashionable breeding and this offering promises to be one of the best lot of cattle consigned to any sale this season. The 15 head of young bulls have been carefully selected. They are real herd bull material. Any farmer or breeder wishing some new blood in their herd should write for catalog at once and arrange to attend this sale. Please see ad in this issue.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn Cattle Sale.

W. Preston Donald of Clio, Iowa, has announced May 29 for the date of his annual Shorthorn cattle sale. On this date 50 head of real high class all Scotch cows and heifers will be cataloged and offered to the public. The entire offering will be bred to the great show bull Cumberland Choice. This bull was on the show circuit last year and was well up in the money at every state fair shown. He is sired by Hopeful Cumberland out of a Gipsy Maid dam. He is not only a show bull but one of the best breeding bulls in Iowa and the offering of cows and heifers bred to him promises to be among the best to be sold in any Shorthorn sale this spring. The catalogs are now in print. They are nicely illustrated and give a complete history of the Donald herd and forms. They should be interesting to all lovers of Shorthorn cattle. Please send for one today and watch for sale advertising in later issues of this paper.—Advertisement.

Livestock Board Named

The new livestock board which will issue rules and regulations governing the handling of stock at the stockyards and packing houses of the state, has been organized by the appointment of J. O. Evans, a farmer and stockman of Asherville, and Harry Darby, a Kansas City, Kan., manufacturer. These appointments have been made by Governor Allen after carefully considering for the past two months qualifications of the score or more candidates for these places. J. H. Mercer, state livestock sanitary commissioner, is the third member of the board, according to the provisions of the law, which was passed by the legislature in its recent special session. The rules and regulations of this board are subject to review by the newly created court of industrial relations, and if complaints are made by any of the persons concerned, the regulations do not become operative until passed upon by this board and an order issued.

Guernsey Cattle Desired

Inquiries frequently come to the Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press from prospective buyers of registered breeding animals. For the most part, we are able to refer such inquirers to reliable advertisers. Occasionally, however, we receive inquiries for registered Guernseys when no Guernsey cattle are being advertised in our columns. It may be that some of our readers who own Guernseys are overlooking more opportunities than they realize and making the mistake which many breeders have made, of advertising away from home and to their natural competitors rather than to their natural customers.

To Control Hog Cholera

Dr. B. F. Luckey of the Missouri state board of agriculture gives four short rules which he says will control hog cholera, if observed. "First, the owner must watch his hogs closely; second, if any signs of disease appear among them he should call a competent veterinarian promptly; third, if cholera is found, the disease and exposed herds should be vaccinated forthwith; fourth, burn all hogs that die of any disease whatsoever.

Holsteins Are Making the West a Dairy Country And Cashing Farm Feeds for the Highest Dollar

Sunflower Herd Holsteins

The better class of females headed by a great sire. Stock for sale at all times. Write your wants and I will send particulars. F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Harry Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

In our herd are 13 cows with an average of 23.77 pounds butter in seven days. Bull calves from dams with records from 22 to 28 pounds. Health of herd under federal control.

Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kansas

Six Holstein bulls, 6 months old to yearlings; 1 from 25-pound, 1 from 21-pound cow; 1 from 17-pound 2 year old. Priced to sell. Duroc gilts priced right.

Chas. V. Sass, 409 Minn. Av., Kansas City, Ks.

10 registered cows and heifers, also 20 grade cows and heifers. 10 registered bulls, three months to three years old. Registered cows \$175 per head up. Grade bred heifers \$125 up. Bull calves \$100 and up.

Windmoor Farm Holsteins

For sale—Bull calves sired by 30-lb. son of Johanna McKinley Segis and out of good dams; \$50 and up. For particulars write CHAS. C. WILSON, MANAGER, EDNA, KANSAS.

The Last 30-lb. Bull is Sold

but we have a beautiful, white, 11-mo.-old SON of KING OF THE PONTIACS, a 31-lb. son of the KING OF THE PONTIACS, out of a 20-lb. (2 yr.) junior daughter of another 31-lb. son of KING OF THE PONTIACS. Axtell & Hershey, Newton, Kan.

P. W. Enns & Son, Newton, Kan.

As we will keep purebreds only in future our high grade cows and 3 heifers will sell to first applicant. Dams of these grades made from 13,000 to 16,000 pounds milk.

R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

For sale—10 cows with A. R. O. records. Five bulls 10 mo. old, five two-year-old heifers and five yearlings.

SPRING BARGAINS

Young A. R. O. cows, some fresh milking 50 to 85 lbs. One from 44-lb. bull Johanna McKinley Segis (dam Johanna De Kol Van Beers). Herd t. b. free for 4 years. Cows good condition, mostly white, very typy. Write Victor F. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kansas

an experienced auctioneer, specializing in Holstein sales, and breeder of registered cattle.

J. A. Jamison & Sons, R. D. 2 Leavenworth, Kan.

Southside Holstein Farm. Herd sire: King Korndyke Askrumer Ormsby 31.11 lb., 7 day record. Has full sister with 39.67 lb. Few of his calves for sale.

W. E. Zoll & Son, R. D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.

Two very well marked registered bulls for sale. Ready for light service. Priced right.

C. A. Trefl, Bonner Springs, Kan.

I offer for sale my 30 pound herd bull, King Peter 18. He is nearly white, five years old and sold fully guaranteed. Write at once.

Dr. L. E. Shay, Atchison, Kansas

For Sale: Registered Holstein yearling heifers and 2 royally bred bulls from A. R. O. dams, and old enough for service.

Advertisers in this Department are Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas.

WALTER SMITH, Pres.
Topeka, Kan.

HARRY MOLLHAGEN,
Vice-Pres.
Bushton, Kan.

MARK ABILDGAARD
Sec'y-Treas.
Mulvane, Kan.

W. H. MOTT, Sales Mgr.
Herington, Kan.

SAND SPRINGS FARM

Specialize in long time test—persistence means profit. Several young males from record cows. No grades. Herd sire Prince Ormsby Pontiac Mercedes from 32-lb. daughter of Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes. E. S. ENGLE & SON, ABILENE, KAN.

Geo. L. Allgire, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Farm near town. Individual production rather than numbers. Something to offer later on.

J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kansas

Cows and heifers all sold. Only one bull left. He from heavy producing ancestry.

Dr. W. E. Bentley, Manhattan, Ks.

For Sale—3 heavy grade springers; 1 young heavy milker, fresh, registered.

Ross' Holsteins

Bull calves by Hamilton Prilly 5th whose dam made a record of 36.49 lbs. butter in 7 days, 106.6 lbs. in 30 days. Pictures sent on application. S. E. ROSS, R. 4, IOLA, KANSAS

Bull Calf Ready for Service

out of 30-lb. sire Colantha 4th, Johanna breeding; dam 26.61 butter record. Quick sale, \$200. FITZGERALD, PETERSON & WEDDLE, Jamestown, Kansas

Geo. Lenhart, Abilene, Kansas

All bulls of serviceable age sold. A few calves sired by a grandson of King Segis and a few cows for sale.

PERSISTENCY IN PRODUCTION

The dam of Vaderkamp Segis Pontiac, our herd sire, is the youngest cow in the world to have five records to average over 34 lbs. Young bulls, show individuality, by this sire and from A. R. O. dams for sale. COLLINS FARM CO., SABETHA, KAN.

A. S. Neale, Mahattan, Kan.

Holsteins of quality. Write your needs as I can supply them if they call for purebreds.

C. A. Branch, Marion, Kansas

Clear Creek Holsteins—Females all sold for the present. Still have some real bargains in young bull calves from heavy producing A. R. O. cows. Buy your sire young. You can raise him as cheaply as we.

Braeburn Holsteins

Bulls and bull calves. One sire has a world-record dam and sire's dam; the other averages 648-82.63 for dam and sire's dam. H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Ave., TOPEKA, KAN.

We Have a Number of Holstein

Cows and heifers for sale; purebred and registered; all ages. Serviceable bulls all sold. Lilac Dairy Farm, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Shunga Valley Holsteins

SPECIAL—An 11-month-old grandson of the famous 37-lb. century sire King Segis Pontiac. An extra fine individual nearly white and ready for light service. IRA ROMIG & SONS, TOPEKA, KAN.

THE CEDARLAWN HOLSTEIN FARM

Bull calves for sale sired by King Segis Pontiac Repeater 210981 and from good A. R. O. dams. Prices reasonable. T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

Albechar Holstein Farm

For Sale: A few good purebred heifers, mostly bred to our great herd sire, King Korndyke Daisy Sadie Vale. Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kansas

Mott Bros. & Branch, Herington, Kan.

No females for sale. Choice 10-month bull by Duke Johanna Beets out of one of our best cows; straight top, nicely marked wonderful individual; first \$150 buys him. He must please you or money returned.

SOME GOOD BULL CALVES NOW

Will make attractive prices if taken while young. P. O., Erie, Kan. Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

BULLS

We have some splendid bulls for sale at very reasonable prices; from a few weeks to 1 year old; dams' records from 16 lbs. (2-yr.-old) to over 30 lbs. Write us just what you need in bulls. Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

Appleman Bros., Mulvane, Ks.

Young cows due to freshen soon all sold. Still have 2 or 3 young bulls old enough for service out of A. R. cows and 30-pound bull.

B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kan.

Coming 2-year-old heifer, heavy in calf to King Pontiac Beuchler; 5-month-old heifer calf, double cross of the Pontiacs breeding.

Al. Howard, Mulvane, Ks.

Bulls ready for service this fall. Write for descriptions and prices.

Wilkie & Swinchart, Derby, Kan.

Bull calf, evenly marked, out of the great show bull Johanna Bonheur Champion 2nd. Price \$100 F. O. B.

Bull Calves by Our Herd Sire

Dam has 28.65-784—in 7 days; has 1000 lb. sister, one 34, one 30 and 11 above 20. A few services for sale to approved cows. We have all A. R. O. Cows. GOODIN STOCK FARM, C. L. GOODIN, PROPRIETOR, DERBY, KANSAS.

Sir Aaggie Korndyke Mead

heads my herd. His nearest 5 dams av. nearly 1100 lbs. butter. Herd under federal supervision. Chas. P. High, Derby, Kan.

Two Choice A.R.O. Heifers for Sale

due to freshen in two or three weeks. Also richly bred proven sire. FLOWERCREST FARM, MULVANE, KAN.



Selling Purebred Holstein Cattle is Profitable

Do you realize that purebred Holstein calves bring a very liberal price? Every day this breed is becoming more and more known. Breeders are telling the public about the value of the milk. The demand today for purebred Holsteins is greater than the supply. Here is opportunity for you to get rich. Hundreds of calves every year are sold from \$100 to \$200 apiece. With plenty of food and ordinary care these cattle will average from 350 to 500 lbs. of butter per year. Can you see opportunity here? Remember, "Holsteins are the most profitable cattle."

Send for Free Illustrated Booklets.

The Holstein-Friesian Association
292 Hudson Street
Brattleboro, Vermont

Registered Holstein Heifer

By 24 pound son of King Segis Lyons, sire of 32 A. R. O. daughters. Dam by son of May Green 2d Lass with 7 day record of 29.93 pounds butter. Born February 1919. Price \$175. E. E. HEIDT, ROUTE 27, TOPEKA, KAN.

Leavenworth County Holstein Sale Dates Changed

Leavenworth County Holstein breeders who are consignors to the big three days' Holstein sale at Leavenworth have decided to change their dates to

May 11, 12 and 13 in Leavenworth

This change insures a splendid lot of cattle for this sale. The change is made necessary in order to give consignors more time to get their consignments ready and more time for the compiling of the big sale catalog. The sales management will be glad to hear from anyone who would like to consign cattle to this big sale. Requests for catalogs and any other information should be addressed to

W. J. O'BRIEN, SALES MANAGER, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS.

Holstein Sale Announcement On Monday, April 26 at Ottawa, Kansas

I will sell 70 real Holsteins, the principal features of which will be the dispersal of the Geo. B. Dunbar herd, Liberty, Mo., and the semi-dispersal of the Clyde Shade herd, Ottawa, Kan. Those wishing me to mail them the catalog should write me at once. Watch the next issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for the advertising. There will be 70 head of registered cattle in this big sale. Cows that are in milk and others to freshen soon. Two year old and yearling heifers and a few young bulls. Ask me for the catalog right now. Address

W. H. MOTT, SALE DIRECTOR, HERINGTON, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES
either sex, 4 to 6 weeks old, \$30 each; express paid by us. Write for particulars. Spreading Oak Farm, R. 1, Whitewater, Wis.

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN HERD BULL
5 years old, weight 2090. Will sell cheap or trade for young heifers or calves. W. W. EDDY, HAVENSVILLE, KANSAS.



Time to Re-tire?
(Buy Fisk)

THE FISK RUBBER COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

FISK TIRES

TIRE SUNDRIES

CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY "ATTENTION OF

TO CAR OWNERS:

In my former letter I told you something about our Company and its merchandising policy.

I want to tell you now about our product. There are two types of tire as pertaining to construction, Fabric and Cord.

The fabric tire is made of a close woven fabric and the cord tire is made of layers of cords which tend to increase the elasticity of the tire.

The Fisk Cord is the maximum in oversize, has larger buttons size for size and having the standard Fisk Non-Skid design it is superior in its protective qualities. It is an economical tire although its first cost is greater than that of the fabric.

Fisk Cords are made in all sizes from the 30x3½" Clincher for your small car to the 40x8" for your truck. Consult your dealer and tell him that you want a Fisk for your next tire.

Incidentally, we have something useful that you may find handy - some art blotters of convenient size which illustrate our various tires. We shall be glad to send you a set with our compliments on request. For your convenience use the coupon below.

Very truly yours,

E. H. Broadwell
Vice President & Gen'l. Manager

EHB:M

Please send me, without charge, the set of art blotters illustrating golf, polo, hunting, boating and one of your Time to Re-tire boy.

I own a (give name) _____ car.

Signed _____

Address _____
