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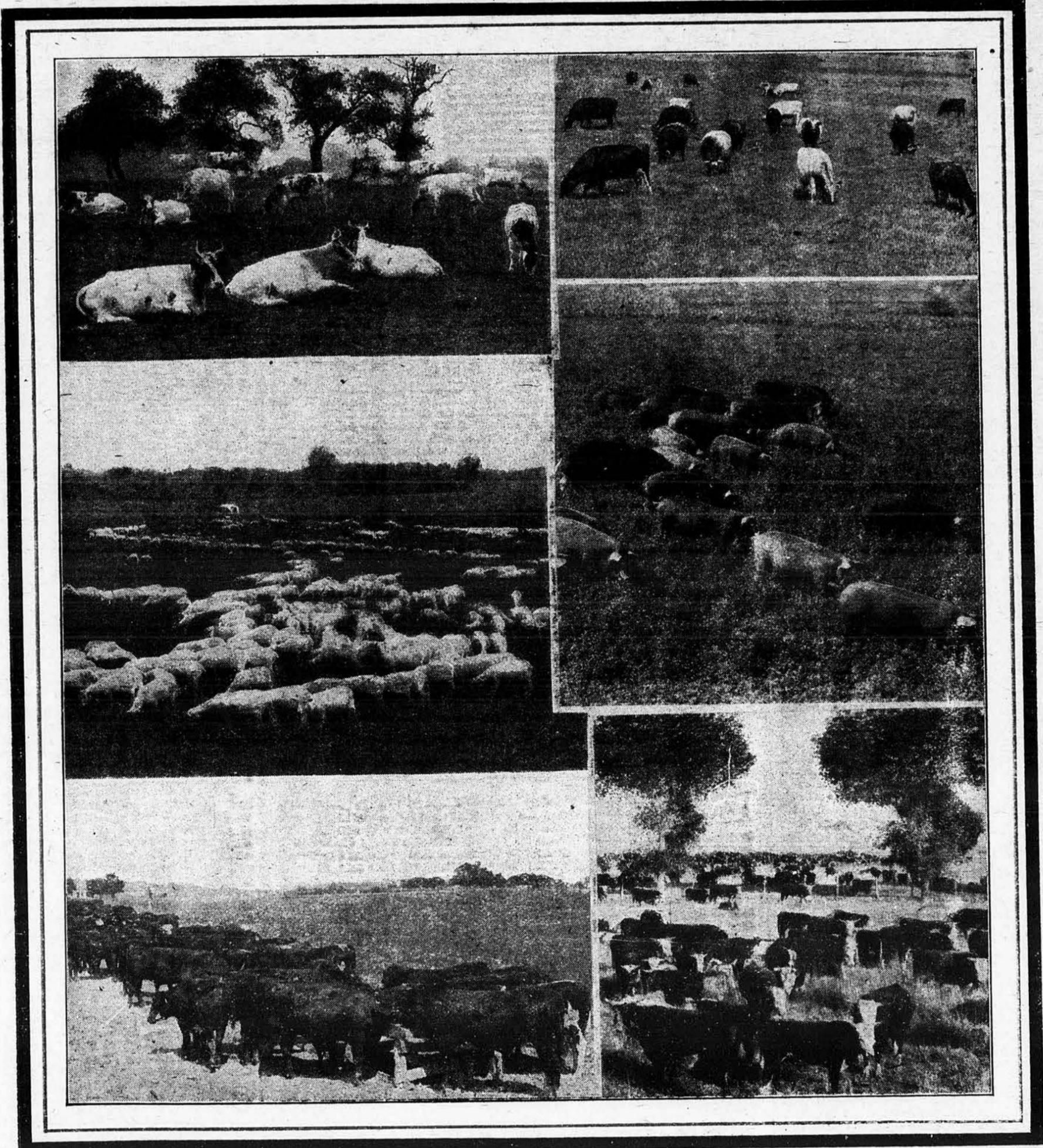
KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 61

March 3, 1923

Number 9



Shall America Help Europe?

As the president of the Dodge City Farmers' Co-operative Exchange, also as a farmer and stockraiser, I am taking this opportunity to write you, not carelessly, but concernedly, that we, the people of whom I am but one, are wondering—What next? All conferences concerning reparations payments have thus far failed.

England plainly states that she, under stated conditions, is ready to forget the debt owed her by France. France, on the other hand, has expended billions in reconstruction work with financial help due her from Germany in the way of reparation payments. But with nothing coming over, she is nervous and suspicious as to Germany's intentions and indeed we may not wonder at her attitude.

We see all of Europe in unrest and hungry and they are all looking to America to speak, to come forward with some plan or suggestion by which this fearful straining, hunger and fear may be brought to an end.

I tell you plainly that the American farmer has, as a true American citizen, met these several years of reconstruction patriotically. The dollar he has had to spend has been sorely contracted in its purchasing values.

We realize and understand full well that the surplus of wheat, meat and cotton must be marketed abroad if hunger in Europe is to be appeased, the end of which will quiet the present unrest from which Europe now is suffering and place a normal dollar in the American farmer's hand for payment of debts long since overdue.

Who, if not America, is in position to suggest a cure? We have discovered that tho we have the gold of the world and have no market for our surplus that Europe remains hungry and the American farmer's note remains in the hands of his banker unpaid.
Dodge City, Kan. F. Bragg.

It Has Something for Everyone

One of the farm papers I like best is Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

My first reason is that it reaches every member of the family. There are stories of interest to the farmer in his operations, individually and in conjunction with his neighbors. There are articles of interest to the women and articles and stories of interest to the children.

Another reason I like this paper is the way it is divided up into sections. There are sections on different phases of farm life. Some of the most important of these are "Farm Organization News," of especial interest to members of farm organizations such as livestock organizations and clubs of various kinds, The Kansas Farmer's Business Section is a division of great importance to all farmers because it gives marketing news—news on the buying and selling of farm products, "Our Kansas Farm Home," and the style page and "Health in the Family" are of major importance to the housewife and mother. Pictures, stories, puzzles catch the attention of the children. This paper has some good cartoons in it. The illustrations also are good.

Another good feature is the advertising. There is a Farmers' Classified Advertising Section. Stock breeders also run advertisements. There is a great deal of advertising of a miscellaneous nature.

In general I think this paper is a very good Kansas farm paper because of its scope of information and because it reaches every member of the family on the farm.

Albert Bridenstine,
Junction City, Kan.

Likes Industrial Court Law

I believe the Kansas Industrial Court law is the best law that has been put in the statute book during the past 40 years. With most of the laws enacted they have to be amended before they are in workable order, but with the Kansas Industrial Court law it appears to be perfect as the law was first enacted and everybody can get justice.

If we had a National Government law similar to the Kansas law, it would prevent massacres and murders and save taxpayers millions of dollars.

A. E. Stover,
Russell Springs, Kan.

Protecting the Potato Yields

Growing Popularity of Seed Treatment Proves Its Efficiency in Every Case

By L. E. MELCHERS

FIVE or six years ago the potato growers in Kansas who dipped their seed before they planted, could easily be counted on the fingers of two hands. Today it is the growing opinion among the best potato growers in the main sections that potato seed treatment is as important in growing the crop as consistent spraying is necessary when the potato bugs are eating the plants.

Twenty years ago the old formaldehyde dip was used considerably to control potato scab. Gradually it lost favor among the growers because they felt that their neighbors who did not dip were getting just as large a yield. During the period 1910 to 1920, two new diseases gradually crept into Kansas, each year a little more serious than the preceding year. These dis-

periments themselves, will show definitely the value of seed treatment.

It is interesting to note what has happened in one or two leading counties where seed treatment has been practiced. About 200 or 300 acres of treated seed was planted in Shawnee county in 1918 and 1919. In 1920, 1,000 acres were treated; in 1921, 2,200 acres and in 1922 according to the records from the various Farm Bureaus, 3,000 acres were planted with an average increase of 40 bushels an acre where treated seed was used. No cultural treatment or methods for increasing the soil fertility will stop the ravages of these diseases. Potato lands are in need of greater fertility and this in turn will greatly increase the yield, but treated seed must be planted if maximum yields are to be obtained.

Results of Potato Seed Treatment Demonstrations

County	Grower	Yield on Treated Plot bu.	Yield on Untreated Plot	Increase Due to Treatment
Wyandotte	Ed Sigham	160	119	41
Wyandotte	B. S. & J. S. Stephens	88	47	41
Wyandotte	Jas. Trant	267	192	75
Wyandotte	Chas. Speaker	172	136	36
Douglas	F. V. Lewis	147	144	44
Douglas	A. J. Farnell	147	81	66
Shawnee	Wm. Stiner	189	140	49
Ford	G. Kelsey	139	95	44
Wyandotte	J. M. Hulpieu	250	243	7
Shawnee	C. Philibert	110	40	70
Pottawatomie	C. V. Cochran	174.4	89.2	85.2
Total	R. N. Spangler	130	90	40
Average		2005.4	1416.2	589.2
		167.1	118	48.8

eases in the last six or eight years have reduced the yields of potatoes in different fields from 2 or 3 per cent up as high as 35 per cent. It is easy to see that this means considerable loss, not only to the individual grower, but to the county and state.

The two diseases which are now recognized as causing serious losses are the Rhizoctonia or black scurf and black-leg. The potato scab is insignificant in comparison to these diseases. All three are brought in on the outside of the seed adhering to the skin. It does not matter where the seed comes from, or how carefully it is grown, these diseases are present and cannot be kept from attacking the seed in the regions where they are grown.

Seed treatment with the corrosive sublimate solution is therefore the only safeguard. It was found that the formaldehyde dip was not effective in controlling black-leg and Rhizoctonia and it is for this reason that many potato growers began to realize that dipping the seed was of no value. Since 1918, the corrosive sublimate treatment has been strongly recommended. Experiment and demonstration plots have been conducted in different parts of the state. Some of the results obtained last year by growers where demonstrations were held and where the growers conducted the ex-

A solution is made by mixing 4 ounces of corrosive sublimate in 30 gallons of water. The powdered form is preferred and should first be mixed with 1 quart of hot water in a glass jar, since this will make it dissolve more rapidly. This should then be added to 30 gallons of water. The solution is a deadly poison and must be kept away from children and animals. It will not injure the hands.

Treated seed is poisonous and should not be fed to stock or eaten. Metal vessels or containers should not be used since corrosive sublimate corrodes metal. Barrels, wooden tubs, or concrete vats may be used. Recent experiments show that potatoes should not be kept in the sacks when treated. The sacks weaken the solution and make the treatment unsatisfactory. It is much better to put the tubers directly in the solution, or in wooden crates or baskets.

Avoid getting dirt into the solution since it likewise weakens it. Where barrels are used, wooden bushel baskets with ropes attached are satisfactory. In this manner 2 bushel baskets full can be treated in a barrel at a time. If a wooden or concrete tank is used, open crates are the most convenient. Many growers have built large treating tanks which treat 26 to 30 bushels at a time. It is extremely important not to use the solution more

than three or four times. The best results are obtained where this is followed. Where it is difficult to get water, corrosive sublimate should be added at the rate of ½ ounce to each 30 gallons after every four batches of seed have been treated. The potato seed should remain in the solution for 1½ hours. While the 30 minute dip has given fair results, it is found that the disease is not completely controlled. If the method of adding a half ounce of corrosive sublimate to the solution is used, an entirely new solution must be made up after such an operation has been carried out four times.

Badly sprouted seed should never be treated. By badly sprouted is meant seed that shows sprouts from ¼ to ½ of an inch or longer. If one or two sprouts at the end of the potato are further along than others, this should not prevent treating. If the sprouts are far advanced all over the seed, the seed treatment should not be practiced. Treated seed should not be stored unless thoroughly dried. It can be cut and planted immediately after treatment. Many of the growers treat, cut and plant the same day. This gives satisfaction. Further information or directions on seed treatment for the control of diseases can be obtained by writing to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan.

Hogging Down Crops

The project that proved the most profitable to me last year was hogging down crops versus harvesting and feeding, starting in the spring with 40 spring pigs. Not having corn when hard to procure at a reasonable price, I decided to feed some buttermilk which I bought at the creamery at 1 cent a gallon. I also fed some tankage. These pigs ran on alfalfa and in a rye field of 7 acres. About June 15 I discontinued the feeding of buttermilk and the pigs thrashed out the rye which was a poor quality due to the fact that it was on alfalfa ground recently broken. Coupled with wet spring, it made a rank growth and failed to fill properly.

On July 20 I put in 40 more pigs weighing 83 pounds. Owing to the fact that these pigs had to be vaccinated which necessitated a light feed, I kept the 80 head another week on the rye which was about gone. On July 28, I turned the 80 head into a cornfield of 25 acres. About 20 bushels an acre would be a high estimate on the yield of this corn. By the time the corn was gone I had sold the hogs which then weighed from 194 to 220 pounds apiece. These hogs ate a ton of tankage which cost me \$65 a ton. In no way that I could figure, could I have taken these crops, harvested them, paid the expense in actual harvesting, besides my own work and had as much money, to say nothing of the fact that most of the manure is on the land and not enough corn wasted to feed a cow.

Burton, Kan. Harry Leclere.

Best Way to Grow Kafir

The most important thing in raising a crop of kafir is the planting of good seed.

Blackhull kafir seems to be the best yielder of any. Pink kafir is somewhat earlier than Blackhull kafir and will mature when planted as late as June 15 in Eastern Kansas, providing the season is at all favorable.

Owing to the presence of large numbers of chinch bugs, it is expected that a much larger acreage will be planted this season than last, especially on the thinner soils. In most cases kafir withstood the dry weather and chinch bugs better than corn last season.

It seems to be advantageous to plant either corn or kafir as soon as the soil is warm and dry enough to insure good germination. Top or surface planting will give the plants an earlier and more thrifty start than listing. The larger the stalks are the better they will withstand the attack of the chinch bugs when they leave the small grain.

As to marketing grain crops one usually finds a good market by selling as soon as the earlier fields are dry enough to head and thresh. Otherwise, one had better stack the headed grain properly and let it stand until the following summer when the market is usually the highest. I know one person who practices the latter method and makes it pay.

F. W. Chamberlain,
Carbondale, Kan.

The War Madness in Europe

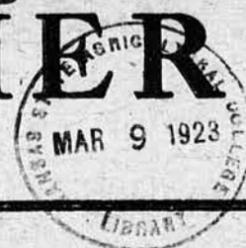
BY GEORGE D. BLACK

MANY persons are wondering whether there is enough good horse sense left in Europe to prevent another war there. It has gotten entirely beyond any question as to what Christianity can do. Diplomats and intriguing politicians and militarists are doing their worst to put humanity again on the rack of war's torture. Has not the world been plundered and ravaged enough? Must humanity be compelled to drink another hell broth that the evil geniuses of the European nations are concocting for them?

In the last war we were told from the house tops of the wonderful things the war was going to do. And no sooner was the armistice signed than all the plotters and schemers of earth got busy to see what they could get out of the agonies that mankind had endured. America expected nothing, asked for nothing, and it has gotten for its sacrifice the name of greedy profiteer and shrewd bargainer. We are asked to feed the starving millions that the war has bequeathed to humanity, and finally we are expected to turn loose in a great outburst of generosity and pay the war debt.

Ask yourself, what good has that war done anybody? It has cursed everything it has touched. Millions lie buried on battle fields, homes are wrecked, the warring nations are in a welter of industrial and economic bitterness and despair, and debts that are simply appalling have been piled up for unborn generations to pay.

Our American farmers have suffered more from this war mania than any other class among us. Many of them will not live long enough to see an end of their burdens and worries by reason of what it has done to them. These farmers ought firmly to resolve that as for them they will use the last ounce of their energy to make war always despicable.



Bull Snake Worth \$15 a Year

It Can Eat All The Pocket Gophers on Six Acres in a Season and Greatly Aid Farmers in War on Rodent Pests Which Infest Fields

By Ray Yarnell

ONE bull snake, 5 feet long, is worth more in a year than five hens that will lay 12 dozen eggs apiece in the same time, to any farmer in the eastern two-thirds of Kansas, particularly in the eastern third. It is conservatively estimated that every 5-foot bull snake is worth \$15 a year to the man on whose farm he lives.

Such a bull snake has the potentiality of eating all the pocket gophers on an acre of alfalfa with average infestation in a month. Bull snakes are active six months in a year. In that time one snake is capable of destroying the pocket gophers on 6 acres.

Pocket gophers on the average, will cause \$2.50 worth of damage to an acre of alfalfa in a year. There is nothing that gives a bull snake more pleasure than to kill and laboriously swallow a pocket gopher. It is a gastronomic event for which he constantly is on the lookout.

Should be Protected

Probably no love for man actuates the bull snake in searching out the pocket gopher and bringing to a sudden end its underground career and its forages against the tender roots and stalks of alfalfa plants. Rather the bull snake has to protect itself against attack by man. Literally thousands of dollars are thrown away in Kansas every year when farmers unthinkingly rap bull snakes over the head with pitchfork handles and clubs or hurl rocks which break their backs.

On every farm there should be a colony of bull snakes. They are not poisonous nor will they attack man. They will not fight back unless in an effort to save their lives. If left alone and free from attack bull snakes will multiply rapidly and will fully justify their existence by their war on pocket gophers, rats and mice. A snake can eat its weight in pocket gophers every six weeks.

For 20 years the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan has been seeking methods of control of pocket gophers and gradually perfecting those methods until today a campaign is 50 per cent efficient.

Experimental work proved that poison bait put in their runways was the best way to control gophers. The poison laboratory of the Kansas State Agricultural College was the first in

the United States to adapt this poison formula, strychnine and oats, to the pocket gopher and it was the first at any agricultural college to manufacture and distribute at cost poison baits to aid farmers in rodent control.

This work is in charge of Frederick L. Hisaw, experiment station mammalogist and bull snake enthusiast. Mr. Hisaw has studied the pocket gopher for many years, learned its habits and discovered its weaknesses. This knowledge has enabled him to determine the most effective means of exterminating the pest.

Success in rodent control has been most marked during the last four years because an extension man has been available during that period to carry the results of study and experiments directly to the farmers and to put on local demonstrations, the results of which farmers actually can see.

For the two year period ending July 1, 1922, the laboratory sold at cost to Kansas farmers, 1,452,920 baits for pocket gophers and prairie dogs. One-half was used in campaigns against pocket gophers, and it was approxi-

mately 50 per cent effective in results.

On this basis 363,230 gophers were killed by poison bait supplied by the college in two years. Ordinarily eight gophers occupy an acre, so the area freed from gopher infestation was 45,406 acres. Damage from gophers is estimated at \$2.50 an acre so the total saving was \$113,512, or \$56,756 a year.

The campaign against prairie dogs has been 75 per cent effective. In two years the laboratory has supplied 726,460 baits. It is estimated that this poison resulted in the killing of 544,845 prairie dogs. An acre supports about 10 dogs so approximately 54,484 acres were freed of the pest. It is estimated that prairie dogs cause damage amounting to \$1 an acre in a year so the saving accomplished by this campaign was \$54,484.

In the biennium the saving from the campaigns against pocket gophers and prairie dogs totaled \$167,997 or \$83,998.50 a year. In reality the saving was much greater because a considerable area freed the first year was kept free the second year so a double saving should be figured in estimating results.

Poison bait, equaling in quantity that sent out by the laboratory, has been distributed by a biological assistant, employed by the state and federal authorities, who is stationed at the college. This specialist has carried on campaigns over the state against both prairie dogs and gophers.

So it is only fair to figure that the saving to Kansas farmers in the last two years as a result of rodent control work at the college has amounted to a third of a million dollars.

War on rodents is systematically conducted. Major operations have been worked out as carefully as were those by the Allied or German general staffs during the World War. Complete eradication of both gophers and prairie dogs is the goal.

Counties Organized for Work

Attacks against pocket gophers are now being pushed in Sedgwick, Marion, Morris, Marshall, Atchison, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Osage, Johnson and Wyandotte counties. These are county-wide campaigns, organized by townships, and every infested field is made a battle ground. In addition local campaigns are in progress in scores of other counties, preliminary skirmishes, as it were, before a general attack. The cost is 30 to 50 cents an acre.

But while the college has discovered very effective methods of controlling prairie dogs and gophers, Mr. Hisaw urges farmers to court the assistance of natural enemies of these rodents in prosecuting their campaigns of eradication.

"Be good to the bull snake," he said, "and he will save you \$15 a year. Kill the sparrowhawk but protect other hawks. They kill prairie dogs and gophers. The barn owl has capacity for a rat a day and will work hard to get a meal. The Screech Owl also is valuable. The striped skunk, erroneously known in Kansas as the civet cat, appreciates a gopher dinner as much as a bull snake and should be coaxed to eat his fill. Baby prairie dogs, tender and tasty, inspire owls to work overtime without extra pay. Every rodent eaten by an enemy saves the farmer the cost of the poison bait required to kill it. So a Foreign Legion consisting of bull snakes, hawks, barn owls, screech owls and skunks should be formed on every farm and permitted to make war on the rodents."



Success of The War on Pocket Gophers and Prairie Dogs in Progress in Kansas is Evidenced by These Scenes From The Front. The Truck Pictured is Loaded With Boxed Poison Bait. In The Lower Right Hand Corner is Shown a Bullsnake Engaged in The Delectable Pursuit of Swallowing a Gopher.

Quits City to Grow Truck

FOUR years ago, after 14 years spent in Dodge City in the real estate business and as county treasurer, Warren Brown left town and became a truck farmer.

He purchased 200 acres of Arkansas River Valley land, all of it capable of being irrigated. His purpose was twofold. First he desired to demonstrate by his own efforts that irrigation with water obtained from shallow wells was practicable and profitable and that truck farming could be made to yield good returns for the time and money invested.

His second purpose was to aid in developing trucking in this district where conditions are favorable and which has marketing advantages over the Rocky Ford region farther west. It was Brown's intention, of course, to develop his 200 acres and sell off what he could not himself operate.

This year Brown will have 60 acres under irrigation. He watered 10 acres last year. He intends to operate from 50 to 60 acres himself, producing mel-

ons, roasting ears, potatoes and vegetables, milking a few cows and raising chickens. This combination, Brown says, virtually cannot be beaten.

In 1921 Brown's watermelons, grown on 3 acres, sold for \$1,200. He received \$200 an acre for his potatoes. That year he milked 20 cows, wholesaled the milk and received checks during the year that totaled \$2,400. Last year he reduced his herd to six cows in order to devote more time to trucking and to the development of his unwatered acreage.

Obtaining water for irrigation is easy. A well, 25 feet deep, can be put down in a day, he says. It will produce 300 gallons of water a minute on the pump. The wells are not costly.

Production of watermelons and cantaloupes is one of Brown's specialties. His soil is black, sandy loam and most of the seedbed preparation can be done with a disk. Brown disks first early in the spring, usually some time in March. In April he cross-disks the field and goes over it the third time in

May. The ground then is harrowed and is ready for melon seed.

Ten to 12 seeds are put in a hill. Two to four of the strongest sprouts are retained, the weaker shoots being pulled up. In this way Brown obtains a stand of maximum quality. Seed is covered with about 2 inches of soil. Planting usually is done from May 1 to May 10.

After the melon plants are up, furrows are run between the rows and the field is given a thoro irrigation. Water is applied three times during the season unless conditions are exceptionally unfavorable.

A row cultivator sometimes is used in the melon field but most of the work is done with the hoe. Brown goes over the field from two to four times, keeping down the weeds which sap moisture from the soil, and hilling up the melon plants.

Melon production requires much hard work and attention to detail but the value of the crop, \$400 an acre on Brown's place in 1921, justifies con-

siderable patience and no little effort.

Production of roasting ears has been one of the big income producers on the Brown truck farm. Three or four plantings are made, beginning about April 1, at intervals of about four weeks. This plan keeps roasting ears coming on regularly thruout the summer. The last crop usually is planted early in June to supply roasting ears for late summer consumption.

Brown has met no difficulty in marketing his crop of corn. Most of it goes to the Dodge City market. Some customers come to the farm to buy.

The truck farm affords an excellent opportunity for handling poultry and Brown is making the most of it. He has a flock of 150 to 200 purebred Barred Rocks and hatches 500 chicks a year. In season all the eggs produced are sold for settings, fall and winter production being retailed at the farm.

Nearly all the pullets raised are retained, altho some are sold for breeding purposes, usually bringing \$1.50 (For Continuation Turn to Page 12)

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

SO MANY complaints come to me from farmer readers that it really pleases me to get a letter once in awhile that has an optimistic tone. One writer tells me of his experience in a Kansas county perhaps 75 miles northwest of Topeka. He says:

"I stopped at an 80-acre farm with whose owner I am quite well acquainted. I visited with him a while and then said: 'Andy, how are you making it?' He started in to tell me, beginning with the chickens. He had sold around \$300 worth. He gave me the exact figures but I do not remember them. Then from five sows he had sold more than \$400 worth of shoters in August and in December had sold another bunch for around \$200. He also had seven cows and sold their seven calves for \$30 a head, making a total cash revenue from these sources of between \$1,000 and \$1,100.

"That does not include what was received for eggs and cream and butter. He has plenty of alfalfa to winter his stock and may have some to sell. He still has the five sows he started with and five of the lighter shoters and two of the older ones that will weigh around 300 pounds which he is going to butcher. His taxes for the year were \$100 but he was not kicking about taxes. His farm is about 4 miles from the county seat in a rough country, all upland and what would be called second class land."

From this letter I gather that Andy has not been favored in any way more than his neighbors. Many of them have more land and better land but for some reason they seem to be having a tough time while Andy is doing very well, not working very hard and not kicking about anything.

Looking to the Future

ONE of our readers, Ben Johnson of Santa Fe, N. M., looking to the future is not discouraged. He sees the business of the country conducted in a scientific, co-operative way so that there will be the greatest efficiency coupled with the least possible cost of production and distribution.

"I am not looking," he says, "for a great deal of suffering and starvation. Production can be doubled or trebled. Better and cheaper homes can be provided and there will be scientific discoveries and development that will make life far more worth living. We are only crawling now. After a time we will be able to walk."

Plenty of Rabbits

ONE of our readers, H. A. Harrison of St. John, does not agree with the game warden that there is likely to be a scarcity of rabbits in the near future and therefore they ought to be protected.

"They may be scarce around the game warden's office," says Mr. Harrison, "but he will not have to go out very far to find plenty of them. It would have been possible to have shipped out several times 6,000 and there would still be plenty for seed as they are excellent breeders and expensive for the farmers to feed."

A Practical Farm Agent

MANY letters come to me from farmers criticising the farm agent idea. They say in a good many cases, that the farm agent is of no benefit to them; that he comes out from college filled up with a lot of theories and thinks that he can teach the farmers how to farm, although he has had no practical experience.

Now I have no doubt that some farm agents are utter failures, not because they do not know anything, for most of the farm agents do know a great deal, but because they lack tact, and while they know a good deal they do not know how to apply it and what is more serious, they do not know how to get along with men.

Shawnee county is fortunate in her farm agent. Frank Blecha has been here for several years. I have no hesitancy in saying that he has been worth to the farmers of this county many times the salary he receives every year.

He is enthusiastic, tactful and practical. He is full of energy and what is more it is practical and intelligent energy. He not only gives the farmers the benefit of his advice but he goes

out with them and demonstrates his knowledge.

When he became agent for this county the average acre yield of potatoes in the county was the smallest in the Kaw Valley; now it is 30 bushels an acre above the average. One prominent potato grower has said that Blecha was worth more than \$5,000 to him, alone in a single year in his demonstration of how to treat the potato blight.

Last year Blecha took an active interest in the orchards of the county. It is a well known fact that the orchards of this county have been neglected until the greater part of them are nearly

The Capper Platform

JUST one kind of law for rich and poor. A square deal for all, special privileges to none.

Substantially lower freight rates immediately.

Justice for all our soldiers of the World War.

Abolish gambling in wheat, cotton, corn, and all farm products.

Reopening of foreign markets to American agriculture's surplus products thru an economic conference.

A constructive national policy for the relief of agriculture.

Laws to prevent price-gouging and profiteering.

The stripping of waste, extravagance, graft, incompetence and all partisan favoritism from the public service.

Honest enforcement of prohibition as a means of making prohibition world-wide, thru proof of its benefits here.

worthless. The farmers in many cases have cut down their orchards because they did not produce any profit. Of course they did not. A neglected orchard never does. However Blecha believes that orchards can be made profitable and he has demonstrated that he is correct.

Here is a concrete case. A certain farmer living near Tecumseh had an orchard badly neglected and run down. Mr. Blecha went personally to this orchard, helped the owner to trim and prune the trees and then helped him to spray the orchard, not once but four times.

The result was that while the fruit from unsprayed and untrimmed orchards was wormy and so inferior that there was no sale for the apples at any price this orchard produced nearly perfect fruit. Nearly every apple was without blemish. As a result there was demand for every bushel at an average price of \$1 a bushel. The orchard, covering perhaps 4 or 5 acres, yielded 1,000 bushels of fine apples and the actual cash expense of caring for the trees was I think, about \$85. Of course that did not include the value of the labor of the farmer and his wife in gathering the apples. It was by far the most profitable part of the farm and it was the direct result of the work and supervision of Agent Blecha.

Now I may say here that Mr. Blecha does not know that this tribute to his efficiency and valuable work is being written. He never asks for any words of commendation and never has, but he deserves them and I am glad to give them. Any farm agent like Blecha is worth a great deal more than his salary. No doubt there are other farm agents in the state just as efficient as County Agent Blecha, but I do not happen to be familiar with them or their work.

Fighting Corporations

IT IS popular to denounce corporations. It seems to me that ever since I can remember it has been popular to denounce corporations. Still they have grown more and more powerful and so far as I can see they are likely to continue to grow more powerful. Now is it not entirely possible that there has been a good deal of wasted effort in this matter of denouncing cor-

porations? Is not the very fact that they have continued to grow more powerful an evidence that the corporation idea is a useful idea?

Of course there have been a great many corporations organized for purposes of fraud. Suckers have been robbed to the tune of many millions of dollars by the sale to them of worthless stock. Other corporations have been used to take advantage of the public by the organization of monopoly. Watered stocks have been the foundation and also the superstructure of many vast fortunes, but after all the legitimate criticisms have been made that can be made of corporations the fact remains that the corporation idea is the most practical form of co-operation that has ever been devised. I do not understand why wage workers and producers do not utilize it more than they do.

I firmly believe that the problem of farm production and distribution will finally be solved by the co-operative corporation. Also, as I believe, the workers in the industrial field will finally conclude that the most effective way to control the labor and wage situation is thru the ownership of the plants by the workers, organized in the form of a corporation.

A Reformed Prohibitionist

I HAVE just read your article on the violation of the prohibitory laws," writes S. E. McNair of Manhattan. "I do not exactly agree with all you say and I do not believe all bootleggers would sell poison liquor knowingly, because if they did they would soon have no customers. If they have ordinary sense they know better than to sell poison stuff and lose their trade. I think most of the poison liquor sold nowadays is the result of ignorance in using the vessels and stills in manufacturing. Acid in the mash, and the oxygen acting on the tin, set up a chemical action that forms a poison. I am now a reformed prohibitionist, having voted for the law here in Kansas 40 odd years ago under the impression that a sensible, just law would be enacted which would do away with adulterated liquor and dirty saloons, but with provision that persons might still get pure liquor for medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes. I was mistaken; the quality was worse than before but it was a great benefit to Kansas City, Mo. It was the passing of hard times for the drug stores. It made more business for the lawyers, bootleggers and blind pigs.

"But they have remodeled the law until now we have a law that makes an honest man a criminal; it would put Jesus Christ in jail if enforced. If a man has a silo and alcohol accumulates in it he has it in his possession and therefore is a criminal by statute but is not morally a criminal. If Jesus Christ should come the second time, as some expect, and make wine as the Scriptures say he did at the marriage feast at Cana, they would have him in jail in fifteen minutes and give him 30 days in jail and a fine of \$100 if they enforced the law.

"I maintain that reasonable and just laws can be more successfully enforced than unreasonable and unjust laws can be enforced. A man has a God-given right to make beer and wine for his sick wife if he thinks it will benefit her, so long as he doesn't interfere with the rights of any one else and when the law makes him a criminal for that act it is sumptuary, meddling, inquisitorial and unjust, and not susceptible of enforcement. I think there is much more money spent in trying to enforce this foolish and unjust law than there is spent in trying to enforce the laws against arson or rape or murder. Many of the dry agents are sneaking, dishonorable, four flushers, double crossers and totally unreliable.

"If they will stoop to double cross a friend, they will also double cross the Government and make money on the side, and get their drinks by standing in with moonshiners and bootleggers. I am only acquainted with two of them and one of these told me he would take me to a place where he got his drinks and that I could get whisky there for \$18 a gallon. The other one was seen drunk at a place where whisky was made, so a friend of mine who was there told me. I read in the Topeka Capital where four or five agents in Texas were fired for that kind of duplicity."

Mr. McNair says that he voted for the original prohibitory law, (I presume he means the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution) hoping that a sensible, just law would be enacted which would do away with adulterated liquor and dirty saloons but with the provision that people might still get pure liquor for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes, but he was mistaken and the quality was worse than before, and that bootleggers, blind pigs and Kansas City liquor dealers flourished.

The Constitutional amendment provided for obtaining liquor for the very purposes mentioned by Mr. McNair and the first and second and third prohibitory laws enacted by the Kansas legislature also provided for obtaining liquors for these purposes, but as Mr. McNair himself says, these laws were flagrantly violated. By whom? By the liquor dealers themselves. What then becomes of his theory that what he calls reasonable laws can be more easily enforced than what he calls unreasonable laws?

The fact is that Kansas tried the "reasonable" law theory for more than 30 years and liquor dealers everywhere violated it at every possible opportunity. The radical prohibitionists were not responsible for the "bone-dry law." It was passed because liquor dealers persistently disobeyed every other law for the regulation of the traffic.

Men will of course differ about what are "God-given rights" but my observation has been that the man who weeps because he is deprived of the "God-given right to make wine and beer for his sick wife" is a good deal more likely to desire the stuff himself than he is concerned about his sick wife.

It is quite probable that some of the law enforcement officers are dishonest, "four flushers," "double crossers," and "unreliable." It would be surprising if that were not true, but if Mr. McNair will report the names of these disreputable officers to Captain George Wark, enforcement officer for the state of Kansas with reasonable proof of the truth of the charges, they will not be in the service long. Furthermore I can assure him that his information will be kept confidential so far as Captain Wark is concerned. Cap-

tain Wark is a man against whom no charges of corruption have ever been made. He has a splendid record as a soldier and as an official.

In conclusion I may say that the reason we have prohibitory laws of any kind is because the liquor business has always been an outlaw. It has defied every reasonable regulation. It has been the ally of crime and the protector of criminals. It has been a chief source of poverty, a hindrance to prosperity, a foe of order and decency. It scorns virtue and aids and abets vice. It corrupts youth, clothes women in rags, and curses coming generations with a heritage of disease and crime. It is as idle to compromise with it as to try palliative measures with a fire which is consuming your buildings or to try to check a pestilence by passing resolutions.

Farmers' Service Corner

READERS of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze are invited to ask questions on legal problems or on any other matter on which they desire information. This service is free. The tremendous demand for this service makes it impossible for us to print all of the answers, but every inquiry will be answered by mail.

Kansas Bonus for Soldiers

1—When do the Kansas soldiers receive their bonus money? 2—How are they going to pay it, in monthly payments or all at once? 3—What must a soldier do to get it? E. F. C.

1—The manner of payment of this money has not yet been determined by the legislature. This answers of course questions 2 and 3 so far as they can be answered.

Mail Box is Not a Fixture

A bought a farm from B who removed the mail box that was on the farm when A bought it. Can he be made to return the mail box? J. R. H.

I am of the opinion this mail box was not a part of the realty and therefore the former owner of the farm had a right to remove it.

Limit on Rental Contract

A has an 80-acre farm which he rents to B for two years for \$150 a year cash rent, payable in

two payments. He mortgaged his place to C and C foreclosed and the place was sold, C buying the place.

Is the contract between A and B still good for two years? The place was sold January 3, 1922. As I understand it, A has 18 months in which to redeem the place. A's year expires July 1 next. Can B go ahead and farm the place under the contract he now holds? And can C come in for any of the rent? B has wheat sowed on the place E. S. S.

If the contract between A and B was in writing it is good. A verbal contract for the rent of land is only good for one year. If B's two years extend beyond wheat sowing time next fall he has a right to sow wheat unless he is specifically forbidden to do so by the owner of the land, C. When A's right of redemption expires he has of course no further right to any of the emoluments from the land and the rental after that time should be paid to C.

Attending School in Adjoining District

A owns land in District No. 1 but lives in District No. 2. Can he send his children to District No. 1 without paying tuition? R. K. F.

If it is more convenient for him to send them to District No. 1 he is permitted under our law governing this question to do so.

The law reads as follows: "Children of any property owner owning land in an adjoining district other than in towns and incorporated cities may have the privilege of attending school in such adjoining district without extra expense and tuition, when such school is more convenient by reason of distance from the school of the district in which they live."

No Pension for Parents

I have been told there is a pension provided for parents of more than seven children. I have 10 children—six girls and four boys—all under 16 years old. Mrs. J. W. L.

There is no such pension law.

Positions in Forest Service

I have read of girls getting work with the forest patrol. Is there any chance to get employment of this kind and where? R. M. B.

Write to the United States Forest Service, Washington, D. C. Also write to Charles H. Shinn, Forest Examiner, North Fork, Calif.

A Long Step Towards World Peace

SIX thousand millions of interest and 4,500 millions of principal will be approximately what Great Britain will pay us in settling her war debt. It means about \$4 a year for 62 years from every man, woman and child in Great Britain.

It took this country 40 years to wipe out its Civil War debt, notwithstanding our abundant natural resources and great area.

Great Britain will pay 4½ per cent interest on accrued and unpaid interest up to December 15, 1922. After that, 3 per cent interest on the principal and accrued interest, in semi-annual installments for the first 10 years. Then 3½ per cent interest until the final payment. The average will be nearly 4 per cent interest for the 62-year period.

This is higher interest than our Government is paying on its refunded Liberty bonds. In time of peace this Government never has paid more than 3 per cent on its bonds. In the words of the American War Debt Commission it would not be just to demand over a long period, the high rate of interest naturally maintained during the war.

Our own debt will be refunded from time to time and at lower rates of interest, unless the world suffers a financial collapse. Prior to the war the credit of the United States was close to a 2 per cent basis, and normally it will rate much better than the 4½ per cent.

War Debt to Be Refunded

Great Britain will pay off the 4,600 million dollars of principal in annual installments on a fixed schedule, subject to the right to make these payments in three-year periods, if that becomes advisable. These annual installments will regularly increase from a 23 million-dollar first payment to the 175-million-dollar final payment, if payment runs the full 62 years. For the first 5 years one-half the interest may be deferred and added to the principal.

It seems to me the traditional wisdom and magnanimity of the American people again are shown in the terms proposed by this Government for its settlement with Great Britain. These terms are neither harsh nor too complaisant. And Great Britain, on its part, demonstrates true British courage and true British integrity in promptly accepting them. The British people at this moment are carrying a burden of taxes which makes our tax burdens seem trivial. But as the great financial nation of Europe, they now are ready to take upon themselves this added obligation as in honor bound, to maintain England's word and credit in good repute before the world.

More than one-third or about 35 per cent of the entire foreign debt owed to this Government, will be wiped out by this settlement, which serves notice on other debtor nations that they are expected to follow Great Britain's example and come to a similar agreement with the United States.

I believe it no exaggeration to say that by ratifying the terms arranged between the Ameri-

can commission and the British government we shall not only greatly strengthen the American policy of international arbitration, but will take a long step forward toward stabilizing Europe and toward re-establishing world peace on a true basis of amity and good will instead of on the old treacherous medieval policy of intrigue and force. The terms stand also for the binding effect of contracts between nations.

It is worth much to the United States to have the British funding operation out of the way. It is worth all that is called for by such a reduction of the interest charge. The inter-allied debt has stood in the way of a settlement of the German reparations issue. So that if a large part, between a third and a half, of this debt is funded by agreement between the United States and England, the reparations issue will be clarified by that much.

To have refused to make any concession in interest would have been to prolong the issue and arouse friction and ill-feeling between the two countries that stand for all that is worthwhile in world leadership. It is probably all Great Britain can pay, besides being just to the United States. In effect, this settlement will be a potent and a persuasive example to the other debtor nations to compose their own disagreements, to cease fighting among themselves and go to work. By this time they must fully comprehend that we are not going to lend them any more money, nor obligate ourselves in any way to send another American army to Europe for any purpose whatsoever. These two things, it seems to me, are absolutely essential to further progress and understanding.

The principal and interest owed to the United States by Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium is concisely shown by this table:

Great Britain	
Principal	\$4,166,318,358.44
Interest	509,173,742.89
Total	\$4,675,492,101.33
France	
Principal	\$3,358,104,083.20
Interest	358,410,444.27
Total	\$3,716,514,527.47
Italy	
Principal	\$1,648,034,050.90
Interest	202,279,732.07
Total	\$1,850,313,782.97
Belgium	
Principal	\$ 377,564,298.77
Interest	42,699,698.78
Total	\$ 420,263,997.55

The total due from all four of these nations amounts to \$9,550,020,791.31 for the principal, and \$1,112,563,618.01 for the interest, thus making the total due from the four principal nations mentioned just \$10,662,584,409.32.

The amount due from other nations exclusive of the four principal debtor nations on principal is \$600,330,514.18. The interest due from them is

\$66,316,307.87 which added to the principal makes the total indebtedness of the smaller debtor nations, \$666,696,822.05.

The percentage of total indebtedness owed to the United States by Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium is 94.1 per cent. The proportion of indebtedness owed to the United States by all other nations is 5.9 per cent.

France owes this country 3,250 million dollars, and owes nearly as much more to Great Britain, but pleads absolute poverty while lending 400 million francs to Poland for military purposes. If these debtor nations would content themselves with more modest military establishments they could pay off the war debts they owe us as readily as will the United Kingdom. But nothing short of an economic conference probably can stop this tremendous waste of militarism and put Europe again on its feet.

America's Duty at Present

I have supported this debt-paying legislation wholeheartedly. It opens the way to end the military and economic impasse in Central Europe, to restore Europe's broken-down purchasing power; and thru that restoration to readjust our own demoralized economic situation in the only way it can be readjusted without, who knows what, other long years of effort and tremendous losses. It was only thru our military intervention that Europe was able to end the most destructive war in history. It will only be thru our friendly intervention and our pacific economic counsel that Europe will ever be able to clear up that war's wreckage and reach an understanding essential to this group of nations and countries.

I believe it to be as urgently necessary for us to help Europe achieve this new start, as it was for us to save her from destruction in 1918.

The Arms Limitation Conference proved that the nations can get together here in Washington and agree on major economic questions.

Europe normally is the market for 90 per cent of the world's agricultural products. Europe normally absorbs 15 per cent of our wheat crop, approximately one-half our cotton, and great quantities of our pork, beef, dairy and tobacco products. Europe in normal times takes a vast amount of our manufactured goods. But Europe's consumption of our products has dwindled to almost one-half and is still dwindling. That is our economic problem.

Certainly, we should do as a nation what any far-sighted creditor would do—assist the debtor to again get upon his feet, that he may be made whole, and once more pay his debts and buy our goods. That is but practical Christianity, and practical Christianity is but another name for good business, peace on earth, and good will toward men. Why put it off?

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

News of the World in Pictures

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Miss Alyce McCormick of Omaha, Neb., Selected From a Field of 10,000 Competitors As the Most Beautiful Girl in Her Section to Act as Representative of the Middle West in the National Beauty Contest in the Spring Fashion Show, New York



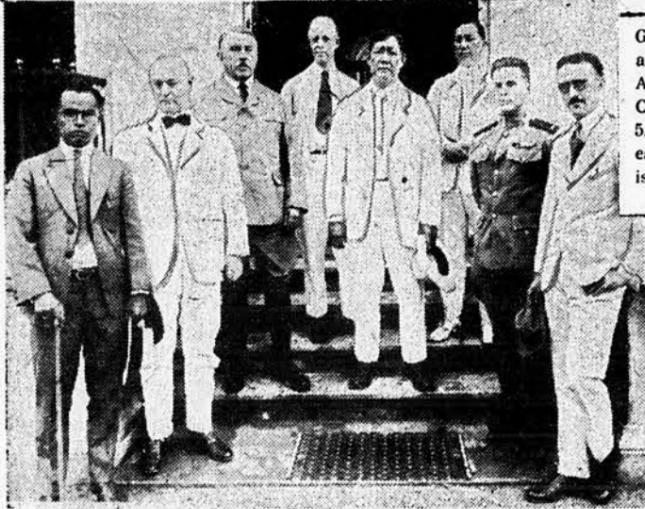
Trio of American Congress Women; Left to Right, Mrs. Winifred Mason Huck of Illinois Who Succeeded Her Late Father; Mrs. May Ella Nolan of California, Who Succeeds Her Husband; and Miss Alice Robertson of Oklahoma



Major General Adelbert Cronkheite, U. S. A., 80th Division Commander in the A. E. F., Whose Enforced Retirement From the Army Lieutenant Colonel Jennings C. Wise Asks Congress to Investigate



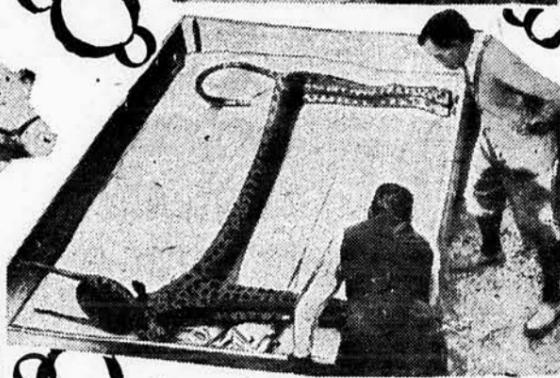
B. F. Ford of Seneca, Kan., Who Won the Trophy Awarded the Champion Judge of Livestock in the Kansas State Farmers' Livestock Judging Contest Held at the Kansas State Agricultural College



Governor General Leonard Wood and Trustees of the Philippine Anti-Leprosy Society Visit the Cullion Leper Colony Where 5,000 Patients Having This Disease are Isolated; General Wood is Third Person From the Left



Joseph Isaksen of Springfield, Minn., With His Grade Hereford Yearling Steer Which Won the Grand Championship Over All Breeds in Competition With 210 Entries at Junior Livestock Show at St. Paul in That State



Treasures From the Tomb of Tutenkhamen; Top Photo Shows Embalmed Food Prepared for Dead King; at the Bottom is the Royal Couch



A Wonderful View of Kilimanjaro, Extinct Volcano in the Tanganyika Region in Africa; the Crater is 2,000 Feet Deep and at the Bottom is a Veritable Garden of Eden in Which 75,000 Forest Animals Now Live



Frank Lundin of New London, Ia., World's Champion Horse Shoe Pitcher, Training at St. Petersburg, Fla., Where He Defended His Title Against 40 of the Nation's Best Barnyard Golfers in the 5th Annual Tournament



The Davis-Douglas Torpedo Plane, the Very Latest Development in Naval Aircraft; Recently it Flew From Washington, D. C., to Key West, Fla., a Distance of 1,200 Miles, to Join the Bombing Plane Squadron There



Miss Winifred C. Blair of St. John, N. B., Who in the Winter Carnival in Montreal Was Chosen to Act As Miss Canada in the Carnival Queen Contest; at the Right is Miss Muriel Harper Who Was Chosen to Represent Winnipeg in the Carnival and Won Second Place



All That is Left of the Home of M. A. Corrigan, Chief Solicitor of the Irish Free State, After it Was Wrecked With Explosives by Order of the Irish Republicans

Nerve, Hens and Hard Work

That Combination, in Seven Years, Paid for a Farm, Changed O. A. Zickefoose Renter, into an Owner and Established Him in a Profitable Business

By Harlo V. Mellquist

HAVING borrowed \$500 with which to make first payment on 80 acres northeast of Rossville, O. A. Zickefoose, for many years a tenant farmer in the Kaw Valley, persuaded a building and loan association to advance the remainder of the purchase price and take a mortgage as security.

Zickefoose had some livestock, a few implements and a whole lot of determination, else he would not have been able to borrow the \$500 or get an opportunity to make a start for himself.

Reduces Indebtedness Steadily

It was seven years ago that he decided to become a farm owner. Today he owns the farm free of debt, has invested nearly \$2,000 in improvements and has built up a business that last year netted him \$2,160 above expenses, not counting his labor. The farm and improvements are valued at more than \$5,000.

With the job of paying for his farm pressing, Zickefoose began milking cows. He also rented adjoining land, around 100 acres, and grew grain. Only 35 acres on his farm could be cultivated but he got that into production. He worked hard and soon began to reduce his indebtedness.

Poultry culture was Zickefoose's long suit, his specialty, the business which, he believed, offered the biggest and quickest profits. To obtain an opportunity to develop this business was the motive which caused him to buy the 80 acre farm.

On rented farms since 1901 he had been working with chickens, but never with the chance of being able to expand to where the venture could be operated as a major enterprise. He

had tried various breeds and numerous methods of handling and management. Some had been costly but every experience had been productive of valuable information that today is standing him in good stead.

Once Zickefoose had a fairly good flock. He was studying up on poultry and he was advised to cull in order to weed out the low producers. He was told to retain those hens whose legs were yellowest as they were considered the best layers. Knowledge of culling was not so extensive then as it is today. He saved his yellow-legged hens with the result that he succeeded in building up a flock that so far as laying was concerned would have been a success as a section gang. The hen whose legs are yellowest and whose plumage is in best condition, is the poorest layer, because she gives

more attention to her personal appearance than to her production.

That experience convinced Zickefoose that trapnesting is the only sure method of developing a high producing flock and so, when he began building up his present flock, he got foundation stock whose quality not only was apparent in the birds but was vouched for by trapnest records of their ancestors.

Seven years ago the flock consisted of 100 White Leghorn hens of the Tom Barron strain. By 1919 the flock contained 264 hens and was increased to 300 in 1920 and 1921. Last year 450 hens and pullets were carried.

Mrs. Zickefoose has kept books in which every expense and all income are recorded in detail, hence the performance of the flock can be closely checked at any time. In 1920, 38,552

eggs were sold and the total income was \$1,428, not including increase in the flock. The income next year was \$4 less.

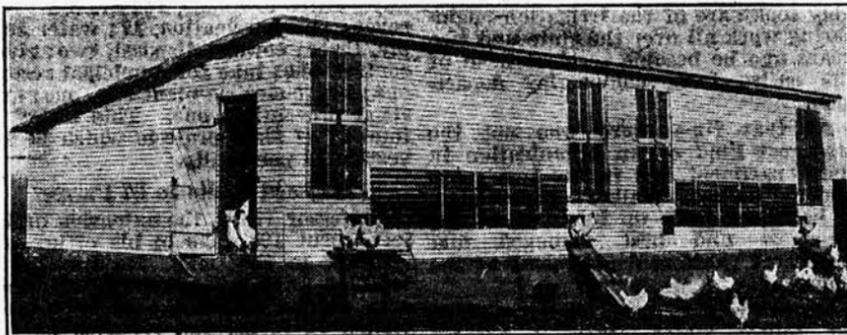
In 1922 sales of hatching and market eggs brought \$1,645; eggs for home use, \$100 and the value of pullets raised and retained in the flock was put at \$1,000, making a total income of \$2,745. Expenses were \$585, including \$365 for feed bought, \$150 for grain produced on the farm and \$70 for cockerels purchased. The net income for the year, not deducting pay for labor, was \$2,160 or an average production of \$4.80 a year for every one of the 450 hens. Eggs sold during the year totaled 70,219, nearly twice as many as in the previous year, altho only 150 additional hens were in the flock.

Hatches 1200 Chicks a Year

Around 1,200 chicks are hatched a year. It is planned to carry 1,000 laying hens and pullets. No baby chicks are sold but a considerable demand for breeding stock is filled.

Equipment to care for this flock consists of three laying houses and two brooders. Laying houses are 10 by 44, 20 by 40 and 16 by 32 feet in size. They are of frame construction, have ventilators front and rear and glassed-in windows in front. A house contains two rooms. Built-in mash hoppers are used.

The brooder houses, one 14 by 32 and the other 14 by 28, are divided into two rooms. In one is the stove, a hard coal burner, and the hover. The second room is used for feeding and exercise when the birds are about 2 weeks old. Laying houses cost around \$225 apiece, not counting labor and the brooder houses, \$125.



This is One of Five Modern Buildings on the Zickefoose Farm Near Rossville Which House a Big Flock of Valuable White Leghorns

Quit Beef to Milk Guernseys

After 25 Years in the Business of Raising and Feeding Herefords W. S. Teague of Allen County Turned to Dairy Animals to Get a Quicker Turnover

By Ray Yarnell

FOR more than 25 years W. S. Teague of Allen county, has been growing beef cattle. He has fed out many steers but in late years has handled a breeding herd and sold the increase as 2-year-olds.

He found the feeding game uncer-

tain and dangerous. Several times he suffered losses. Production of 2-year-olds was not so hazardous. But in the last few years, Mr. Teague says, the chances of making a profit in this business have been shrinking.

Teague quit the beef business last August; that is he pushed it into second or third place among his major operations.

An important reason for this change, he said, was that beef cattle do not net sufficient return to justify production on land so valuable as his farm has become. With as large an investment as he had made, Teague also figured that he must obtain a turnover more often than once in two years on his major operation.

Experiences of the last few years have demonstrated that beef produc-

tion is an uncertain and hazardous business. Teague and his son, George, who are in partnership, saw in dairy cattle opportunity of safeguarding their income from farming and greatly speeding up their turnover. So last summer they bought a herd of dairy animals, mostly grades, and began the production of butterfat.

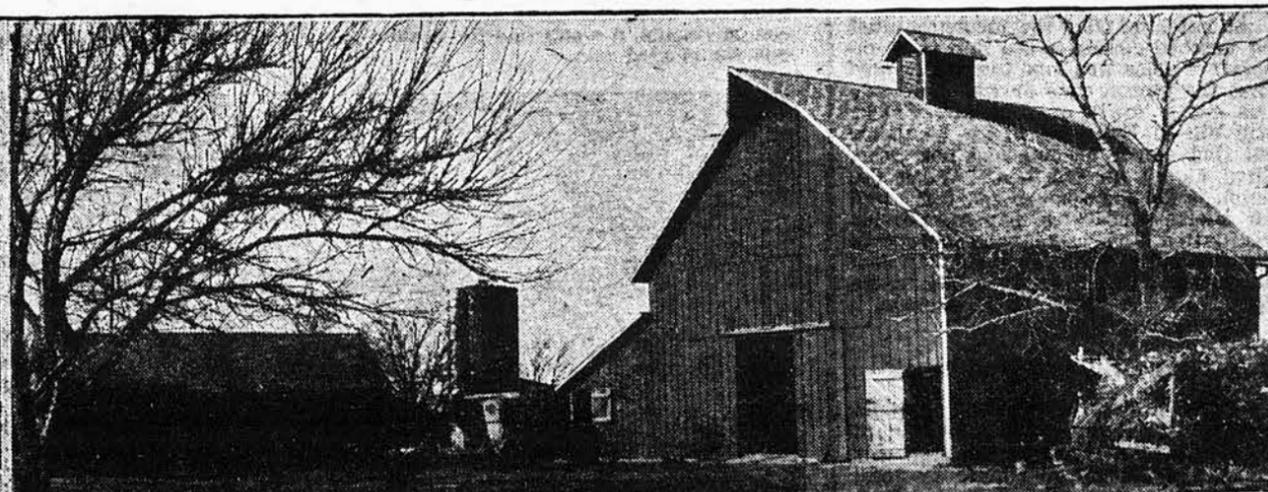
They are milking 20 cows and the income has averaged around \$150 a month, not counting the value of skim-milk which is fed to hogs. The herd contains 30 cows. A purebred Guernsey bull, which is owned by Teague and a neighbor, W. L. McKeever, is used. Eventually the Teagues plan to build up a herd of purebred Guernseys but they will proceed slowly so as to avoid costly mistakes.

Having always been a believer in

the value of good equipment it was not necessary for Teague to make a heavy investment in new buildings when he switched from beef to dairy cattle. He partitioned off one end of his large barn, put in a concrete floor and manure drains, installed stanchions and bought a milking machine.

Money obtained from the sale of his beef cows helped buy dairy type animals that gave much more milk and consumed but little more feed. Because more skimmilk now is available it has been possible to increase the number of hogs on the farm and hogs, today, are profitable.

"I decided to switch to dairying," said Mr. Teague, "when I found out that it was costing me \$1.50 a month to pasture a cow or a steer. I couldn't make anything out of beef cattle on that basis. I also desired to get quicker action on my money, and dairy. (For Continuation Turn to Page 33)



W. S. Teague, Well Known Cattleman of Allen County. His Grandson and His Dog. The Teague Farm Which Has Been Made Very Fertile by the Use of Manure and Rotation, is Unusually Well Equipped to Handle Dairy and Beef Cattle in a Profitable Manner

Exports and Imports in 1922

The United States exported 46 million bushels, or 24 per cent, less wheat during the last six months of 1922 than during the same period of 1921, according to reports of the United States Department of Agriculture.

During this period exports to China and France were more than double those for the same period of 1921, but Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, and the United Kingdom took from 23 per cent to 54 per cent less than they did in 1921, and Japan took less than half as much as in 1921.

Asiatic Turkey supplies most of the dates imported into the United States, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1921 total imports of dates amounted to 49 million pounds, of which 26 million pounds came from Turkey in Asia and over 2 million pounds for Palestine and Syria.

The Nation's lumber shipment in 1922 was about 2,070,000 carloads, and the average haul for each carload 453 miles. According to the best estimate of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, the freight bill on lumber for that year was 275 million dollars. A fraction of this sum, says the Forest Service, wisely invested every year in forest protection and rehabilitation would grow timber where it is needed, reduce the Nation's freight bill, cheapen lumber, and release vast amounts of railroad equipment and labor for unavoidable transport. Coal and iron cannot be grown, but timber can be.

At least two-thirds of the figs imported into the United States come from Greece and Turkey, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1921 total imports of figs amounted to 38,706,000 pounds, of which 74 per cent came from Greece and Turkey.

Every year makes the forest problem of the United States more clear, says William B. Greeley, Chief of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

The problem has two main features. The first feature is the rising cost of timber products, which is due primarily to heavier transportation charges from more and more distant sources of supply. The second feature is the unproductive conditions of immense areas of land which are not adapted to agriculture.

Incubators Better Than Hens

I have discarded the hen as a hatcher. In her stead I operate two 150-egg incubators and a 500-chick size Old Reliable Colony Brooder. After several years' trial I am satisfied with results and never will return to the old method. Two days before placing the eggs in the incubators, I get them from their quarters, place them in a convenient room, level, fill the water pipes with hot soft water, fill and light the lamps. See that all parts are clean.

If incubators were not thoroly disinfected after their last using, that must be done by washing with warm water in which is dissolved 1 teaspoon of carbolic acid for each gallon used. Wipe dry with clean soft cloth. Now watch the thermometer and the thermostat. The eggs may be placed in the incubator after the regulator has been working perfectly for 24 hours. Operate the machine according to directions that come with it. On the third day, I begin turning the eggs, once a day; on the 7th day I test out the infertile ones and turn twice a day until the 18th day.

At hatching time the incubator must be watched closely to see that the temperature does not run too high; also that the piped eggs or wet chicks do not get a draft of cool air. Chicks will die in the shell in an incubator but they never are mashed nor eaten alive as by an old hen. When the hatch is done, I remove egg trays and all shells, line with papers, provide ventilation and leave baby chicks in nursery until 48-72 hours old. My best hatch was 276 chicks from 304 fertile eggs.

Mrs. H. D. Duston.
Washington, Kan.

African Millet in Hodgeman

African millet, a variety of sorghum used as a feed crop, is being introduced into Hodgeman county. The seed was brought to Hodgeman county by John J. Stramel who moved from Ellis county. G. W. Sutton last year raised a considerable seed crop of it.

Walker Works for Kansas

Farm Engineering Department at K. S. A. C. Makes Rapid Development Under Him

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

THE Kansas State Agricultural College is composed of many departments, most of which are rather well known thruout the state and all of which are doing splendid work, but there is one department which is silently and efficiently lending aid to students and to farm folks all over Kansas every day and which is a potent factor in making Kansas farms more productive and better places to live. This unsung and unheralded department of the college is known as the farm engineering department and is included in the engineering division.

Two Important Divisions

It in itself is composed of two divisions, the resident division and the extension division. The entire department is under the direct supervision of Prof. H. B. Walker, a man whom a great many Kansans will remember as the former irrigation engineer from the extension service at the college. For 11 years Professor Walker very ably took care of the irrigation engineering work all over the state and two years ago he became resident head of the entire farm engineering department.

At that time there was not the strongest kind of an organization in the department, but in the two years under Professor Walker's supervision, it has been built up into one of the strongest and best managed and smoothest working departments at the college.

There probably is no department at the college which covers a greater range of service than does the farm engineering department. It deals with the problems of field machinery as well as machinery of all kinds used on the farm. It deals with the tremendous subject of power farming and tractors, with farm buildings, drainage, irrigation, soil erosion control, home conveniences and home equipment, plumbing and sanitation and all other phases of engineering as they are applied to the farm or the home.

How the Work is Handled

The resident teaching force at the college deals with these subjects thru the students while the extension force of the department under the supervision of Mark Havenhill and Walter G. Ward take the information out into the state and by means of demonstrations and personal assistance bring their services to thousands of Kansas farm folks every year.

The resident teaching staff of the department is composed of Professor Walker as head of the department and Professors Sellers, Sanders, Flagg, Lynch, Driftmier, Almen, Strom, and Grant. These men devote their entire time to teaching or experiment station work while Professor Ward devotes practically all of his time to the extension work in farm buildings and Professor Havenhill takes care of the extension work in drainage, irrigation, terracing, and other engineering work.

During 1922, Professor Havenhill spent 163 days in his office and 106 days in the field. He traveled 9,566 miles by rail and 1,892 miles by other conveyance. He held 55 meetings among farmers with a total attendance of 3,136 persons.

He visited 87 farms, answered 740 direct inquiries by letter, sent out 252 blueprints or mimeographed prints of work to be done, mailed out 820 college bulletins on request, and investigated the following projects personally: Ditch drainage, 14; tile drainage, seven; pump irrigation, 17; water supply, three; sewage disposal, two; river control, one; lake for municipal resort, one; hydro-electric plant site, one; and flood prevention, one. This makes a total of 47 field projects which he investigated personally.

Personal Visits to 87 Farms

Professor Ward, the extension architect, spent 195 days in his office and 79 days in the field. He traveled a total of 8,647 miles, held 30 meetings, with a total attendance of 1,001. He visited 71 farms and reported on 109 projects divided as follows: Farmsteads, 24; farm buildings, 57; water supply and sewage disposal, 20; and community buildings, eight. He answered 1,275 direct inquiries by letter and distributed 2,478 blueprints. The county agents of the state report that during 1922 there were 426 farm buildings erected according to plans made up by Professor Ward and that he personally furnished 375 blueprints direct to farmers sending in for them. His work consists chiefly of farmstead planning, furnishing farm building plans, designing water supply systems and sewage disposal plants and community building plans.

The farm engineering department is truly of great service to Kansas farmers. It is most ably and fortunately headed by a man who is not only a splendid teacher and executive, but who is also a man who knows the needs of the folks on the farm. In his 11

years of travel among farmers, Professor Walker has formed a contact with actual field conditions which is going to prove very valuable to him in shaping the affairs of his department in the future. He is able to intelligently outline the work from the extension point of view and then make the resident work co-ordinate to best advantage with the extension work.

Farm engineering work is not new in itself. It is as old as agriculture, but it has only recently been recognized as a separate and distinct field in itself. More and more, farmers are coming to realize the need of a specialist in engineering problems on the farm for there is no place where there is a greater diversity of engineering problems presented than right on the farm, and few persons would think this true without giving the matter some thought.

Nearly all farm improvements fall under the supervision of the agricultural engineer. It is he who has been responsible for all the improvements in machinery as well as the improvements of farm buildings and homes. It is he who has designed the labor saving conveniences which tend to make the farm a better place on which to live as well as a better business venture, and our farm engineering department at Manhattan is worthy of our strongest support for it is silently, but efficiently and certainly working for our good in a manner second to no other department at that institution.

Blackbirds Eat Grain Crops

Blackbirds, which are attracted in immense flocks thru the fall and winter months, cause great damage to crops of sorghum in the Imperial Valley, Calif. Investigations made by the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture reveal an average destruction of about 10 per cent of the crop over an area of 20,000 acres. This loss, with lesser damage in adjoining areas, and expenditures for protecting the grain, totals about \$50,000 annually. Poisons cannot be depended upon for control, it has been found.

The possibility of employing toxic gases has been considered, but their practicability is doubtful. The only method so far found to alleviate the losses is the expensive practice of "bird minding." This is done by patrolling the fields with shot guns during the morning and afternoon feeding periods of the birds, the main effort being to frighten the birds by the noise rather than to kill large numbers of them.

To Test Stresses in Roads

Actual stresses in concrete-road slabs and subgrade conditions beneath are to be investigated in many states by the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. A truck is now being equipped with suitable apparatus, including graphic strain gauges and an autographic deflectometer especially developed for the purpose.

Data to be collected will include soil and moisture condition of the subgrade, design of slab, direction and magnitude of stresses, and deflection of slab under legal limit of loading as well as other loadings.

This investigation is to start early in spring, and some of the Southern states will be visited first. Valuable information should be obtained as to the strength of different types of design.

Bird Banding Association Formed

In connection with the bird-banding work of the United States Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, 1,338 mallards, black ducks, and pintails were trapped and banded in November and December at the Sanganois Club, Browning, Ill., by a member of the bureau. A large number of returns from these birds have already been received. The information furnished by the returns regarding the movements of these migratory birds will be of much value to those interested in bird-banding work.

The Inland Bird Banding Association has been formed in the Central states, and it will co-operate with the Biological Survey in this work. Particular attention will be given by it to a study of the birds that follow the Mississippi Valley flyway.

Thousands of good farmers have found that a purebred sire pays for himself in improving his offspring.

Self-Feeder Drive Over Big

TO ENCOURAGE more Lyon county farmers to use self-feeders for hogs, Cecil L. McFadden, county agent, and a member of the rural engineering department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, recently demonstrated the construction of the feeders in eight communities in the county. Our picture was taken on the farm of Henry Rice, president of the Lyon County Farm Bureau and shows the feeder in process of construction, and neighbors attending the demonstration who assisted with the work. Three to four hours were required to build each feeder.

In the four days devoted to this work 10 feeders were constructed. They are 8 feet long, have a capacity of a little more than 50 bushels. This is a convenient size for the average farm. The feeder has three compartments, a small one for tankage, another for shorts, and a large one for shelled corn.



Leather Making is Fine Art

Hides Must be Properly Prepared to Insure Very Satisfactory Work in Tanning

BY W. C. KALASH

THE making of good leather is no simple or inexpensive operation. It requires the knowledge and use of a number of processes, of highly specialized training and skill, and of intricate and costly equipment. But good leather is available to the average farmer at a cost considerably below what others must pay. Custom tanning now makes it possible for him to send in his raw hides and get back every pound of leather his hides will produce, at a cost by the pound at least half what the retail leather dealer would charge.

But to make good leather, any tanner must have good hides to work with. Good leather cannot be made from inferior hides, no matter how expert the tanner.

Skin Animal Promptly

First of all, the animal should be skinned as soon as possible. Every particle of flesh should be removed, after which the hide should be spread out to dry, flesh side up, with a heavy layer of salt thrown on. Too much salt cannot spoil a hide. As soon as the hides are well cured, they should be soaked and washed thoroly in order to bring them as far as possible into the original pliable condition. This process is just as necessary as any other in the elaborate manufacture of leather. As soon as the hides are pliable, they are split into sides, the ears, snouts, dew-claws and all tag ends being removed in preparation for the dehairing process. The hair is removed by soaking the hides for five or six days in a solution of sodium and calcium sulfide, which is much quicker than the old time tedious labor of scraping with a sharp knife. When the hides have remained in this solution the proper length of time, they are put on a machine which removes every hair without injuring the texture, a process in itself which is both economical and scientific.

After the hides are dehaired, they are put thru the fleshing process. Despite the care exercised in skinning and the subsequent handling, the hides still contain some meat, fat and soft material.

The hides are now ready for the tanning liquors but, before being soaked in the liquors, every particle of lime must be removed. This work is done by washing the hides in a chemical solution which will neutralize all of the lime. This work must be done most carefully for lime and tannic acid are enemies which will destroy the texture of the best hide.

Ready for Tanning

Hides that have gone thru all of these processes are now in a plump, rubbery condition with all of their pores open and ready for the tanning liquor. The tanning materials are made from the bark and wood of trees—oak bark ranking first in importance and hemlock bark second. The tan bark is peeled at the lumber camps and cut into strips about 4 feet long, after which it is cured and piled for

shipment to the tanneries. The tanneries grind the bark into a fine powder and mix it with water, after which it is boiled like coffee. The hides are then immersed in a weak solution of the liquor. This first solution must be precisely right, or the pores of the hides will close and previous processes will be wasted. After this first immersion, the liquor is fed to the hides slowly in the earlier stages of tanning, and gradually becomes stronger until the hides are tanned. This final tanning requires from 40 to 90 days, especially for harness leather. The time required depends on tanning materials used.

After the hides have been thoroly tanned, they are shaved on the flesh side to remove any possible particle of flesh or other tissue which may have escaped the earlier stages. They are then washed, wrung and hung out to dry, after which they are ready for lubrication.

Lubrication is one of the most important of all the processes thru which the hide goes, especially if the hides are to be made into strong, durable harness. Improper lubrication means weak, cracky and short-lived leather. This lubrication is done in a large, wheel machine. The hides are milled with the lubricants for about an hour, after which they are allowed to cool before being put into a machine called a "rolling jack" which takes out every rough place. The hides are then put on a perfectly flat table to be "set." This setting makes the hides level so that they can be cut into all sorts of pieces and parts. The leather is now hung up for about 10 days for a thoro drying, after which it is ready for what is known as "buffing."

Buffing Process Important

Buffing cuts off a sheaf of leather about one-half the thickness of note paper so that the leather will take a permanent finish which will not come off when wet, or from the perspiration of horses under harness. After this is done, the leather is trimmed and ready for shipment to the various factories where it is made into beautiful, thick, strong harness which, with proper care, will last for many years.

Good harness leather, at retail stores, costs from 60 cents to \$1 a pound depending on quality, and the section of country where sold. It is small wonder then, considering the need for this article and the high price asked, that thousands of farmers are sending their hides to custom tanners to be made into leather.

The man who consistently follows a well established livestock system on his farm is more prosperous than the man who tries to be in when conditions look good and out when they look bad.

Commercial fruit growers for some time have realized that pruning and spraying are paying practices. If the practice pays them it will also pay the owner of the small home orchard.

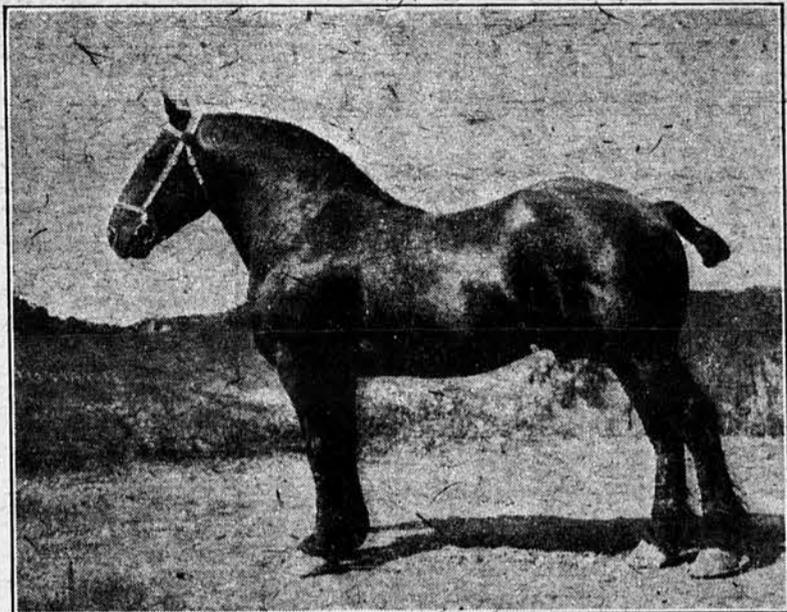
Opinions of American Statesmen on the Need of Education

THE good education of youth has been esteemed by wise men in all ages as the surest foundation of the happiness both of private families and of commonwealths—Benjamin Franklin.

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.—George Washington.

Wise and judicious modes of education, patronized and supported by communities, will draw together the sons of the rich and the poor, among whom it makes no distinction; it will cultivate the natural genius, elevate the soul, excite laudable emulation to excel in knowledge, piety, and benevolence; and, finally, it will reward its patrons and benefactors by shedding its benign influence on the public mind.—John Adams.

A system of general instruction which shall reach every description of our citizens from the richest to the poorest, as it was the earliest, so will it be the latest of all the public concerns in which I shall permit myself to take an interest.—Thomas Jefferson.



FROM A KODAK NEGATIVE

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The Adventures of the Hoovers

Buddy, to be Sure, is Getting to be a Big Boy Now—But Not Big Enough, However, to "Kid" Father with Any Degree of Safety



The Lone Hand—A Comedy of Business

By Henry Payson Dowst

(Copyright by Frank A. Munsey Under the Title "Father Was Right")

DESIRE went and sat by the side of his desk, laying her notebook on the slide. About her swirled a faint but characteristic perfume, dainty and subtle. She dropped her eyes and contemplated with outward calm the pointed toe of a very neat, highheeled, patent-leather shoe. The old man, from behind his pile of papers, scowled at the top of her head, with its sun-kissed strands of brown, silky hair.

"Messrs. Beaman & Wilkins," he began, and Desire's pencil moved agilely across the page, "463 South Waterside Parkway, Denver—but you know the address; what's the use of my telling you? Dear Sirs, I regret to say that the Bosworth Press would not care to figure on the job you submit, for several reasons. First, it is not the grade of work we desire, as all our people are high-class and would not understand how to handle cheap printing. Again, the distance to Denver is so great that the transportation would be practically prohibitive, and I do not think it would pay you to consider us. Some time when you are in the market for a strictly high-grade job, we should be pleased to hear from you. Yours truly—"

In a Fierce Temper

Desire thought the letter was neither courteous nor businesslike; but it was like most of the others Bosworth dictated that morning. He was in a fierce temper, and she knew what had caused it.

Around noon, when she placed the typed letters on her employer's desk, he was out at lunch. She put on her hat and went out to do an errand.

When she returned, Milly Griggs, who sat at the next desk, said:

"Lord, Miss Brown, the old gent has been hollering for you. I guess you didn't do to suit him. Better beat it in and know the worst."

Desire knocked softly on Bosworth's door.

"Come!" he exploded.

"Did you wish to dictate some more?" she asked.

"I want to know why the devil you didn't transcribe these letters like I gave them to you, young lady. Who told you I didn't know what I wanted to say?"

"I didn't change them materially," said Desire. "Mr. Curdy liked me to make necessary changes in his diction, at my own discretion. If you'd rather I didn't—"

"Where's the rest of the letters?"

"They're all there, Mr. Bosworth."

"But I gave you enough to take you all day. I gave you enough for two girls—ordinary girls, I mean."

"The letters are all there," insisted Desire. "Do you want me to rewrite them and follow my notes exactly?"

"We'll see. Let's get at the bottom of the thing. Follow your notes as I

read one, and then explain, if you can, why you took liberties with it."

He proceeded to read the reworded letter to Beaman & Wilkins:

"We are writing for further information concerning the job of booklets on which you have asked us to figure, and enclosing samples of work done by us, for comparison. We prefer to figure on the high-grade work, as it is the kind our people are accustomed to do; and we think you would be better satisfied with a handsomer job, even at considerably greater expense. It would hardly pay you to buy the cheaper booklet so far East, owing to the cost of transportation; but if you wish us to submit dummy and estimate on something much finer, we believe you would feel that the cost of delivery would be justified. If you wish the less expensive work, probably some printer nearer home would serve you to greater advantage than ourselves."

The old man looked up.

"Words, words, words!" he said.

"Did you wish to offend Beaman & Wilkins? I supposed they would appreciate a courteous reply, even if it amounted to turning them down."

"Well," admitted Bosworth, "it don't do any harm to be polite, I suppose; but I ain't crazy about being shown how to do business by every one on the place. I don't feel very good, and when

I'm cross, I dictate short, abrupt letters. Maybe I ought to make an effort to be diplomatic, or put off writing until I'm in a better humor. I'll sign these; they're better 'n mine. I won't give you any more to-day."

No Harm in Politeness

Desire stood and looked at the old man, and felt a deep sympathy for him. There were those tired lines around his eyes—and he was fighting stubbornly a lone fight. Even his son seemed to have taken sides against him. She turned and went toward the door.

"Say, young woman!" said the old man, "come back here a minute. I want to talk to you."

Desire obeyed, trembling inwardly; and well she might.

"Curdy's turned you over to me, knowing I don't like you. I never did like pretty women around an office. They think more about powderin' their noses than their work. Besides—" He paused for a moment. "I've got what the young fellows call a hunch" he went on. Desire was interested. "Curdy didn't send you to do my work without some object. He wouldn't put himself to that inconvenience for an old fossil like me, unless he was afraid of me. He raised your pay, too. I asked the cashier."

Desire nodded.

"Now, either you can tell me, or I'll tell you, what Curdy sent you to do my work for—satisfying himself with an ordinary stenographer, and giving me the smartest one in the house."

"He sent me," said Desire, "to keep an eye on you and report to him anything you did that he might find of advantage to know."

"Right, the very first time! Well, so much for that. I set out at first to bounce you right out; and then I thought no, maybe I'd better wait and see. Now, young woman, we understand each other. I know just how far to trust you and where to stop."

"You mean you'll be careful not to tell me anything you don't want Mr. Curdy to know?"

"Sure; you're safe, so long as I'm on my guard. Your work is good, you're smart. I got the best steno in the house, and no harm in that. Mr. Curdy's done me a good turn—two good turns. The second is, he's tipped his hand to me, tho he doesn't know it. I've been trying to get the thin end of a wedge into this situation, and now I've got it. I suppose you'll go right back to Curdy and tell him all about this little talk."

Miss Brown Resigns

"Mr. Bosworth, twice to-day I have been taken for a traitor. Mr. Curdy assumed it because I allowed him to think I consented to the arrangement; and you assume it because I have been frank enough to tell you why Mr. Curdy sent me to you. Now it must be very plain to you that no self-respecting girl is going to stand being insulted twice in one day in the same office. I didn't slap Mr. Curdy's face, because I thought I'd see how far he'd go, and I might help the Bosworth Press by keeping my temper and staying here, instead of flying off the handle and leaving. I have very little interest in your quarrel with Mr. Curdy and the other directors, and, frankly, I don't see that there is any obligation on my part to stay and be abused by both sides; so, if you please, Mr. Bosworth, I will look for a place somewhere else after this week."

"Shucks, young woman!" cried the old man irritably. "Don't try to talk in riddles. You don't tell the truth when you say you don't care which side wins. You can't fool me, even if I am an old fossil. I'm as smart as some of these young upstarts who are running this business. I know what side you want to see come out on top, and that's the side my pig-headed chump of a son is on. That's why you let Curdy send you here to keep tab on me; and I called the turn. You couldn't help being on their side, because you've been brought up here by Curdy, and you're crazy about Phil. So that's the dope on your situation in a nutshell. Lord, I wish it wasn't so, because, damn it, Miss Brown, I do like a smart woman, even if she is good-looking. If I'd had you three years ago, I'd have made something of you."

"If you press one of those buttons on your desk, Mr. Bosworth, would your son come here?"

"I don't know; he's so blamed obstinate, he may resent having me call him here without an engraved invitation: 'Mr. Hiram Bosworth requests the honor of Mr. Phillip Bosworth's company at a reception in honor of Miss Faith-Hope-and-Charity Brown'—or whatever your name is."

The Young Man Arrived

Presently Phil entered. He was plainly annoyed or resentful.

"I'm sorry to encroach on your valuable time, Mr. Bosworth," said his father with fine sarcasm; "but I was requested to send for you by this young lady—Lord knows what for; I don't."

The irascible Hiram jabbed viciously at one of the battery of buttons.

"We'll see," he said, and fell to fumbling among his papers.

Desire sat and did what she could to appear unconcerned—with poor success.

"Phillip," said Desire, turning part way around in her chair, "will you please tell your father, as nearly as you can remember, what I told you the other day, concerning the stand you are taking against him, and with Mr. Curdy?"

"Great Scott, I don't know—let me see. I can't recall the exact words, but it was something to the effect that I was more or less of an ass, and that Curdy was pulling the wool over my eyes—oh, yes, I know! She said I was being kidded."

"Wait!" cried the old man. "Let me understand this thing. You say Miss Brown is against Curdy and the rest of you—"

"Well, you see, she has some sort of unreasoning dislike for Curdy, and I suppose it colors her opinion regarding the rest of us boys who have worked so hard to keep the organization running smooth—"

"Well, if she's got an unreasoning dislike for Curdy, what about her equally unreasoning like for you? Doesn't that cut any figure with her?"

"Unfortunately, dad, Miss Brown's 'like' for me isn't of the unreasoning kind. I wish to goodness it was!"

"You're lucky it isn't," said the old man. "Now, listen; Phil. I'm going to have Miss Brown stay on with the Bosworth Press. Ten minutes ago I was only too glad to accept her resignation. Two hours ago I disliked her more than any woman I ever saw. Now, by glory, I love her like—like a daughter! What are you going to do about it?"

Phil looked worried.

"I'm sorry, dad, I can't change my opinion about the business. You wouldn't want me to go back on my convictions—and you're making it mighty hard for me not to. I think you are wrong, and I think Desire is wrong. This business is all right, and Leach Curdy's management has been good. If you or any one can show me where I'm mistaken, I'll flop over on your side of the fence so quick that it'll make your head swim. I'd like to, anyhow, but honestly I can't! If you've anything genuine against Curdy, that's a different matter."

More Real Information

"You wait a couple of weeks and see," said Hiram glumly. "I've got one ally, anyhow, and I guess with a little help this young lady and the old man will pull this business out of the fire."

"Do you mean to say," suddenly asked Desire, who had turned rather pale and a little breathless from excitement, "that you really do trust me, Mr. Bosworth—and believe in me? Because, if you do—"

"You bet I do!" shouted Hiram. "I apologize for the way I've felt about you—and I need a lot of help. You, Phil, go back to your desk; and when We, Us & Co.—which is the Brown-Bosworth Syndicate—Unlimited—get ready, we'll show you a few things. Mind you come a running!"

"Wait," said Desire. "You ought to be fair with Phil; he's worked very hard, and I'm sure he's trying to do the right thing. Mr. Curdy has had the advantage of years of experience. You trusted Curdy in the past, and Phil has taken him at your valuation. It's easy enough to deceive the unsuspecting. But now, perhaps, I can tell you a few things to help clear matters up—if you'll let me."

"Go ahead and wave the magic wand," said Hiram Bosworth. "Let's see what you've got up your sleeve,"

(Continued on Page 21)

Hugo Falls in Love

WE ARE starting, in the issue of next week, a story you'll like. This is Hugo Falls in Love, by that master writer of mystery stories, Arnold Bennett. It is a story of the glamor and intrigue of modern business; the scene develops in one of the greatest department stores in the world. It is a story of pep and action, of the love of a man for a woman, and is one of the great mystery stories of modern times.

In this account of a struggle on the part of two men, not only for business supremacy but also for the first place in the heart of a woman, Mr. Bennett brings all of his humor to bear. It is a story written for the joy of story-telling, and it has a wallop not usually found in fiction. Remember it starts next week; we hope you will begin at the first, and read every chapter.



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Favors Merchant Marine

It seems to me that our Nation should have enough American ships to get at least our share of the world traffic and under such conditions that it would be a profitable business and until Congress by some action makes it possible for American ships to compete with alien bottoms, America's capital will not invest their money in trying to build a National Merchant Marine, when they know that they will be underbid by the foreign ships on account of higher cost of ship construction in American yards, the higher cost of operation of American ships due to the maintenance of a higher standard of wages.

The value of export commodities by sea from the United States for 100 years beginning with 1821 was according to data obtained from the Department of Commerce and United States Shipping Board \$86,629,076,814 while the imports for the same period amounted to \$62,174,002,566, making the total commerce in foreign trade by sea \$148,803,079,380.

Of this total, American ships carried only 24 per cent, leaving 76 per cent carried by alien bottoms. Considering these figures, would it not seem as if America had been asleep on the question of an American Merchant Marine. At the same time, to be frank, I believe that the Kansas people are opposed to the measure and yet do not know why.

S. A. Sward.
McPherson, Kan.

Quits City to Grow Truck

(Continued from Page 3)

apiece. Cockerels are sold for table use when they weigh from 2½ to 4 pounds.

Brown has averaged 75 cents apiece for 200 birds and has obtained as much as \$1.50 apiece for 150 others. He receives 50 cents apiece for settings and his market eggs always command the highest price on the retail market because of their quality and freshness. The first year Brown grew truck crops he sold most of his production to the retail merchants in Dodge City. The next year, however, he found that such a good demand existed for his truck and poultry products, that he decided to market it himself. He placed some advertisements in the local newspaper and city folks began driving out to his farm, which is only a short distance from town, to make their purchases.

Nearly all his poultry and eggs, melons and vegetables are now sold on the farm. He has established a yard market. Many telephone orders are received, filled and delivered. The bulk of the sweet corn is sold to retailers in town and potatoes are marketed in the same way.

"Four years' experience has convinced me that truck farming not only is a pleasant occupation, but a profitable one," said Mr. Brown. "I enjoy being out of doors and working in the field, altho it is hard, but it is a fine way to keep physically fit. I would far rather be on my farm than in Dodge City selling real estate."

Mr. Brown is a member of the Kiwanis Club of Dodge City and takes an active part in civic affairs. His farm is so close to town that it might be said to be located in the suburbs.

Ships Hogs to Pacific Coast

The nearest market is not always the most favorable nor the best to which a farmer can ship livestock. Grant Potter of Harper county recently shipped nine carloads of hogs to California, one to San Francisco, and the other to Los Angeles. Double deck cars are used and a self-feeder full of corn is put in each. The trip usually requires 10 days. Freight rates are lower proportionately than on short hauls, the average charge being \$200 a car.

Warehouse Bill Amended

Without a roll call the House passed recently the Senate bill amending the Federal Warehouse act so as to include within its provisions all agricultural products; to remove the one-year limitation placed on licenses of warehouse men; to license persons to inspect and sample products within warehouses and to enlarge the scope of offenses which a warehouse man might commit and for which he might be punished. The bill now goes to conference.

Cut in Potato Acreage

Reduction of 10 to 16 Per Cent in Kaw Valley Section is Predicted by Many Growers

BY RAY YARNELL

ACREAGE planted to potatoes in the Kaw Valley this year probably will be reduced from 10 to 16 per cent, perhaps more in some localities, according to information obtained by Kansas State Agricultural college experts with the Potato train conducted by the Union Pacific Railroad Company last week.

In some localities seed treatment to control disease will be increased 100 per cent, growers realizing the importance of treatment to yield. In the lower end of the Kaw Valley, in Wyandotte and Douglas counties, the number of farmers planning to treat seed is much heavier than ever before.

Shawnee county, according to Frank Blecha, county agent, is thoro sold on the value of treatment and he estimates that 95 per cent of the acreage planted this year will get treated seed. Practically every grower around Silver Lake and Rossville, he said, will treat the potatoes before planting.

Because of the reduction in acreage throught the country, due to the heavy losses suffered by many growers last year, the 1923 season appears to be favorable to fair prices for potatoes. It is not believed that an overproduction will develop and if an average or even a good crop is raised the markets should hold fairly firm. Growers in the Kaw Valley, it is said, are optimistic over the outlook.

The Potato train conducted by the Union Pacific is a demonstration on wheels. In one large coach is an excellent exhibit of potatoes, showing high class seed, diseased tubers, charts and bulletins giving valuable information about potato culture, disease control, spraying, packing, seed treatment, seedbed preparation and fertilization of soil. The car is unusually well arranged.

The train started from Kansas City the first of the week and made stops at a number of towns between there and Wamego. Meetings were held during every stop at which members of the Kansas State Agricultural College staff discussed various problems which the potato grower has to meet.

Stops were made at Bonner Springs, Linwood, Lawrence, Perry, Grantville, Silver Lake, Rossville, St. Marys and Wamego.

The train was in charge of R. A.

Smith, supervisor of agriculture for the Union Pacific System and was operated for the benefit of growers in the district.

Among the speakers on the trip were the following: Prof. Albert Dickens, head of the horticultural department; E. A. Stokdyk, extension plant pathologist; R. P. White, assistant plant pathologist; E. E. Kelly, extension entomologist; W. E. Grimes, head of the agricultural economics department; G. A. Dean, professor of entomology, and E. B. Wells, soils specialist.

Attendance was good at all the meetings. It was estimated that upwards of 3,000 persons visited the train during the trip.

The Small Town

For the past few generations the trend of population has been toward the large cities where beat the hearts of industry with cold efficiency and sanitation, but where the human heart grows restless and weary with the pace. During this trend the small town, with its sociability, freedom and quietude has dropped to mediocrity from the standpoint of public attention. In many cases it has been lulled into an ennu because all of the young life has gone to the big city. But the tide shows indications of turning.

It is said that steam made the big cities but that electricity will make the small town and the country. Steam transportation and steam power made the centralizing of industry necessary but electrical transportation and electrical power which can be transmitted hither and yon will make possible the development of manufacturing in the small towns.

With this apparent change in tendency it behooves the small town to advertise its advantages so that it may grow larger. And when industry and life come back to it, the laborer, who he may pound steel all day, can get out to peace and quietude in the evening. He can get in closer communion with nature, which seems to be the fundamental longing of every human heart.

For the farmer the development of the small town will mean a better mar-

ket in which to buy and sell. He will also find the entertainment and educational features of a well-developed community. Then, too, he may find a better place to get labor and when there is a lull in the farming business he can go to town and help industry a little.

The development of the small town will undoubtedly bring a closer relation between industry and agriculture and perhaps a better understanding of one another's problems. So let's speed the day.

Savings That Build Fortunes

Everyone who has made a success financially knows that there are times when, so far as possible, spending must decrease and saving must begin. The farmers of the United States for the last two years have realized that the period for such action is now. Consequently they have been working hard to produce, spending only for necessities, paying their obligations as promptly as possible and thus keeping up the big end of what business has been done in this country.

The oldest of the great national farmers' organizations now comes forward with a proposition that should attract favorable public attention. The National Grange is starting a nationwide campaign to induce the states to practice general economy in expenditure of public funds. Grange leaders declare that since 1915 the costs of federal and state governments have increased 800 per cent in spite of the decrease of almost 1½ billions that the federal government lopped off of its costs since 1921. The war drove us all dippy as far as economy in public expenses is concerned. The tremendous figures used in war financing threw the public mind out of balance as to the real value of a dollar, especially the dollar that has gotten into the channels of public expense.

But those dollars should buy just as much as the dollars in private hands and they will if they are as well handled. Let the Grange go on with its good work. It will be a great accomplishment if the idea of economy can be established in the minds of a fair percentage of the people. We have public debts to pay and public work to do and every voter should be vitally interested in making every public dollar go as far as it will.

We Can Sell More Mutton

Improvement in quality of livestock is undoubtedly one of the most practicable and profitable ways of increasing meat consumption. No branch of the livestock industry offers more promising possibilities for improvement than the production of sheep and lambs. The annual consumption of mutton and lamb in the United States is only about 6 pounds per capita or about 4 per cent of the total consumption of all meat.

The head sheep buyer of one of the larger packers is authority for the statement that the consumption of "native" lambs (which means lambs produced east and south of the Missouri River) could be increased 50 per cent "on quality alone" if the producers of these lambs could be induced to castrate their ram lambs when they are young. This, he states, would eliminate the large number of cull and medium natives we get, as the ram lambs when 2 or 3 months old worry the ewe lambs in the flock, as well as themselves, and prevent the entire flock from fattening.

The same authority states that certain sections of the country market as high as 85 per cent of their lambs undocked and uncastrated. Every one who has observed the large percentage of inferior lambs coming to the large central markets will agree that the income of sheep producers could be greatly increased by the adoption of these modern practices in sheep management.

The profit-making possibilities of the small farm flock have never been fully appreciated in this country.

New Zealand, with nearly twice the area of Illinois, has more than half as many sheep as the entire United States. This indicates the opportunity for developing the industry in this country, by a substantial increase in the number and quality of our farm flocks.

Join the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs.

The Farmer Consults the Seeress



The Agricultural Industry Has Suffered Many Losses and Reverses in the Past But the Future May Remedy That Situation in a Substantial Way

Expensive to Run This Farm

Operator of 320 Acres Out \$8,981 in Five Years, According to Records Kept by Him

BY C. H. BUTLER

THE 200 steers and four cars of hogs that I was feeding when I wrote you last were marketed about May 1 of last year. The cattle made a profit of about \$6 a head and the hogs about \$8 a head, with the corn figured at market price, but, unfortunately, I raised the corn at a loss much greater than the profit on steers and hogs.

I had 280 acres of wheat last year that averaged 17 bushels and sold it for \$1.01 a bushel and 320 acres of corn that averaged 38 bushels. I now have only 100 acres in alfalfa, it is getting very poor and yielded only 130 tons last year. I have been very unfortunate for the last three years in getting a stand, and for this reason was obliged to put 70 acres into millet that averaged only 2 tons an acre. I am speaking only of the crops raised with my own help and teams. The corn didn't average as well on the two farms that I rent out but the wheat on them averaged the same.

This winter I am feeding 225 steers and 240 hogs. About 100 head of these steers are the equal of any I have ever fed. They cost \$7 a hundredweight and the balance of them \$6.50 last October. I will begin shipping them out this spring, about three cars at a time and will finish about May 1.

Apparently a Losing Game

Ten days ago it looked as if they would make a fair profit but since then they have gone down in value from 25 cents to 50 cents a hundred, and I see nothing to prevent the packers taking off \$2 a hundred more as they did in the spring of 1920. When our cattle are finished they have to be marketed at whatever price the packers' fancy dictates, regardless of the cost of production.

If, in 1918, I had divided the land I farm with hired help into four 320-acre farms and rented it to four men who had \$6,000 capital apiece, I wouldn't have lost any money during the five years but the renters would have each lost \$5,000. The renter, in order to have this \$1,000 worth of personal property left, would have been obliged to keep his family expenses down to \$58 a month, the average farm wages of good men with families during this five-year period.

How Tenant Would Fare

Besides this allowance the tenant would get accommodations worth on an average of about \$55 a month including house rent, milk, butter, eggs and potatoes. After buying the provisions for the average family of five consisting of a man, wife and three children, the renter would have only \$170 a year for the family clothing, doctor bills and other necessities.

It is a pitiful tragedy that this industrious and deserving lot of people are the victims of the merciless and senseless deflation that organized power had forced them to bear. I am now 65 years old but if I were 15 years younger, I would feel terribly about the agricultural situation in this country but as my life expectancy is now only 13 years, and having no extravagant tastes, I think what I have will more than carry me thru at the present rate of depletion. I am glad that you have educated your boys along other lines than farming.

As I look backward over my lifetime recollections of farming experiences, I am convinced that no estate of any consequence was ever earned by raising the necessities the average farm produces. When a farmer at the age of 60 or 65, who has had no financial assistance, retires to a home in town with an accumulated property of \$30,000, he is considered as final proof that farming is a very profitable business.

The labor of a farm woman brings in an average of \$200 a year more than a town woman. These annual earnings of \$200 at 6 per cent compound interest (a much less rate than her husband has paid during this period) would amount to more than the value of all his accumulated property, and it must have taken the earnings of his labor together with all the advance in

the value of his land to cover the expenses of a very simple, crude style of living.

There are men in every farming community who have accumulated a considerable property and are called successful farmers but on investigation it will be found that they have either had money given them or that they have made money trading on the necessities of their neighbors.

The Farm Inventory

The accepted authorities on farming have determined, everything considered, that a farm of 320 acres is the most profitable sized as a rule for the average farmer in this section of the country; and that the number of head of livestock carried must be equal to consuming all the farm produces and no more; and that to equalize one year with another a certain amount of feed of all kinds must be carried over to insure the feeding of the same number of hogs and cattle every year.

For the purpose of illustrating the farming situation, I have assumed that

the 320 acres and personal property represents an investment of \$40,000, of which \$20,000 is borrowed money. The summary of the five years' experience from March 1, 1918, to date shows that this most approved system lost the operator not only the use of his \$20,000 capital but \$3,181 besides. For the \$20,000 he borrowed he paid the lender \$7,400 during the five years.

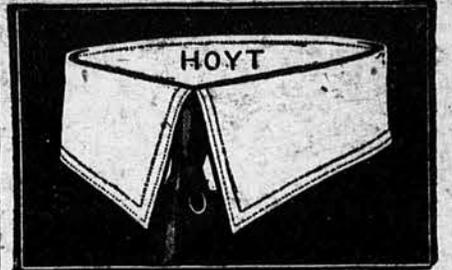
In this instance the money lender with the same capital invested, had an advantage during the five years of \$10,581 over the man producing the vital necessities of life. But during this period of five years there was a permanent advancement in the value of this 320 acres of about \$1,600, which should be deducted from the \$10,581, leaving a net advantage of approximately \$9,000 that the money lender had over the farmer.

This 320-acre farm would have had a probable value of \$70 an acre March 1, 1912, \$80 March 1, 1918, \$110 to \$115 in July and August of 1920, and it would have a present value of about \$85 if there was any demand for land.

The farmer has a mighty big job to save the world from its own silliness. If we don't end this enslaving and robbing of the ones who fill the cupboards, the people are going to realize pretty soon the tragic grief of Mother Hubbard's hungry dog as told in the well-known nursery rhyme.

(This is a copy of a letter written by Mr. Butler, who lives at Frankfort, in Marshall county, to a relative, Charles P. Butler of Farmington.—Editor's Note.)

A 25¢ Leader



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Prize Wheat Land Plowed With OilPull

THE sweepstake prize for the best bushel of wheat at the recent Chicago International Stock Show was won by R. O. Wyler of Luseland, Saskatchewan.

Among other important factors in producing this championship wheat Mr. Wyler plowed his land with a 12-20 Rumely OilPull Tractor. He had the advantage of a tractor that is built to highest quality standards—that is a source of power to be implicitly depended upon—that has won the highest honors for fuel economy for many years—that reduces upkeep cost to a remarkably low point—that has an average life of ten years and over. These are important advantages for any farmer.

Mr. Wyler is located in the far north. Yet the experiences he has had with his OilPull are duplicated many times in every section of the country.

We have letters from the North, South, East and West—from farmers—giving their verdict of the OilPull.

Among these letters are some from your section—from home folks. They are well worth reading. They give the verdict of farmers—neighbors. We want you to read these letters. There is no obligation. Merely a note or a post card will bring them and a free copy of our new booklet on Triple Heat Control. Address Dept. F

OILPULL
"The Cheapest Farm Power"
ADVANCE-RUMELY
THRESHER COMPANY, Inc., La Porte, Indiana

Kansas City, Mo.

Wichita, Kan.

The Advance-Rumely Line includes kerosene tractors, steam engines, grain and rice threshers, alfalfa and clover hullers, husker-shredders and motor trucks.

Serviced from 33 Branches and Warehouses

McVey Heads Wheat Show

A great International Wheat and Farm Products Show is forecasted by the election of Hugh McVey as president and the employment of Horace Ensign as manager again this year. Mr. McVey has been a director of the show for several years and much credit goes to him for the new vision which made the 1922 show such a success.

Mr. Ensign took charge of the Wichita show last year, when it was in rather bad repute, and put on one of the finest agricultural exhibits ever seen in the Middle West. The Wichita Chamber of Commerce has caught the spirit of a show which will not only portray the agricultural progress of the Southwest, but will attract new farmers to that section, and is backing the International Wheat Show board in making the fall show a real event in the Middle West.

Good Chance for Home Bakers

I note that J. K. Russell, editor of Baking Technology, undertakes to shield the bakers who are charging unreasonable prices for bread in comparison with the prices of wheat and flour. He says no baker who hopes to succeed would think of going into the business without \$350,000 to invest in machines alone.

We know a woman who has been baking bread ever since 1871, who would be glad to bake about 100 loaves a week were it not for her age, and sell them for 5 or 6 cents a loaf to the consumers who are now paying from 9 to 13 cents.

The great trouble with the bakers as with a good many other food manufacturers is that they charge high prices simply because they can and there seems no law to prevent it.

Hesston, Kan. H. W. Prouty.

New Varieties of Mexican Beans

Recently experts of the United States Department of Agriculture found in Mexico two varieties of beans which show promise of resistance to the injurious attack of the bean beetle. One of them is a native edible white bean, known as "Ayocote," which is cultivated on a fairly large scale in some sections, the other a wild brown bean of the genus Phaseolus.

The latter grows very abundantly along streams in Southern Mexico, climbing bushes and other vegetation, and the rather leathery foliage which it produces is seldom attacked by the bean beetle, so that there is a possibility of this bean proving of value for hybridizing with cultivated varieties to breed a resistant stock.

Usury Curse of the World

I was pleased with T. A. McNeal's recent article concerning Russia, which was perfectly true. We must not expect too much from Russia. When we take into consideration the illiteracy of that country and the way it has been ruled we should not expect a perfect government nor perfect obedience to the government.

I believe McNeal and Arthur Capper are doing a great deal of good toward shaping public sentiment in the right direction. There is one great big devil in this old world I should like to see them jump upon with all four feet, and that is the gent, known as Mr. Usury. Until he is knocked out he will be the curse of the world.

McCoy, Colo. Perry Ault.

Cash For Farm Devices

Every farmer at some time has made with ordinary tools some valuable labor saving device in which all of our readers would be very much interested. For the five best devices submitted a prize of \$1 in cash will be given and 50 cents apiece will be given for the second five best devices received. Send all sketches to Frank A. Meckel, Farm Engineering Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

From 90 Acres, \$6,033

The crop from a 90-acre field on the Roscoe Mitchell ranch near Kendall in Hamilton county, grown by Henry Allen, brought in a gross return of \$6,033 in 1922, or \$67 an acre. It yielded 25 tons of broomcorn and Allen sold near the top of the market.

Sanitary Lots Save Pigs

Filth and Germ Infected Soil Will Cause Disease Which May Mean Heavy Loss.

BY DR. L. VAN ES

IN THIS part of the country where the growing of corn and the breeding of swine constitute a well established agricultural practice, it is common practice to keep the animals, young and old, confined in enclosures set aside for this purpose. In these enclosures the animals are fed and watered, and whatever provisions for comfort or shelter are provided are as a rule connected with such yards. In some cases, when the swine are kept on pasture, the latter communicates with the yard in order to give the animals free access to the water supply. Not uncommonly, that part of the farmstead which is low or deficiently drained and which for this or other reasons cannot well be utilized for other purposes is given over to the hogs.

Soil Becomes Saturated

In this type of enclosure the pigs arrive shortly after being farrowed and there they are provided with food and water for a considerable period if not during their entire existence on the farm. Thus on a comparatively small area of soil a considerable number of swine is kept for a series of years, practically without interruption. On this patch of soil the solid and liquid body wastes are being continually deposited, while in addition hog wallows and other pools are permitted to exist because of lack of drainage.

In such yards, altogether too common, even the more or less feeble attempts at tidiness for decency's sake, do not prevent the animals from being in constant contact with their own sewage and from being compelled to seek their food and water in this very questionable, if not highly dangerous, medium.

Experience in public health promotion during the last 50 years has amply shown the dangers of sewage contamination. This in a measure is also true in connection with our domestic animals and especially so in the case of swine. We have no hesitancy in recognizing as a sanitary axiom, that no species of higher vertebrate can exist in a more or less enduring contact with its own body wastes, without the imminent risk of being involved soon or later in outbreaks of disease.

A Problem of Sanitation

This, however, is precisely the condition which prevails in the average hog yard. Year after year the excreta of many animals are voided on a comparatively small area and when infection once becomes factor a truly vicious circle is established at once. The soil, as it were, becomes glutted with organic materials and pathogenic organisms in quantities far in excess of its digestive powers, while the diseased animals or virus carriers of one generation uninterruptedly are contributing their quota of pathogenic factors to do mischief to the next.

Under ordinary conditions the soil rid itself in time of most of the pathogenic elements with which it became contaminated by the process of biologic purification, but in the case cited, its digestive powers are overtaxed; more disease providing factors are added than can be destroyed, while it is by no means impossible that the mineral products of decomposition accumulate to the extent of becoming a hindrance to the growth of the very micro-organisms which create them and upon which soil purification is dependent.

It need not be emphasized that the conditions described provide the principal factor to the pollution of food and drinking water and that combined they must be regarded as being widely responsible for the appalling death rate among the pigs on certain farms. Nor is it necessary to point out the great need of effective measures to cope with this rather wide-spread problem.

Prior to devising ways and means to that end, two facts should be given recognition. In the first place, no relief can yet be procured from therapeutic or immunizing methods. The use of "necro" cures, worm expellers and so called and alleged mixed infection bacterins is mere piffle, by which nothing of material assistance can be accomplished. In the second place, soil cannot be effectively and economically disinfected.

Three Important Factors

The solution of the problem is entirely a sanitary one. It is a question of sanitation thruout, and by the term sanitation is meant the creation and maintenance of an environment which is safe to animal life.

The measures proposed must center themselves upon the soil as the principal factor in our problem.

One of those measures consists in the avoiding of the infected ground or yards by pigs from birth on to an age of not less than 4 months. This method has been proposed in a very effective manner by Ransom and his associates as a means for the control of ascariasis in swine and to them belongs the credit for first pointing out a way for relief. In brief, it is proposed to establish clean and parasite-free farrowing quarters, to remove by thorough cleaning all filth from the body of the sow and by transferring the pigs to non-contaminated pastures, without permitting the least contact with the ordinary hog yards and pig pens. Not only is this method of great promise in dealing with ascariasis, but for the prevention of pig typhoid and bullnose as well.

The other measures for the control of the filth diseases of pigs pertain to the contaminated lots themselves, because of the potential elements of mischief associated with them. Three factors may be made to co-operate for

this purpose: First, the cessation of further contamination by withholding the swine; second, by adequate drainage; third, by cultivation and cropping of the areas involved.

While in a practical way soil cannot well be disinfected, it will effectively rid itself of most of its pathogenic bacteria, which are not spore formers, by the process of biologic purification. The speed of this purification is subject to seasonal fluctuations of moisture and temperature. When the soil is frozen, such action is practically suspended, while during the warm and moist months of summer the capacity is greatest. In the case of the spore formers it is probable that they never are eliminated entirely by the digestive powers of the soil. They are quantitatively reduced by their gradual subsidence into the deeper layers, especially so in soil of loose texture.

The eggs and embryos of the gross parasites also are likely to persist for long periods despite the purifying functions of the soil. They also are subject to subsidence into the ground structures although little is known on this subject nor on the adverse influence of a biologic nature to which they may be subjected in the soil.

Three-Year Rotation Suggested

In order to afford the soil of hog yards a measure of time to dispose of its pathogenic elements, it is tentatively proposed to establish what may be called a three-year pig-lot rotation. Provision is made for space sufficient for three distinct yards, one to be in use for a year and the other two remain uninhabited by livestock, and to be devoted to cropping or garden purposes. Each year a fresh lot is put in use, so that two years elapse between successive occupations.

A similar arrangement is proposed in the case of the land to be used for pasture purpose, even if in that case there is a less degree of infection concentration.

In all hoglots and pastures, there should be provision for adequate drainage. Storm water should have the means for a prompt run off, while no pools should be permitted to form or to exist. Hog wallows not only are superfluous, but positively detrimental thru their capacity as infection centers.

As a general rule, the improvement of hog lots should not be permitted to involve a considerable outlay of money; yet there are many areas requiring tile drainage as a principal means of sanitation, while it is probable that all hoglots could be improved by this means.

Subsoil drainage facilitates a perpendicular flow of precipitation water and hence also the subsidence of undesirable organisms and substances; it promotes the aeration of the soil and it helps to eliminate the final products of decomposition, the accumulation of which is likely to inhibit the microbial life upon which soil purification depends.

The resting hoglots should be used for cropping of some sort, preferably with crops requiring a maximum amount of cultivation. As soon as possible after the swine have been removed, the lot should be plowed deeply in order to bury the noxious substances as far as possible below the surface and to loosen the upper soil layer, after which the seeding or planting can be undertaken whenever the season becomes favorable. Repeated stirring of the soil enhances its biologic activities and at the same time it facilitates the subsidence of these undesirable factors which are the least subject to microbial action. The growing crop is an important means of removing the mineral products of decomposition, because the latter generally can be utilized as plant foods.

In connection with hoglot sanitation, attention must be given to the manner in which food and water are given to the animals. The drinking water always should be provided in special containers, which can be cleaned readily and from which the water can be periodically flushed out and changed. The drinking from water accumulations on the ground should be rendered impossible, as such sources of supply never are free from dangers of contamination.

Feeding from the ground should be avoided for the same obvious reasons. From a sanitary viewpoint it is probable that the self-feeder is the most suitable means of giving concentrated feed to swine.

The most successful dairymen raise most of their cows.



Hired Man—Say, Boss, This Here Saw Ain't Got Enough Set in It.
Farmer—No, But You Have, and Some to Spare.

The Garden Day is Dawning

Hardy Vegetables Planted in March Will Grace Our Tables in April and May

THIRTY-seven million dollars of the annual board bill of Kansas farm folks can be produced by 1 acre on every farm in the state, a total of 163,286 acres. That acre hasn't been working on a good many Kansas farms and right now is the time to get it started to producing.

The day of the acre-garden dawns this week. March is the month to plant many garden vegetables that should grace April dinner tables.

An Aid to Health

It is estimated by gardeners that a farm garden, not more than an acre in extent, should yield food valued at \$150 to \$300 in a season if properly managed. It can be kept in production until late in the fall in average seasons. In addition to supplying the most edible of food it will also tend to reduce expenditures for the services of physicians. Vegetables are excellent aids to health if eaten regularly.

Desire Debacker, who lives near Topeka, is a gardener of parts, operating 80 acres and producing enormous quantities of vegetables which he sells from Minneapolis to Galveston. He has been in the business 36 years and knows it backward and forward.

"Every farmer," he said, "should have a garden. No area on his farm will produce greater returns. It is worth \$150 to \$300 a year.

"And in that acre garden, in addition to radishes, lettuce, cabbage, turnips, onions, tomatoes and the vegetables usually grown, three others should be included, and I would urge a fourth. The trinity I mention consists of asparagus, spinach and rhubarb. The fourth, I believe, should be sweet potatoes."

Asparagus, Debacker says, is one of the easiest vegetables to grow and one of the most delicious to eat. It is healthy. Many farmers never plant it because they fear it will require much effort and care, and also because they have not cultivated a taste for it.

A wait of two years is necessary to get a crop of asparagus but after that it will yield indefinitely. Seed should be planted any time in March, 2 inches apart in the row and an inch deep. The plants should be transplanted in the fall in the bottom of a furrow 6 or 8 inches deep. They should be covered with about 4 inches of soil and should be set a foot apart. Rows should be 3½ feet apart.

Soil should be added the following spring as the plants grow. In the fall a top dressing of manure should be applied. The next spring the first crop may be harvested. The plants will bear for 20 to 30 years.

Seedbed for Spinach

The seedbed for spinach should be well pulverized by harrowing after deep plowing. A half pound of seed will be sufficient for the average farm garden. It should be planted, Mr. Debacker says, in rows and cultivated the same as other vegetables. Spinach should be planted in February if possible. A fall crop can be produced by planting about the middle of September.

The crop will be ready to harvest in about four weeks or when the leaves are the size of a dollar. By planting at intervals of a week spinach can be made available regularly over a long period.

Rhubarb, like asparagus, requires three years before a crop is produced. If roots are planted instead of seed a year can be cut off. A dozen roots are sufficient for the average farm family, Mr. Debacker says. They should be covered with 2 inches or more of soil and placed 3 feet apart. Roots may be set out either in the fall or spring, the earlier in the spring the better.

Stands are easiest killed by pulling stalks the first year after planting. If the plants are permitted to go untouched until the second season, when roots are set out, the chances are that they will be thrifty. Not more than five or six stalks should be removed from one hill but it is safe to pull that number once a week.

"Farmers buy large quantities of sweet potatoes," said Mr. Debacker,

"altho they produce most of the Irish potatoes they consume. Now it is just about as easy to grow sweet potatoes as their Irish brothers.

"A row 150 feet long with plants set every 18 inches usually will yield 5 or 6 bushels of sweet potatoes, enough for the average family. One hundred plants can be bought for 50 cents. They should be set in a ridge about 8 inches high and the roots buried up to the first leaves. This may be done any time from May 1 to June 15. The middle of May is the best time to plant. Weeds should be kept down and the plants hilled up occasionally. That is about all there is to sweet potato growing."

The seedbed is one of the most important factors in the success of a garden. If it is well prepared and kept

fertile, yields will take care of themselves. A sandy loam is the best but good gardens can be grown on other soils. The most important thing, Mr. Debacker says, is to plow the land late in the fall and let it pulverize during the winter. The addition of plenty of manure will help the best land. Fall plowing and the use of much manure enabled Debacker to raise some of his best crops on gumbo.

He urges that the manure be covered as deep as possible. If too near the surface, he says, the ground will dry out rapidly. It has been his custom to spread manure on the field and when he begins plowing to hire several boys to go along the furrow and rake in the manure which is covered on the next round. He has found this method gives excellent results.

By planting sweet corn in waves, so to speak, starting with Early Adams about March 1, Mr. Debacker says, a farmer can have roasting ears thruout the summer and well into the fall. He urges the planting of peas and beans, cabbage, onions, turnips, carrots, and tomatoes in liberal quantities because all are excellent foods.

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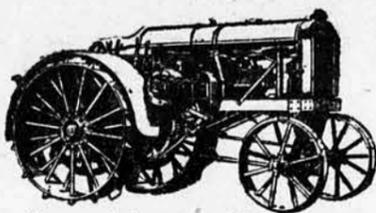
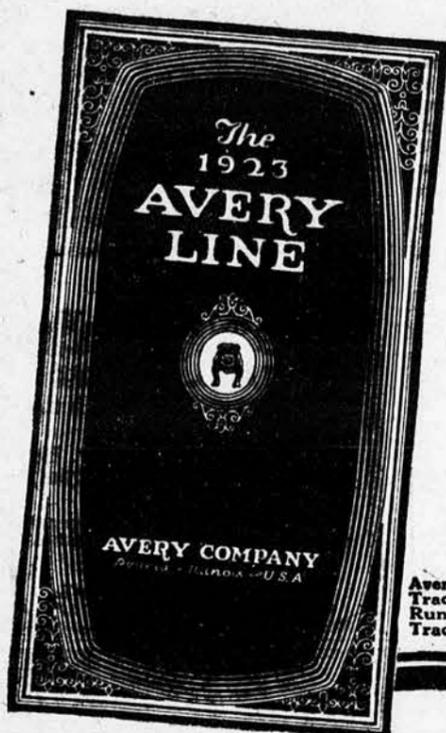
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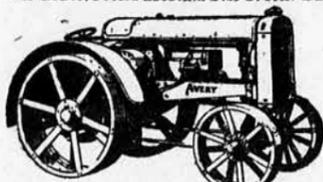
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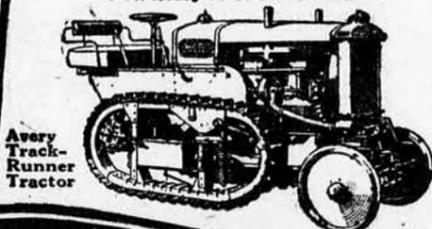
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Farm News From Colorado

BY E. J. LEONARD

First International Colorado Egg Laying Contest Opens at Canon City, November 1

ENTRIES will close soon for the first Colorado International Egg Laying Contest to open at Canon City, November 1, 1923. The contest pens will house only 50 entries and 25 already have been received. Rock, Wyandotte, Ancona and Minorca breeders are urged to enter without delay. A fair representation of all breeds common to Colorado is highly desirable. So far all entries received except three have been Rhode Island Reds and Leghorns. The rules and regulations are ready for distribution. For further information address the Extension Service, Colorado Agricultural College, Ft. Collins, Colo.

freight comes off the price received. When he buys the freight is added on—Farmer "Jones, pays the freight" and should be very much interested in the industrial development of the state.

Farmers Dealing With Corporations

In the matter of co-operation groups of farmers are greatly handicapped by the lack of strong, trained leaders. When it comes to business relations with large corporations they are confronted by men highly specialized who understand every detail in connection with the industry they represent. The sugar beet industry is a business of this type. The general managers of sugar companies who have supervision over several factory districts are necessarily very able men in every way. A \$25,000 a year man has a tremendous advantage when it comes to meeting with an average group of beet growing farmers to explain the beauties of a contract which every farmer knows is much lower than the company can afford to pay. But these fellows, railway attorneys and other representatives of big business are paid to make black appear white. They can weave a web of facts, near facts, and near falsehoods in such a way that the fabric appears to be the genuine article.

Johnson Hereford Sale

The dispersal sale of the big herd of Herefords belonging to Johnson Brothers was held in Denver last week with very satisfactory results. About 254 head of registered animals brought \$29,048.50 or an average price of \$114.36. Paul Hahnwald of Eagle took the top bull at \$1,110 and the top female at \$410. Gay Stanway 58th, the yearling bringing this record price took first honors at the recent stock show against 40 other animals of his class. Most of this fine herd will remain in Colorado so the state will not lose greatly by the dispersal.

Beet Growers Ask Fair Treatment

Beet growers of Colorado have a serious proposition to meet every year. Collective bargaining with them is uphill work until the big concern sees the advantage of using golden rule instead of rule of gold methods in dealing with all who contribute in any way to make the industry a success. Some time soon it is hoped that these high salaried men will see the advantage of sharing its profits with beet growers on a fifty-fifty basis. That is half the sugar, half the sirup and half the pulp. This seems fair to both sides. Farmers furnish land, equipment, irrigation water and labor to produce the beets. The company furnishes the capital, the factory, equipment and labor to work the raw material into the finished product. The capital invested by the farmers in land and equipment is more than the company has tied up in the factory. The labor part is about equal. Why not co-operate and forever stop this haggling and bickering over prices?

Grazing in Routt County

The Secretary of Agriculture has authorized grazing privileges during 1923 to more than 100,000 head of livestock in the forest reserves of Routt county. The fees for 1923 will be practically the same as for last year. Some of these big Colorado counties have enough size going to waste to lose one or two Eastern states, if they could be dropped down somewhere within the borders of these places in the West.

Some Free Seed Yet

Congressman Vaile of Denver is said to have enough vegetable and flower seed to stock a seed store. With 22,000 packages at his disposal yet to date he has not had a single call from the "farmers" in Denver. No wonder he is advising everybody to plant a garden. Everyone had supposed the free seed graft had gone forever.

A Big Cement Factory

It has been definitely announced that the Colorado Portland Cement company will soon begin the construction of a cement factory at Loveland, Colo., costing 1½ million dollars. This plant will operate seven days in the week and employ 300 men with a payroll of more than \$400,000 a month. The company has purchased 3,000 acres west of the city which contains three layers of high grade lime rock to be used in the manufacturing process. The new 12 million dollar dam and power plant near Boulder was a factor in the decision to locate the factory at Loveland. The cement plant will require 3,000 horse power of electrical energy which will be supplied by a line to be built to the factory site.

At the H. O. G. Roast

The big midwinter event of the San Luis Valley has passed into history as the "best ever." The H. O. G.'s have dedicated that fine new livestock pavilion which will be a great factor in the future for the farm industry in this immense basin among the mountains. While the movement started 10 years ago to encourage swine production the activities are now broadened to include all kinds of farm animals. One of the drawing features of the occasion each year is the "Hog Roast." This year this banquet found about 600 people in the armory who enjoyed inspiring talks concerning the matters which interested all.

Potato Marketing Studies

W. F. Heppe, extension agent in marketing of Colorado State Agricultural College, recently visited the Michigan Potato Exchange at Cadillac, Mich., to study the organization and management of that association. The accounting methods used by the exchange from the time the potatoes leave the local association until the final returns to the grower are made, were of special interest to Mr. Heppe. Colorado potato growers have had some very costly experience the last year. Marketing studies of this kind will be of great practical value to the potato growing districts of the state.

Wool Freight Rate Suspended

The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended the new schedule of freight rates on wool in carlots and less from the Pacific Coast and all intermediary points to Chicago and Boston. The new rates to have begun February 10 are suspended until June 10, 1923. In the meantime the commission will investigate further into transportation conditions. In nearly all cases the rates would have been higher. Colorado and Wyoming sheep men are interested in this matter.

As to Industrial Development

Farmers are much more affected by the advent of big industrial concerns than is generally supposed. An increased population to support a factory such as the one at Loveland means an increased demand in the state for farm products. This means a nearer market and the saving of long freight hauls which in these days are a heavy drain on the farmer's pocket book as they get the farmer both coming and going. When he sells the

Clean House!

Take a tip from business and Clean House. Get rid of the equipment you are not going to use. Don't let capital rot and rust away. It is easy to move extra equipment.

Classified Ads Will Do It

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Send us a trial roll and the names of ten of your friends who have cameras. For these we will make you a 5x7 enlargement. Developing 10¢ per roll. Prints 3¢ each up to 2½x4¼; Prints, 3½x4¼, 4¢; 3½x5½ or post cards 5¢ each. Remit for print order or we will mail C. O. D.

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We are going to give away in connection with our advertising campaign one or more \$100 Victrolas. If you want a Victrola without paying out one cent of your money just see how many words you can make from the letters contained in the word Victrola. Write your list of words on a piece of paper together with your name and address and send it to the address given below.

SEND NO MONEY

This puzzle is not as easy as it looks, and you will do well to get as many as ten or twelve correct words. Here are some of the words you can make: cat, la, trail. If you can make as many as ten words, send your list at once and you will be given credit for 50,000 points toward the Victrola. Each person who joins the club will get 10,000 additional points and will learn how to secure still more points easily. The club member who has the largest number of points to his credit at the close of the club will be awarded the \$100 Victrola. In case of a tie for highest place, each person thus tying will be given a \$100 Victrola. Get busy right now. Send in your list at once and I will give you credit for 50,000 points and will send you Application Blank for membership in our club. All lists of words must be received before March 31.

Bobby Conklin, Desk 17, 8th & Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kansas

Farm Organization Notes

BY RURAL CORRESPONDENTS

The Annual Threshermen's Convention and Tractor Show in Wichita a Big Success

WITH improving conditions the interest in power farming is decidedly on the up-grade, if the 22nd annual Threshermen's Convention and Tractor Show which was held recently may be used as an index.

The show was easily the best since 1919 and taking into consideration all conditions there were some who said it was the best show ever held. The Wichita show is unique in that it is strictly a farmers' and a dealers' show.

There was not much new stuff at the show this year, but the visitors showed a very decided interest in the workings of all machines and very substantial purchases by both farmers and dealers were reported by practically all companies. The Case combine harvester-thresher shown for the first time by the J. L. Case Threshing Machine Company attracted a great deal of attention. It has a 12-foot cut and the header may be folded back to decrease the road space when traveling from one field to another.

The Avery Company had its full line of new model tractors, including the 15-30 which is distinctly a new machine, and its tractor runner. It also showed its header-thresher which has been improved in many ways, the most important change probably being a change of motors which gives it greatly increased power. The new Avery models give this company the finest looking line of machinery that it has ever had.

The Huber Company showed a new 28 by 48 thresher equipped with roller bearings and having seven sets of finger shakers besides many other improvements. The Banting Manufacturing Company which made its first appearance at the Wichita show this year showed its line of Greyhound threshers and the Flour City tractor. The International Harvester Company showed its new 15-30 tractor, the finest looking machine it has ever put out and the cultipacker which has been incorporated in the International line. It also had its newer models of trucks. The other companies which exhibited were The Twin City Company, Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company, La Crosse Plow Company, Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company, Gray Tractor Company, Advance-Rumely Thresher Company, Southern Garden City Feeder Company, E. D. Richardson Manufacturing Company, Schermuly Manufacturing Company, J. B. Van Deren Company, Russell Machinery Company, Emerson-Brantingham, L. L. Hullett Company showing the Cletrac, Port Huron Machinery Company, Graber Supply Company showing Hart-Parr tractors and other lines, Stimits Sales Company showing Allwork tractors, Kirby Feeder Company and the W. W. Grinder Company.

Sheep Men to Pool Wool

County delegates who attended the annual meeting of the Kansas Sheep and Wool Growers' Association, which was held in Manhattan recently, were well pleased with the results of the third wool pool last year and decided unanimously to pool again this year.

Prices received thru the pool in 1922 ranged from 25 cents a pound for poor wool to 51.5 cents for the best grade. The average for all grades was 33 cents. The average expense of marketing the wool was 5 cents a pound.

Farmers' Union to Market Wheat

The temporary organization of the Farmers' Union Wheat Marketing Association has been discharged and a permanent organization known as The Farmers' Union Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association has now taken its place.

The work of finally placing this organization on a permanent basis was completed recently at a meeting in Salina. The directors from the different districts together with the directors appointed by the state organization of the Farmers' Union, met in the Salina Chamber of Commerce rooms in Salina and elected the following

officers: President, John Tromble, Salina; vice president, H. E. Witham, Cawker City; secretary, U. S. Alexander, Winfield; treasurer, W. P. Lambertson, Fairview.

Kingman Grange Produce Association

The shareholders of the Grange Produce and Mercantile Co-operative Association held their second annual meeting recently at the Kingman Chamber of Commerce rooms in Kingman. Fifty of the 90 odd shareholders were present in person and expressed their satisfaction with the way the directors were conducting the business by re-electing all the old officers and most all the old directors.

The officers and directors chosen for the year are C. C. Cogswell, president; H. H. F. Boch, vice president; A. F. McPeak, secretary; L. D. Nossaman, treasurer; H. M. Smith, manager. Howard Dutton, Charles Summers, A. C. Evans and R. M. McClellan were elected directors.

The auditor's report showed the year's business to be about \$60,000. Gross profits were \$5,200. The net profit was \$2,300, \$1,400 of which was paid to shareholders in proportion to the business done by them.

Kansas Wheat Growers' Association

The Kansas Wheat Growers' Association will make a determined effort to bring to Wichita the headquarters

for the American Wheat Growers' Association. It is the opinion of the Kansas leaders that this state being the keystone of the proposed structure, producing much more wheat than any other state and being centrally located, is entitled to name the location of the central sales agency. It is said that from a geographical as well as from a standpoint of production in the Middle West, Kansas has the most desirable location in Wichita, situated as it is in close proximity to the greatest wheat producing section of the world.

The wheat grower movement in the Middle West was started in Wichita and it is believed by men who were identified with the movement there, that the sales agency should be located right out in the wheat fields and kept in close contact with the real producers of the world's staple.

Wool Pool for Lyon Farmers

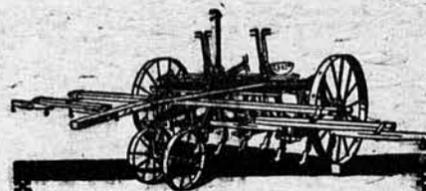
Twenty-two sheep producers in Lyon county pooled 7,323 pounds of wool in 1922 and received an average price of more than 35 cents a pound.

This is from 10 to 20 cents a pound more than was received by the farmers who sold to local buyers or patronized the sheep commission houses. The pool will be operated again this year and it is hoped that every pound of wool produced in the county will be shipped in the pool.

Breeders' Association Sale

The annual spring sale of the McPherson County Breeders' Association will be held at McPherson on Saturday, March 10.

Fifteen breeders have consigned some of their best stock to this sale, including Hereford and Shorthorn cattle, Duroc and Poland China hogs, Percheron horses, Shropshire sheep, and one Tennessee jack. All are registered animals.



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Light weight, strong and rigid. Handles easily and pulls light.

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SEND TODAY for free ND booklet. Also tell us of other implements on which you want information and we will send free booklets and "Bookkeeping on the Farm," just what you need for farm accounts. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Package TX-711.



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Movement in a gas engine means friction—friction means wear—wear means changes in adjustment. Therefore, power losses of some kind are inevitable. This friction can never be entirely eliminated, and that's why we have the wear problem. Wear of piston against cylinder wall—cylinder wall against piston—wear on piston rings, no matter how finely adjusted—wear on piston grooves which hold the rings in place. This wear destroys the original adjustments, pressures and balances—and away rushes power.

All that many motors need to restore their maximum power and economy is McQuay-Norris Piston Rings. Made of Electric Iron for every price and purpose, but your best investment is the combination of **Leak-Proof Rings for power** and **Superoyl Rings**

to prevent oil trouble. In some engines you'll find the cylinder walls so badly "out of round" that they need regrinding or reboring. There are shops which specialize in this work. Then you'll want McQuay-Norris Piston Pins as well as McQuay-Norris Piston Rings.

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Leak-Proof—its exclusive two-piece design means equal cylinder-wall pressure at all points. Its greater flexibility means better performance in worn cylinders. Best for all grooves except top, which should have Superoyl. Made of Electric Iron. Price per ring—

Superoyl—stops oil trouble. Keeps lubricating oil out of combustion chamber. Collects excess oil on each down stroke of piston and empties on each up stroke, which ordinary grooved rings cannot do. Made of Electric Iron. Price per ring—

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Snap Rings—of the highest grade. Raised above the average by McQuay-Norris manufacturing methods. Made of Electric Iron. Their use insures all the satisfaction possible for you to get from a plain snap ring. Price per ring—

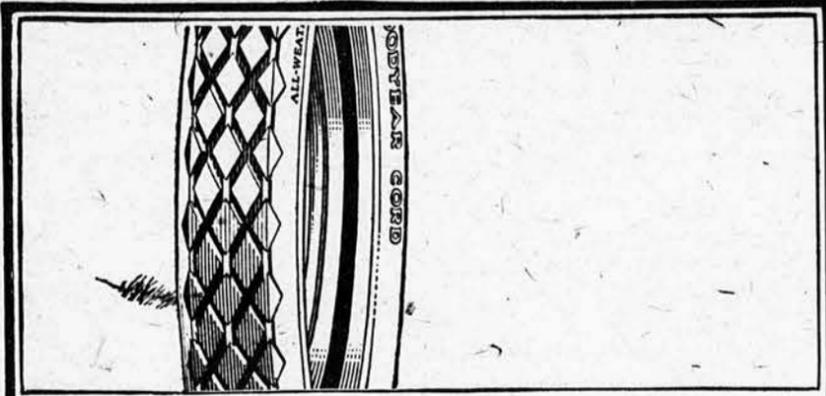
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Did you ever stop to think how many revolutions the wheel of a windmill makes? If the wheel of an Aermotor should roll along the surface of the ground at the same speed that it makes when pumping water it would encircle the world in 90 days, or would go four times around in a year. It would travel on an average 275 miles per day or about 30 miles per hour for 9 hours each day. An automobile which keeps up that pace day after day needs a thorough oiling at least once a week. Isn't it marvelous, then, that a windmill has been made which will go 50 times as long as the best automobile with one oiling?

The Auto-oiled Aermotor after 8 full years of service in every part of the world has proven its ability to run and give the most reliable service with one oiling a year. The double gears, and all moving parts, are entirely enclosed and flooded with oil all the time. It gives more service with less attention than any other piece of machinery on the farm. To get everlasting wind-mill satisfaction buy the Auto-oiled Aermotor, the most efficient windmill that has ever been made.

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DENNISON MFG. COMPANY Dept. 3 KFMB 62 East Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

What Next?



Jayhawker's Farm Notes
 By Harley Hatch

The Chinch Bugs May Do Much Damage This Year As the Mild Winter Has Favored Them

AS WE come into the first week of March without much cold weather many begin to wonder how the chinch bugs have wintered. They fear that the light winter has killed few or none of the very large number that dug into the grass last fall. Should the spring prove dry we have reason to fear a bad invasion from this pest. But on the whole we believe the weather at the time the first crop of bugs hatch out will have more to do with any possible damage than those which live thru the winter. We know that a large number of old bugs means immense numbers of young ones but if the young ones hatch out during a cold, wet time only a few will survive. Because of this fear of chinch bugs more farmers plan on planting kafir next spring than they otherwise would. Many also have written us regarding the alleged chinch bug-proof corn which we mentioned a short time ago. This corn has been given the name of "Democrat corn" by the growers in Illinois, probably because it is very tough and hardy. It is a rather flinty corn, ear of medium size, white in color and medium in maturity. There seems to be nothing about it which bugs dislike but it seems to resist them more than common corn because of its hardy nature.

No Corn Immune to Bugs

This "Democrat" corn does not seem to be especially immune from chinch bug attacks until the stalk is nearly grown. When small, bugs damage it almost as badly as any corn but after the stalk is grown it will resist bug attacks much more than any other variety of corn grown. It is most largely grown in Illinois and in that part of the state lying almost directly east of Kansas. For this reason it should be better suited to this latitude than most imported corn. We know of no seed of this corn for sale by growers but we would advise anyone wishing to give this corn a trial to write to the Illinois Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill. The director will give you addresses of farmer growers who have pure seed.

Air-Bound Water Pipes

We have to thank two friends for sending us this week a remedy for the trouble we mentioned a neighbor was having in getting water to run thru a 1-inch pipe for a distance of about 60 rods, downhill all the way. The diagnosis is, that the pipe is air-bound. One remedy given is to put a "T" on the pipe at the water intake and give the intake two openings, one for the water and one to extend well above the water for air.

The other solution is to start the first joint with 4-inch pipe, the second joint with 3-inch, the third joint with 2-inch and then go to the regular 1-inch pipe. We suppose both of these methods would introduce air into the pipe and let the water flow more freely, just as we have to let air into a barrel at the top before anything will run freely at the faucet. We have found it a very good plan to bring these problems before the readers of this paper; among them someone is likely to have the correct solution.

Many Inquiries About Radio Set

We have during the last week received a large number of inquiries regarding the radio telephone we recently installed. We know very little about these matters and would advise anyone thinking of putting in a radio-telephone to write to Frank Meckel, the engineering editor of this paper. He has had a great deal of experience with radio and can give you some very profitable pointers. Address him in care of this paper at Topeka, Kan. Some of the questions we are able to answer. First, as to the cost of our set; we paid \$75 for the detector which is of the "peanut tube" type. This type runs with common dry cells like those used in telephones. It was this feature which appealed to us in making our purchase. But the de-

detector alone was not loud enough to suit us so we made a further purchase of a two-stage amplifier, each stage having a peanut type tube. This makes three tubes and to run the whole requires two "B" batteries, and three dry cells.

Before we bought the two-stage amplifier we bought two headsets. Only one is needed if a loudspeaker or a phonograph attachment is used. It is best to have one headset to tune in by as it will save a lot of howls and squeals to tune in over the headset on the first stage and then shift to two stages and turn on the loudspeaker. We do not have the loudspeaker as the phonograph attachment we have is fairly satisfactory. To get volume enough over a phonograph in most cases one should have four stages of amplification.

Our outfit, which cost \$150, can now be bought from many dealers in radio supplies for about \$110. In the matter of buying a set suited to your needs, however, it will be best to take the matter up with Mr. Meckel, as we suggested. As to paying for itself in dollars and cents, like a plow or a harvester, the radio might or might not do so. There are many instances in which it might pay for itself in one day in the matter of getting market prices right down to the minute. On the whole, if we could not get another we would not sell ours for what we paid for it.

Cotton for Southern Kansas

A man who has lived and farmed in the South for many years made the prediction to a farmer of this county last week that before long Southern Kansas and especially the southeastern part would be raising cotton as a field crop. He said that the boll weevil was making such inroads on the crop in the South that it was only a matter of time until it would be impossible to raise the crop in many localities there.

We do not suppose this would prove a good cotton country but we can raise it here. In fact, one of the boys on this farm planted some last spring which made a very good yield and it had little or no care. In early days here, we are told, most settlers had a small patch of cotton which was grown to be used as the present day cotton batters are. As we said, we believe we could raise cotton here but we don't believe the average Kansan would pick it. Usually we find it difficult to find help to pick corn and corn picking and husking would be a snap compared with the average cotton picking job.

Tax Exempt Bonds

Probably before the present session of the legislature is over there will be a vote on the question of issuing more tax exempt bonds. Just now it appears that such a vote would be for prohibiting such bonds. This seems to be the correct thing to do if we are not to be swamped by bonded indebtedness. But in that case, what would be the status of the 25 million dollar bond issue which was voted last fall? Does anyone think that such an issue, if taxable, could be sold bearing less than 6 per cent? Could they be bought by Kansas town dwellers even if they bore a rate as high as 7 per cent? It must be remembered that many of our towns have tax rates above 3 per cent and some above 4 per cent and it is from the Kansas towns that the money must come if these bonds are to remain in the state. The buyer of low rate bonds which are tax-free does not in reality escape taxation, as so many think; he pays his taxes in the low rate he receives on his bonds. The main reason for stopping the issue of more tax-free bonds would be to make the people think before voting, for it would not be half so easy to carry an issue bearing 7 per cent as one bearing 4 1/2 per cent.

One boy made \$325 clear profit in the Capper Pig Club during 1922. Girls do as well in proportion in the Capper Poultry Club.

Letters Fresh From the Field



FARMERS are urged to make free use of this page to discuss briefly any matter of general interest to rural communities. Address all letters intended for this purpose as early as possible to John W. Wilkinson, Farm Letter Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka Kan.

Indorses the Farm Bloc

I speak for other farmers as well as myself when I say thank the "Farm Bloc" for doing the work it has done in a way that is not offensive to the farmers.

Farmers are not fools, nor "hay-seeds" nor uncouth individuals who don't know how to act, nor are they frightened if they happen to step on a high priced rug or sit on a good chair.

Many farmers have chosen farming as a business because they love such work. It must be love or they would not farm for that is all there is in it at the present time. Many farmers feel as comfortable in their good suits of clothes as they do in overalls and are not at all afraid of wealth. Altho it bids fair to become so scarce among farmers that they will in time become afraid of it. There are actually farmers who have even attended college and occasionally we find a dirt farmer driving a real car.

I have always been proud of being a farmer. I hope I may always be. Altho it really seems that about all we farmers have left that no one else desires is a large stock of damaged reputations.

Scott City, Kan. E. W. Buffum.

Mortgages Reaching for Farms

Practically everything we buy has advanced lately, farm implements, etc. My druggist tells me he is getting raises, too, and at a time when we all supposed we could buy necessities at a lower price.

We are past the place where the law of supply and demand governs the market on things we buy and if agriculture endures we must have a price in comparison, or every bright boy and thousands who are not so bright will leave the farm, and once gone, always gone.

My boy talks about farming, but I tell him to forget it. To my way of thinking there will be thousands of farms taken on mortgages within the next two years. The semi-arid districts evidently are in a bad fix, while in 1918 they were really flourishing.

If Congress puts over the farm loan act and the Kansas legislature makes money lent on real estate non-taxable, that will help us pull thru, but what we really need most is a living price on our products.

Hiawatha, Kan. E. E. Hazen.

Sudan Grass for Pasture

I have been raising Sudan grass for pasture for my dairy cows during the last four years. The land I use for this purpose is in small clearings adjacent to some timber pasture. These patches of ground are irregular in shape and would be rather inconveniently farmed with row crops.

In preparing the ground for seeding I have obtained best results by plowing in the winter or early spring and then killing one or two crops of weeds by disking and harrowing before the seed is sown. A good clean seedbed is essential to success as the grass grows slowly during the first week or two and weeds that start ahead of it are likely to stay ahead. The seeding should be done the last of May or first of June. Sudan grass is a hot weather crop and starts off much better if sown after the weather and soil become thoroly warm than if sown at an earlier date. I use from 20 to 25 pounds of seed an acre when seeding is done with a drill and at least one-half more when sown broadcast and harrowed in. The ordinary grain drill when set to sow 2½ pecks of wheat an acre will sow between 20 and 25 pounds of Sudan grass seed. Best results will be obtained if Sudan grass is not pastured until it is knee high or a little higher. This will require from four to six weeks after the grass comes up. Thus ordinarily pasture will not be available before the last of June. By letting the grass have a good start, I am usually able to run about two cows an acre during July

and August together with what little grazing they get in the timber. The same field affords pasture until a hard killing frost destroys the grass but it does not grow so well during the cooler weather of the fall. Thus it is seen that Sudan grass is essentially a summer pasture and as such is valuable as a supplement to native pasture or to wheat and rye pastures which are at their best in the spring and fall.

My cows have produced a heavier flow of milk when on good Sudan grass pasture than any other pasture or feed I have yet tried. The rank growth permits the cows to fill up quickly and then lie around in the shade during the heat of the day. That is more conducive to a heavy milk flow than where the cows have to work hard all day getting enough to eat.

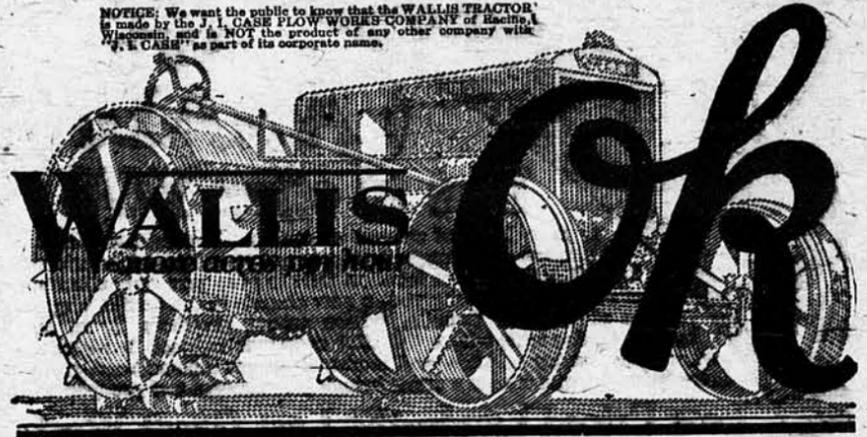
R. W. Edwards.
Emporia, Kan.

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The tax laws of Western Canada encourage the producing farmer. The tax on land is reduced when it is brought under cultivation—while on your buildings, machinery, improvements, personal property, automobile, there is no tax at all. A single crop is often worth more, acre for acre, than the cost of the land.

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Solons in Economical Mood

Big Cut Voted in Appropriations for the State Higher Institutions of Learning

By CLIF STRATTON

POLITICS and appropriations are sharing the center of the legislative stage in Topeka this week. The senate and house vary three-quarters of a million dollars on the appropriations proposed for the state schools, with the senate approving school appropriations totaling \$7,056,938, and the house ways and means committee standing for \$6,211,888. The state school budget may be in conference committees between the two houses by the time this is in print, and at any rate not later than next week.

Buildings or No Buildings?

The senate had allowed \$300,000 for an auditorium at the Kansas State University at Lawrence; and \$100,000 each for libraries at the Pittsburg and Fort Hays Normal schools. The house committee cut all three items entirely out of the budget. Where the senate had allowed the 10 per cent increases in the allowances for salaries and wages at the university and agricultural college, the house cut them back to the 1921 appropriations.

The senate had allowed the university an increase of \$30,000, or 13.6 per cent, for maintenance, and the agricultural college an increase of \$13,000, or 4.8 per cent. The house committee cut the increase for the university in two. It also cut off an addition for veterinary clinics building, \$18,000, at the agricultural college, and reduced the \$135,000 for power plant repairs to \$100,000.

Who'll Pass Out Bonus?

It's the little things that count. Governor Davis, the legislature, and American Legion leaders, are all "het up" over the distribution of the bonus to ex-service men. The bonus is going to be paid, and that right soon. No disagreement about that. But the compensation board decided early in the game to appoint a bonus director. Ever since then Kansas politics has been reeling from trying to decide who shall have the honor and the \$4,000 a year that will go with it.

Perhaps, the facts are on backward when it is said the row is over who will be bonus director. It is more accurate to say it is over who will not be bonus director.

The name of General Charles I. Martin, former adjutant general and commander of the Kansas infantry brigade in the World War, was mentioned at an early meeting of the board. Then things happened. General Martin and Governor Davis come from the same county. Governor Davis had just fired General Martin as adjutant general. He scented a plot. The plot was to force General Martin back into state affairs, when the governor had decided to eliminate him, for two years at least. And he declared to Neill R. Rahn, the new adjutant general, that no one was going "to cram Martin down his throat."

The governor denies that he wished to send out the checks from his office, with the idea that it would give him a little political pull in the 1924 campaign.

The Compensation Board

The 1921 legislature unintentionally left a loophole for a deadlock on the compensation board. In Section 2 of the compensation act submitted to the voters last fall, there was a provision that the board to handle the bond issue to pay the bonus should consist of the governor, the secretary of state, and the state auditor, all three elective officers. Then it was suggested, as an afterthought, that in distributing the bonus the adjutant general's office, with its records, could be used to advantage. So in Section 4 of the act the adjutant general, an appointive officer, was added to the board to assist in distributing the bonus among the ex-service men.

When the compensation board met to adopt rules and to name a bonus director to handle the applications, a deadlock developed. Governor Davis and General Rahn, Democrats, insisted on appointing—well, they let it be known that any one of several men,

except General Martin, would be acceptable. This was before the name of Martin had been proposed.

Deadlock on Bonus Management

Facing a deadlock on this and other questions that might come before the board, the compensation committee, armed with an opinion from the Kansas State Supreme Court that the legislature had power to enact supplemental legislation to put the bonus into effect, the house compensation committee drew up a bill providing that the original board, consisting of the three elective state officers, should appoint a bonus director, to assist the distribution board, including the adjutant general, in handling applications.

This measure passed the house with only seven votes out of 125 against it, and then went to the senate. By the time this is in print it may have been passed, or it may have been killed. Democrats threaten that if it is passed, the governor will veto the measure, and issue a statement that the Republican legislature is playing politics. He already has issued the statement. The Democratic Banquet Club adopted three resolutions last week to the same effect. American Legion posts have been urged to get into the game and support the governor.

The Row Doesn't Delay Payments

As a matter of fact, it looks like poor politics on both sides. The service men are not particularly interested in who hands them their checks. But they will take a lively interest in whoever or whatever they believe is holding up payment. They won't like the idea of the governor holding it up to satisfy a grudge against General Martin, an overseas veteran himself. Neither will they approve, if the bonus is held up, the action of the Republican legislature in holding it up to keep the governor in line.

The fact that the row will not delay payments, as none can be made before the bonds are issued and sold, probably won't have any influence with the service men, once they are aroused. And there is plenty of stuff being sent out to arouse them. Most of it is propaganda, political propaganda, pure and simple. Incidentally all but one of the service men in the legislature are in favor of the legislature's plan. That one is a Democrat, who fears the governor is not getting the right treatment.

An Uninteresting Session

Aside from the appropriations fight and the bonus row, the primary and the industrial court probably will receive attention in the closing days of a quiet and, from a news viewpoint, rather uninteresting session of the legislature. Fewer bills have been introduced than in any regular session of the past decade. Fewer still are being passed. The legislature, for the first time in 50 years, overrode a gubernatorial veto last week. It was on a purely local measure, empowering Kansas City, Kan., to elect its city commissioners in two shifts, for four year terms, so that the commission always would have at least two experienced members. Both houses joined in passing the bills over the governor's veto, in the senate both Democrats voting against the governor.

Legislators a Little Fearful

On the primary law, the legislature probably will decide to leave well enough alone. There is a strong feeling that the voters prefer to select the party candidates, rather than leave it to party conventions. Even the fact, often pointed out by those favoring conventions, that the voters are not nearly so competent as party leaders to select candidates, doesn't seem to feaze the voters. And much as several senators would like to take the power away from the voters, and hand it back to party leaders thru nominating conventions, the chances are that fear of the anger of the voters will kill the proposed primary amendments providing for the return of the party conventions.

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The Lone Hand

(Continued from Page 11)

young woman. I promise not to be surprised at anything you do."

"I've been poking into some things that were none of my business," said Desire with a trace of hesitation. "If you hadn't been so terribly cross to-day I'd have told you before; but when you accused me of downright treachery, I felt like washing my hands of the whole matter—tho I confess I wasn't quite truthful when I said I didn't care how your affairs turned out. If I'd been a man, I'd have told you to go to the dickens!"

"I wouldn't blame you a bit," said Hiram. "I've acted pretty bad, that's a fact."

Desire's eyes were shining. She fumbled in a pocket concealed somewhere among the folds of her skirt.

"Here," she said, "are some notes I made yesterday. I went to Mr. Bangs, who is a gullible old thing. He thought he was giving me some figures for Mr. Curdy; he thinks Mr. Curdy quite a genius. Mr. Bosworth, who is Renfrew Meredith?"

Philip shook his head, but the old man cried:

"That crook! Why, he's the jackal of the paper trade! He's a sort of scavenger, a slick article—"

"You wouldn't care to have any dealings with him?"

"I wouldn't buy a pound of paper from Ren Meredith for my life!"

"You may think so; but he has supplied Bosworth Press with nearly two million pounds in the last three years."

"No, it ain't so! It can't be! Curdy wouldn't dare—he knows better! I was asking old Homer Bangs myself—kind of suspected something—and he said he'd never seen one of Meredith's bills come into the shop."

"You're a Wonder!"

"Well, telephone the New York office of the Inter-oceanic Paper Company, or the Acme Card and Fiber, or the John Villiers Supply Company—you'll find they've all sold Bosworth's a whole lot of stock; and you can make them admit it was sold thru Meredith and billed direct. Then there are some other people you can call up who have been buying paper from time to time, also thru Meredith, that came from our storehouse—"

"Lord!" said the old man. "I was wondering why our stock-rooms weren't crowded. That sneak, Curdy! The answer's easy—why didn't I think of it before?"

"It takes time to find these things out," said Desire; "especially when every one in the place is against you, and quite a good many are actually trying to pull the wool over your eyes. Even poor old Mr. Bangs said it was just as well not to let you know that Mr. Meredith had been in the habit of coming here. He said you had an unreasoning prejudice against him; but Mr. Curdy had found, in a good many cases, that Mr. Meredith was in a position to do us favors, so he felt very friendly toward him. Up to the

time you came back he was here often. I know him."

"Funny that Phil don't seem to know him, eh?"

"Probably Curdy thought it just as well not to introduce them."

"Child, you're a wonder! I've been an old chump. I see the whole thing as clear as day. Meredith's been closing all these trades for Curdy at any price that would allow him and our honest general manager to split a nice profit on every pound. He kept his name off our books—that was easy. Between them, they've cleaned out our stock-rooms and shoved the proceeds into their own pockets. It must have taken some clever work to cover their tracks—Curdy's had every one around the place lying for him, it seems. I should have tumbled to it sooner. Think of having an innocent like you tell me what I ought to have found out for myself!"

"You can only find out things thru what people tell you," said Desire. "You had to start with some one."

"Take that old reprobate, Bangs—a man I trusted fully. He should have been the first to give me the facts. Still, as you say, he's a gullible old fool, and I don't suppose Curdy's had a mite of trouble in making him think black was white. Now, Phil, you see the explanation of some of the poor work you've let get by. Nagel would bring in the business at any old price, and Curdy would buy the meanest kind of paper thru Meredith, turn our rotten work, and make a small profit for the house; but Curdy and Meredith, and probably Nagel, were whacking up fat commissions."

The old man was silent for a minute.

"Well, children," he said, "the mischief has got to be repaired. It'll take a long time and hard work. Little Brown-Eyes here has been clever—darned clever. She's saved the day for Bosworth's. Are you with us, Phil, or do you still want to give Curdy a chance?"

Bosworth laughed a sinister laugh, and began ringing up numbers on the telephone. Calling up several different paper houses and printers, he soon obtained evidence confirming his accusations against Messrs. Meredith, Curdy & Co.

After a Year Had Passed

Desire and Philip watched him, listening to his sharp, shrewd questions and readily imagining the answers he got. He rumbled his white hair, chuckled at each new revelation, and swore mild but feeling oaths of satisfaction. He embodied energy, power, adroitness. Philip had never admired the old man so much.

"Now, little Bronnie!" said Bosworth, at the end of a busy and fruitful hour. "You can make a pretty meaty report to the man who sent you to spy on me. Just give him the glad news of what I'm going to do. Phil, you go out and hunt up a judge and swear out some warrants—"

"Oh!" cried Desire. "How dreadful!"

"Yes, I suppose it is pretty dreadful!" said the old man; "but, by George, it isn't half so dreadful as what those crooks have done to the business it took me twenty-five years' hard work to build up."

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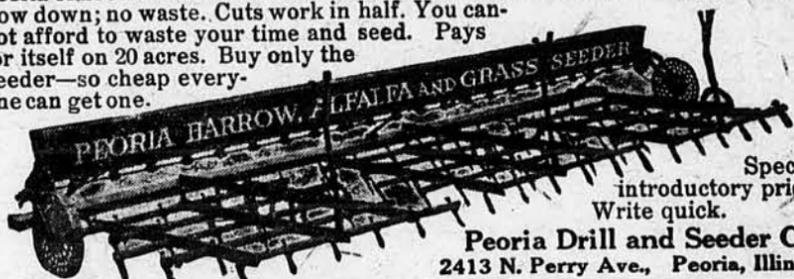
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Measuring Hay in the Mow or Stack

BY L. E. CALL

WHEN alfalfa hay has been stacked or stored in the mow about 30 days, 512 cubic feet are usually regarded as a ton. If the hay has stood five or six months 422 cubic feet, and if it is fully settled 343 cubic feet, will approximate a ton. In very large stacks or deep mows, fully settled, 216 cubic feet are taken for a ton. Hence, to find the number of tons proceed as follows:

1—In a mow: Multiply together the number of feet in length, width, and depth, and divide the result by the number of cubic feet in a ton.

2—In a round stack: Find the circumference of the stack at a height that will give a fair average distance around the stack; also find the vertical height of the measured circumference from the ground, and the slant height from the measured circumference to the top of the stack. Take all measurements in feet. Square the number of feet in the circumference; divide this by 100 and multiply it by eight; then multiply the result by the number denoting the height of the base plus one-third the number denoting the slant height. The result is the number of cubic feet, which, if divided by the number of cubic feet in a ton, will give the number of tons.

3—In a rick: Measure the distance in feet over the rick from the ground on one side to the ground on the other, also measure the width in feet near the ground. Add the two numbers and divide the result by four; square this result and multiply it by the number denoting the length of the rick. Divide the final result by the number of cubic feet in a ton, which will give the number of tons in the rick.

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Testing

A. A. Berry Seed Co., Box 1035 Clarinda, Iowa

But Desire was crying softly, while Phil tried very awkwardly to comfort her.

"I guess I'd better attend to the legal part of this myself," said the old man.

Seizing his hat, he left the two to straighten out their tangled skein.

Phillip Bosworth, sales manager of the Bosworth Press, trotted lightly up the steps of the big Bosworth Building and took the elevator to the sixth floor. Back in the old man's private office he found his father, engaged in nothing more arduous than the manufacture of smoke-rings.

"Hello, dad!" he cried. "Where's Desire?"

"I don't know—running a cylinder press, maybe. She could if she tried."

"You bet! But I've got good news, and I want you both to hear it at once. Send for her, will you?"

The elder Bosworth performed signals upon one of a series of buttons on his desk-top. Presently the door opened and Desire Brown entered.

"Why, Phil!" she cried. She crossed the room swiftly and kissed the young man—an operation which seemed to give the elder gentleman a vast deal of satisfaction. "What luck?"

"The best in the world. I've got the Appleton-Appley Company's catalog, two million copies, ninety-six pages and cover, with inserts in four colors. We're to do all the decorations and illustrations, plates, composition, everything from soup to nuts!"

"Too bad poor Curdy isn't here to buy your paper for you," said the old man.

"Great Scott! I forgot. It was a year ago today that we—I mean you—landed that chap. Well, dad, the Bosworth Press is surely on earth again. Appleton gave me his order despite the fact that we were the highest bidders on the list. Said it was worth the extra cost to feel that he'd get perfect books and get 'em on time."

"Salesmanship, Phil, salesmanship. Congratulations! Now you can stay home and manage the plant; I'm going off for six weeks' vacation. Besides, we need some one around here with some executive ability. I understand we're to lose our present efficient general manager."

"Why, dad, what do you mean?"

"She's going to be married—probably."

"I don't get you, dad."

"Well, Desire's our general manager, ain't she?"

"I never heard her called that; but I suppose she has as much to say as any one."

"More," said the old man. "And she's going to get married, I tell you."

Phillip looked from his father to Desire, who was blushing, and back again to the amused majority stockholder in the Bosworth Press.

"If she isn't, then I must say you're a bigger chump than I ever thought you—and that's going some!"

"Father's right," said Phillip suddenly, seizing both Desire's hands.

"Father always was right!" cried the old man; but he didn't see Desire and Phillip exchange winks.

THE END

Vocational Agriculture Pays

Last spring, the Coats Rural High School at Coats, Kan., decided to offer a course in Vocational Agriculture. When school opened last fall, no provision had been made for a place to teach the shop work which is a part of the Vocational Agriculture course. The class, consisting of 14 boys, decided to erect their own building. The boys in the class have done absolutely everything, from laying the concrete foundation to arranging the interior. The equipment of the interior has not yet been completed but the intention is to have several forges, a press drill, as well as a complete set of wood-working tools. The building will be heated by stoves.

Besides building the shop, the class has done work for people in the school district. Hog houses, chicken feeders and small buildings have made up the bulk of the other work done and the class has work ahead for several months largely on problems that farmers wish to have done. The class is not made a public servant, by any means, but the boys are taught the handling of tools by constructing things of real value. In this it differs from the manual training courses, too often found in small high schools, where the work is not taught from a vocational point of view. The tools they work with are the ones they will use on the farm and do not include the expensive lathe and power saw, which the students will not have an opportunity to use after the high school days are over, anyway.

The vocational agriculture course requires one-half of the students' time and here it is taught the entire afternoon. About 60 per cent of the time is spent studying agriculture proper, the other 40 per cent being devoted to the shop work already mentioned. The agriculture is also vocational in nature and the farmers as a rule are glad to have the members of the class come out on their farms to study actual farm conditions. The class members have culled three flocks of chickens, have castrated at least two pigs apiece, have judged livestock at many farms, and have done other work along the lines mentioned.

Every student taking the course must carry a project at home, and this year, as we are studying livestock, it must be a project in livestock. The purpose is, of course, to correlate the class room work with actual farm experience. The project appears to be the most interesting part of the course to many of the students as every one is financially responsible for the success of his individual project.

In studying the agriculture, the students have access to the latest books and bulletins on the subject. While most of the time is spent in the class room, enough time is spent on farms in the vicinity to correlate the book knowledge with things as they are. The course differs from common high school agriculture in that the study does not stop with book knowledge but includes actual observation and application of the principles learned.

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The Farniscope

He Should Worry

"Where were you yesterday, Tommy Cribbs?" asked the teacher.
 "Please, mum, I had a toothache," answered Tommy.
 "Has it stopped?" asked the teacher sympathetically.
 "I don't know," said Tommy.
 "What do you mean, boy? You don't know if your tooth has stopped aching?"
 "No, mum, the dentist kept it."

Different Sort

Little Edna was visiting the museum with her aunt. In the Egyptian room the child saw the desiccated remains of an ancient queen and asked what it was.
 "That is some one's mummy, dear," replied auntie.
 "Goodness!" said Edna. "I'm glad my mummy doesn't look like that."

By Special Delivery

"What are you cutting out of the paper?"
 "About a man getting a divorce because his wife went thru his pockets."
 "What are you going to do with it?"
 "Put it in my pocket."

A Common Trouble

"I got a letter from my husband from Paris."
 "How is he getting along with the French people?"
 "He says they are very nice and polite, but they don't seem to understand their own language."

High Cost of Film Realism

Director—"Now you must perform the execution most naturally. The ax must be razor keen and must descend to within a hair's breadth of the neck of the murderer."
 Murderer—"I demand a raise in salary!"



"Little did I ever think that I was raising a daughter that would appear in public dressed like that."

Extending a Policy

"It is becoming more expensive every day to run an automobile."
 "Yes," replied Mr. Chuggins. "Some of us motorists won't be able to keep going unless the Government comes to the rescue the same as they did for the railroads."

Rushing the Job

"So you are having your house re-decorated. How are you getting along?"
 "Fine; the painters and paper-hangers worked a full day last week."

The Winner

"We had a contest to decide the prettiest girl in our graduating class of 400."
 "How did it turn out?"
 "One girl got two votes."

His Only Fear

"Papa," she said, "when you see a cow ain't you 'fraid?"
 "No, certainly not, Evelyn."
 "When you see a horse ain't you 'fraid?"
 "No, of course."

"When you see a dog ain't you 'fraid?"
 "No!"—with emphasis.
 "When you see a bumblebee ain't you 'fraid?"
 "No!"—with scorn.
 "Ain't you 'fraid when it thunders?"
 "No!"—with loud laughter. "Oh, you silly, silly child."
 "Papa," said Evelyn solemnly, "ain't you 'fraid of nothin' in the world but mamma?"



Bug—"Those were the happy days during the war when we had meatless days."

She Was Modest

Ebb—"Why don't you wear calico any more?"
 Flo—"Oh, I just hate to see myself in print."

Why They Do It

A salesman was showing an elderly lady the virtues of the car he sells. He made a number of turns and at the proper times extended his arm as a turning signal. The old lady watched the proceedings for some time. Then

she craned her neck and looked at the sky.
 "Mister," she said sternly, tapping him on the shoulder, "you just tend to your driving! It don't look like rain, but if it should I'll let you know."

Why It Was Prosy

Timothy Hay—Did you ever read the Congressional Record?
 Al Falfa—I tried to do it one year, but I didn't like it.
 Tim—What was the matter? was it too prosy?
 Al—No; it didn't have any advertisements in it.

Self-Protection

"You admit, then," said an Alabama judge, "that you stole the hog?"
 "Ah sure has to, Judge," said the colored prisoner.
 "Well, nigger, there's been a lot of hog-stealing going on around here lately, and I'm just going to make an example of you or none of us will be safe."

A La Mode

Shopper—"I wish to get a fashionable skirt."
 Saleslady—"Yes, madam. Will you have it too tight or too short?"

One Organ Strong

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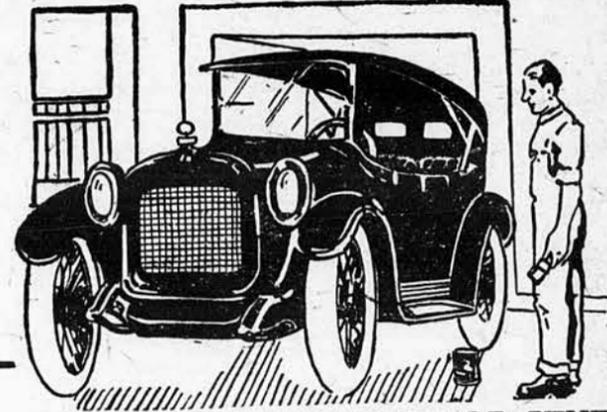


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Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Honey Takes Its Place as a Sweetener of Many Delicacies

MOST people look upon honey only as a spread for biscuits or pancakes. There are many other uses for it, however. Equal parts of honey and lemon juice warmed together so they will mix easily is good for a cold or cough. Take 1 tablespoonful every hour.

Used in candies, honey tends to prevent them from going back to sugar, which is difficult to overcome with some kinds. When much honey is used, the candy becomes sticky if kept very long as it absorbs moisture from the air. Honey makes excellent taffy. Try this: Boil some honey until it hardens when dropped into cold water. Pull until white. Any quantity may be used. A pound requires 20 minutes boiling and stirring. Use great care not to burn the honey.

Most honey, unless specially heated at correct temperatures, will candy or granulate in time. Cold weather and frequent stirring hastens granulation. In this condition it makes an excellent spread for a slice of bread for the kiddies, or it is delicious between layers of cake. Here is a good recipe:

Oberlin Honey Cake

½ cup butter	2 cups flour
1 cup honey	1½ teaspoons baking powder
3 eggs, beaten	
½ cup milk	

Cream the butter and honey together, then add the eggs and milk. Stir in the flour in which the baking



powder has been sifted, using more if 2 cupfuls do not make a stiff batter. Bake in jelly tins. When the cakes are cold, spread candied honey, after creaming it, over the top. If preferred, chocolate or other icing may be used instead of the honey.

Honey Baked Apples

6 tablespoons honey	¼ pound red cinnamon drops
6 apples	
1 tablespoon butter	

Core the apples, leaving a little at the stem end and arrange in a baking dish. Put several cinnamon drops and a little honey in each apple, dot with butter, put the rest of the cinnamon

drops, honey and enough water to prevent the apples burning. In the dish and bake until the apples are done.

Honey Bran Cookies

3 cups bran	¼ teaspoon cinnamon
½ cup sugar	½ cup honey
¼ to ½ teaspoon soda	½ cup milk
¼ teaspoon ginger	½ cup melted butter

Mix the sugar, cinnamon, ginger and soda with the bran and add the other ingredients. Drop from a spoon upon a buttered pan and bake about 15 minutes. These may be covered with a white icing.

Honey Popcorn Balls

Honey can be heated up to about 245 degrees without being greatly

changed in color or flavor. If it is heated carefully most of the water is expelled. The honey then becomes hard on cooling and can be used for making popcorn balls. To make them, dip the popped corn into the hot honey, shape into balls and cool. Honey popcorn balls absorb moisture on standing in the air. They must therefore either be kept very closely covered or reheated and dried before being used.

Honey Cookies

½ cup honey	1 teaspoon allspice
½ cup sugar	2 ounces finely-chopped candied orange peel
2½ cups flour	½ pound walnut meats, finely chopped.
½ teaspoon soda	
1½ teaspoons cinnamon	
1 teaspoon cloves	

Sift together the flour, spices and soda and add the other ingredients. Knead thoroly, roll out thin, and cut with a biscuit cutter. These cookies are very hard.

Honey Fudge

2 cups sugar	2 egg whites
½ cup honey	1 teaspoon vanilla
½ cup water	

Boil together the sugar, honey and water until the sirup spins a thread when dropped from a spoon. Pour the sirup over the well-beaten whites of the eggs, beating continuously and until the mixture crystallizes, adding the flavoring after the mixture has cooled a little. Drop in small pieces on buttered or paraffin paper.

Frank Van Haltern.

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

Helping in other peoples' kitchens is a good way to learn a new "wrinkle." Recently we helped a beginner in canning to can half a beef and the spareribs from four hogs. In our own home spareribs have always been cooked in the roaster. In this home, they are always boiled.

A neighbor to whom we mentioned the difference in method said she had a still different method. She boils the spareribs until the meat is tender, keeping but a small amount of liquid on the meat. When the meat is tender, she allows this liquid to evaporate and browns the meat. By stirring the browned crust from the kettle a most excellent gravy may be made.

Poultry Inquiries

Some very interesting poultry inquiries have been received. Many wonder why they are not receiving more eggs. In explaining their system of feeding, the majority seem to give a hot mash in the morning. Some feed grain in boxes. The main trouble seems to be a failure to keep the hens busy. Even in feeding grain out-of-doors, we scatter it in straw or trash and try to make the layers work to get it.

Some call attention to the different feeding formulas that appear in papers and magazines, particularly in the amount of meat scraps or tankage. We think the difference lies in the purpose. If the poultryman wants to get eggs, he will use a larger proportion of meat scraps. If he wants to use the eggs for hatching purposes, he will not over-stimulate. A much smaller amount of meat scraps will be found advisable.

One asked what sort of eggs should be selected to secure a first or extra first classification. To be certain that we were answering correctly we wrote to Mr. Harris of The Premium Poultry Products Company of Topeka.

Mr. Harris says: "Extra first eggs must be clean, absolutely fresh and should weigh 24 ounces to the dozen. There are times of the year, such as the present, when eggs weighing 22 ounces will pass. However, there is no market at the present time for ex-

tra firsts. If there were, the size would again return to 24 ounces."

Mr. Harris calls attention to the fact that it is almost impossible to ship fertile eggs in hot weather, and not have them show the effects of the heat. Many shippers of infertile eggs average 29 dozen extra firsts in a case. This makes quite a difference in the returns when the company pays, as it did last summer, 10 to 12 cents a dozen extra for that grade.

Faulty House Construction

There are some who feel they have been misled as to the merits of open front houses for chickens. After removing most of the south side of the house, some have found their chickens with frosted combs. We doubt not but the trouble was due to the narrowness of the house. We understand that an open front house should be at least 14 feet wide. Perhaps a narrower house would do if a drop curtain were used in front of the roosts.

Capons Sold

Last week, we marketed most of the capons. This is early—too early to secure the best price. We needed their house, however, so after giving them a corn and milk diet we shipped them. There were a very few roosters of nearly the same size. There is quite a difference in the returns from a 10 pound capon at 29 cents a pound and a 10 pound rooster at 10 cents a pound.

Prunes Are a Health Food

Have you ever stopped to consider just how important prunes are in the diet? The prune habit is a good one for prunes supply mineral salts and acids that keep the body properly regulated. They also help to purify the blood and the high sugar content places them high on the list of energy foods. They need not always be served in the stewed form. There are so many really attractive desserts in which prunes may be included.

Prune Duff

Wash and soak prunes over night; drain, pit and cut in quarters, having ½ cup. Sift 1 cup of flour; add 2 level teaspoons of baking powder, ¼ teaspoon of salt, ½ cup of sugar and sift again. Beat 1 egg, add ½ cup of milk. Combine mixtures and beat well; add 2 tablespoons of melted shortening and prunes. Butter a large mold or

individual molds, dredge with sugar and pour in mixture. Cover closely and steam 1 hour for large pudding and ½ hour for small. Serve hot with hard or liquid sauce made of prune juice.

Jellied Prunes

Remove pits from 2 cups of cooked, drained prunes. Cut in half. Dissolve 2 tablespoons of granulated gelatin. Remove from fire; add 1 cup of orange juice or ½ cup of orange marmalade, and ½ cup of sugar and gelatin. Stir until dissolved then set aside to cool; when beginning to thicken, add prunes and turn into a wet mold. Set aside until firm. Unmold; serve with whipped cream.

The Lesson My Canary Learned

The other day, as I lay listening to my canary, it occurred to me that he had learned a lesson which was worth passing on. Last summer, when given to me, he just bubbled over all the time with such a sweet ecstasy of little trills and thrills that I called him Harmony Bubbles—Bubbles for every day. Especially when hung on the porch did it seem as if he would fairly burst his tiny throat with the warbling melodies that tumbled from it. There he would mimic the wild birds that sang in the trees nearby. Every day a beautiful cardinal would perch in the big elm over his cage, and the two birds would whistle and call to each other until I could scarcely tell them apart.

Then came the winter time and my little singer had to stay indoors. This he did not like and plainly showed it by refusing to sing a note. Not even the sunniest window in the house would induce one of his merry songs.

Finally, one day in late December he began to twitter softly—such a tiny noise that sounded as if he could not believe he were really happy enough to sing again. Each day his twitter grew a trifle louder, occasionally breaking into a rippling run and soon he was the sweet little caroler of old.

Would it not be fine if everyone who is confined to the house could do the same? It is easy to be happy when life holds freedom and everything one desires, but when the gray days of illness or handicaps come,

people sometimes grow bitter and un-resigned. I cannot say this from experience for I have always been content and happy in my little corner; but oh, how I wish every shut-in could learn to sing as did my small bird, even tho he must stay within the bound of four walls. Irene Judy.

"Better Kitchen" Campaign

A campaign for better farm kitchens is to be launched soon in Leavenworth county. The work will be supervised by Eleanor Howe, county club leader. Miss Howe's plan is to make a trip thru the country and "score" each kitchen as it is now. Cleanliness, convenience, arrangement, light and ventilation will be considered.

When the scoring is completed, a mass meeting of all women in the county will be called and a school on modern kitchens will be held. Two months following the school, each kitchen in the county will again be visited and scored. The two sets of scores will be compared for the per cent of improvement shown.

Then another mass meeting will be called, and a tour thru the county inspecting kitchens will be made. Those which show the greatest improvement with the smallest outlay of money will receive a prize.

Miss Howe says that it is not the intention of the Farm Bureau to engender a belief that the kitchens of Leavenworth county farmers were now of the antiquated type, but rather to assist in modernizing those kitchens to the highest degree.

Women's Hats No Longer Mask

The new hats for spring have arrived and they show a decided inclination to drape their gay colored selves over the back of the wearer's head, disclosing the entire face. This is quite a change as for many seasons hats have drooped low over the face, shielding the eyes.

There are no new colors included in the array so far, altho there is a decided tendency to bright shades, but there are some new fiber hats which are charming. These are trimmed with gay embroidery and odd decorations and are entirely new. Taffetas and silks of variegated shades supply many of the new hats with attraction which cannot be denied.

AL1204 974977

Make Heavy fare healthful



A farm table loaded with good fare may not always mean a healthful table. Meat, eggs, potatoes, mush—these are all substantial foods that "stay with" a man at work in the open. But—not too much! There is the danger!

Heavy fare must be "lightened up" to make it really serve your body needs. This means more fruit in the diet. And this means more prunes. Prunes swing the system back to normal—Nature has seen to that. But it is up to you to see that you eat this fruit-food (in one delicious form or other) every day.

Ask your dealer for Growers Brand Prunes—fine, full-meated California prunes grown in our own orchards, packed in our own packing houses. Sold in bulk and also in cartons. Send for recipe folder—use the coupon.

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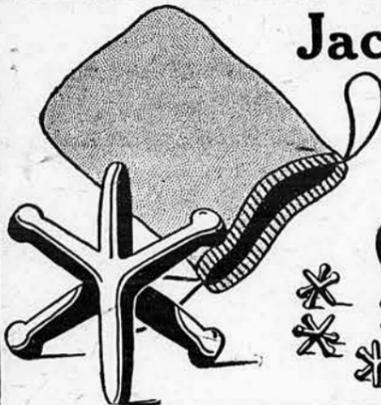
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A Complete Outfit



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How would you like to have 25 Flint Agates all different colors? Can you imagine yourself kneeling down to a game of "Boston" with a hand full of marbles that will attract the eye of every boy? The minute the game starts, they will be anxious to get a shot at your marble. Each marble has a variation of several different colors and is just right size for accurate shooting.

SEND NO MONEY

I want every boy reader of this paper to have a sack of Marbles. Just send your name and address on a post card, and I will tell you how to get a sack of Marbles without a cent of cost. A few minutes on our liberal offer will bring you a sack of 25 Flint Agates.

Not a Pottery in the Bunch

M. BERRY
Marble Dept. 60, Topeka, Kansas



Success Despite Handicaps

Our Schools for Defective Children Have Done Much to Fit Them for Useful Lives

BY MRS. VELMA WEST SYKES

ONE of the first questions the average mother asks after her baby is born is, "Is it all right?" Of course the sex is a matter of interest also, but it is always a great relief to know that one's child has been born with no physical or mental handicap. The physical handicaps are immediately noticeable but mental defectiveness may not appear until later. However, the two go together frequently.



There lately has been much discussion in the press as to whether a child born physically and mentally defective is not better off if allowed to die. Yet few of the medical profession have thought themselves in a position to decide whether a human life shall go out or not and parents feel much the same. While the death of a child could not be as great a blow as to find it physically and mentally defective, the fact that science is now able to do so much for the little handicapped children brings hope.

Probably one of the most common defects, physically, in infants is club feet. There was a time when this meant a child must be a cripple for

And for this reason parents can do much to help handicapped children by teaching them as much as possible at home. When a little blind child learns to walk, he must be taught carefully or he will have a greater fear than is really necessary. While few parents can teach deaf and dumb children to read by the special methods employed in schools, they can teach them to converse on their hands or with signs even when quite small. They can teach them to read and to write and to do various things that will keep them amused.

Parents Can Help in the Home

Children who are so badly crippled that no skill can ever make them walk, yet who are mentally bright, can still become useful members of society in a number of ways. J. Breckenridge Ellis, a popular Missouri novelist, must spend his time either in bed or in a wheel chair, yet his books have been among the best sellers.

To go to teachers and get a full course of study, to teach a child of this kind at home is one of the greatest helps any parent can give. Some of the bitterness of his condition is taken out of it for the handicapped child if he can be normal in as many respects as possible.

The mentally defective child is a great problem. Frequently he is physically very strong. He is a problem not only to the parents but to the state as well. A great many people

OH YE who have young children, if possible give them happy memories! Fill their earliest years with bright pictures; a great historian many centuries ago wrote it down that the first thing conquered in battle are the eyes; the soldier flees from what he sees before him. So often in the world's fight, we are defeated by what we look back upon; we are whipped in the end by the things we saw in the beginning of life.

—James Lane Allen

life. But now there are some splendid institutions which make it their business to take the poor, twisted little feet and make them strong and straight. Such things are no longer miracles but a part of the every day work of the medical profession.

Mercy Hospital at Kansas City, Mo., is one of the big midwestern institutions which will take little children and do this work without cost to the parents, unless the parents are amply able to pay for such service. Thus even the poor little children may have their limbs straightened.

Care May Prevent Blindness

Blindness is another physical handicap which comes to some children at birth or shortly afterward. Most states now require a physician to use a certain solution in the eyes of the new born babe to prevent blindness and this has helped much but there are still some isolated cases where children must go thru life in darkness. The states are doing their best in providing institutions which teach the blind children to read and to do other things with the aid of other senses. That the blind may have lives of usefulness despite their handicap is evidenced by the wonders that Helen Keller has been able to accomplish, and my readers all know about Irene Judy, who seems to see many things which we miss with our sense of sight unimpaired.

Deafness seems to me to be less of a handicap than blindness, yet it calls for special training just as blindness does. Of course the state schools cannot take the children to train until they have arrived at school age or more—this differs indifferent states.

think that children of this kind should be completely isolated and cared for in institutions, yet there are degrees of mentality among them, so that it is not always possible to say that some children should be placed in an institution among those who are absolute idiots and for whom there is no cure nor help.

The Montessori method of handling defective children has proved so successful that it has attracted international attention. The very careful training of a child of this kind often results in its being able to earn its own living and to be no menace to the state. Usually it can master the simpler studies such as reading, writing, and simple arithmetic. Very seldom can a child who is mentally defective go very far in arithmetic, however. The power to reason things out is not developed well enough. But it has been found that children of this kind are more or less clever with their fingers and they can be trained accordingly. Trades can be taught to these children with pretty good results.

There is a school in Massachusetts which is for children of this kind only and they say that the graduates of the school have made a very creditable showing. The great difficulty, of course, is to keep these people from marrying,

for children born to them are usually much worse than the parents. For this reason many states are enacting laws which seek to isolate them from society. Altogether, it is a difficult problem to face, but the parents of handicapped children owe even a bigger responsibility to them than to normal children and should strive at all times to find the best methods of handling them and making them happy and useful.



For Our Young Readers

What Happened to Old Mr. Mud Turtle When He Ate Mother Duck's Prettiest Baby

BY ALICE LUTES

THIS morning all the fowls, hens, baby ducks and chicks and old mother ducks were having great fun altho very busy, for Uncle Bob had spaded up a large spot in the barnyard for them to scratch.

"Oh, see what a whopper I found!" cried one baby chick, bracing his little yellow feet and pulling on a big worm with all his might. But, alas, the worm broke in two, causing Baby Chick to come down right on his little downy back and the rest of the fowls to laugh heartily.

But suddenly the laughter ceased and the fowls stretched out their necks

and they couldn't hear what he said. "I'll tell you what we'll do," said he, poking his head out so suddenly that the fowls all gave frightened squawks and jumped back. "We'll go down to the pond tomorrow—no, let us go at once, and Madame Duck shall show me where it was that her child was eaten. Come on, everybody!"

Mr. Fisherman Takes a Hand

And such a clatter as they made while standing on the edge of the pond, for all the fowls, big and little, were telling him how the accident happened, each trying to talk louder and faster than the other, while a fisherman who was standing near looked at them crossly for making so much noise.

"Here! Here! What's going on out here?" cried a thick, raspy voice, as a large turtle crawled out of the water and up the bank to where stood the fowls and their visitor.

"Oh! Oh!" screamed Mother Duck, trying to hide her babies behind her. "It is the monster who ate my pretty baby! Somebody kill him, quick!"

All the rest of the fowls ran off with frightened squawks and fluttering wings, but if they hadn't been in such a hurry they would have seen the fisherman pick up Mr. Mud Turtle and

Who's in the Zoo?

Cut out the bits of black in the picture of the Zoo and paste them together correctly, and you will see what bird we have this week in the zoo. To the first 10 boys or girls sending us the correct name of the bird we will give a package of post-cards each. Send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

with little warning cries to one another while the baby chicks and ducks ran under the little bushes and weeds near their mothers.

For a queer looking, flat something with a long neck and tail was creeping slowly over the spaded earth on four funny wide feet with sharp nails on them. And as it crept along lazily it was humming to itself. Yes, sir, it really was:

Here comes one turtle a roving, roving, roving;
Here comes one turtle a roving, ransy, tansy tea.

Now I don't suppose any of you children ever heard a turtle hum because they never do it when anyone is near.

"A turtle!" cried all the fowls in alarm.

"Will he bite?" asked Baby Chick. "Oh, dear, yes, yes he will," sobbed Mother Duck. "Only yesterday one ate my prettiest baby while we were all taking a swim," and she held her handkerchief over her eyes.

It Must Have Been Cousin Mud Turtle

"Oh, no, Madame Duck, you are mistaken. I never eat ducks, but I eat worms and bugs just as you do. I think it must have been Cousin Mud Turtle who did it. You see, I don't live in the water as he does."

At this all the fowls drew a little nearer their strange visitor, for he had drawn his head back into his shell

Puzzle Winners

Solution February 3 puzzle: Simple Simon went to look if pears grew on a thistle; he pricked his finger very much, which made poor Simon whistle. The winners are Ruth Edgecomb, Ethel Lew, Clara Volkening, Caroline Drake, Mildred Johnson, Norma Temple, Roseella Stutz, Elva Adam, Ladeen Hill and Violet Lebert.

say as he carried him away by the tail, "I'll take you home to make soup of, my fine fellow!" So now Mrs. Duck and her children can swim in safety on the pond for old Mr. Mud Turtle is gone.

The Quiz Corner Winners

Wayne Guthrie
Gerald Moore
Alice Bernasek
Mina Timmons
Mildred Whyte

Joy Reynolds
Esther Mae McFall
Olfthon Otto
Kenneth Behrends
Susan Brookhart

Above are the names of the winners in the last Quiz Corner and following are the questions to be answered this week. You will find the answers in this magazine. To the first 10 boys and girls answering correctly we will give a surprise gift each. Send answers to the Quiz Corner, the Kan- (For Continuation See Page 28)



Who is the bird that catches fish,
With pouch beneath his bill as dish?
Who stands so still and looks so wise,
Yet darts like lightning when he tries?

"Granny wishes she'd had such CORN FLAKES when she was little"



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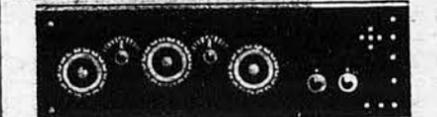
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Health in the Family

Children Should Not be Exposed to Whooping Cough Because It is Often Fatal

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

"I thought," said the young mother, "that by keeping my child away from the disease at this time, he would get along all thru life without ever having whooping cough, I would go to any amount of trouble to see that it was done. But it is so contagious that he is sure to get it some time. Why not now, before the big disadvantage of having him lose time from school comes up? Now that he is a baby I can keep him under my care, and take care of him much better than when he is older and harder to manage."

part in the digestion of fats and one of the special functions of the bile is to take care of fats. It is therefore logical for one who has lost his gall bladder to be guarded, and experiment cautiously to find out what his reconstructed liver will allow him to do. He should not resume work until the surgeon says that he may, one to three months, perhaps.

Test for Tuberculosis

Though and bring up quite a little sputum. How can I tell the difference between the sputum of tuberculosis and bronchitis? I think I have chronic catarrh and bronchitis but I would like to know for sure. A. R.

The only way for you to find out is to have a complete examination by a specialist in tuberculosis. The appearance of the sputum to the eye tells nothing; the difference can only be detected under the microscope. From all the symptoms that you give in your letter I think that even if you do not have tuberculosis the very best thing for you would be a course of just such treatment as is given for that disease. Try to go to one of the clinics held by the Kansas State Tuberculosis Association, for an examination.

A Milk-Fed Race

Americans are appreciating as never before the necessity of building strong bodies along with trained minds, and thru our schools and educational organizations the consumption of dairy products has been greatly increased.

Federal statistics show that during the past year milk consumption has increased 14 per cent and butter consumption 10 per cent, so that today the average American drinks in a year 49 gallons of milk and eats 16 pounds of butter. What a tribute to our schools and to the National Dairy Council in promulgating the increased use of these vitally essential foods.

Education means more than the three R's. The fundamental essential is a strong, healthy body, which makes the trained mind possible.

Oleo has dropped off a third as compared with a year ago—another great tribute to our educational campaigns for a strong, more healthy race.

Advertising is the heart-beat of business. Let it wane and business slackens. The salesman who stops talking soon stops selling. Our educational agencies to promote the dairy industry and human welfare are just off on the first step. They deserve our support and commendation. By their fruits we already know them.

The Quiz Corner, Winners

(Continued from Page 27)

sas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

1. Who are the only women in the United States Congress?

2. What is the Colorado River Pact? Who brought this agreement about?

3. How did Joseph Isaksen win \$1,500?

4. What does Doctor Lerrigo say is the "great point" to remember in regard to whooping cough?

5. Why is a bull snake of benefit on a farm?

6. What important reason does W. S. Teague give for quitting the beef business?

7. What two-fold purpose did Warren Brown have in purchasing Arkansas River Valley land?

8. What established O. A. Zickfoose in a profitable business?

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.—Advertisement.

Kansas ranks fourth among the states in the number of horses.

This sounds so much like a real argument, at first hearing, that I particularly wish to show its fallacy. Whooping cough is a dangerous disease, no matter when it comes, yet most of us have had it at some time of our lives, and because we are all living and no count may have been kept of the ones who did not survive, we are not inclined to give due credit to its deadliness. Remember that twice as many children die of whooping cough as die of scarlet fever and you will give it more respect. The great point is, however, that it is especially among the very young children that the disease is deadly. Of all deaths from whooping cough, 55 per cent occur in children less than 1 year old and 90 per cent in those under 3 years old. Therefore, if your baby is protected from exposure until school age he is very likely to get well; and if he escapes until reaching adult life the chance for the disease proving fatal is quite remote.

A young child who takes the disease will get well with good care, but it must be of the very best. My little girl, 5-years old, gave the disease to her baby sister when the latter was only 3 months old. My wife and I had an interesting time for several weeks. There were many restless nights in which we each took care of a coughing child the whole night long, to the exclusion of sleep. But both children recovered without ill effects and have grown to college age.

Let no one count whooping cough a light matter. Do your best to save your children from exposure. If they do take the disease, see that they get the very best treatment available, and be very careful that you, for your part, do not take them around on street cars or to public places where they may give the disease to others.

Bread for Diabetic Patients

Please let me know where to get recipes for baking diabetic bread. J. M. B.

We no longer recommend the so-called diabetic bread made out of gluten flours. It is very expensive and plays small part in the treatment of diabetes.

Care of Strained Muscles

Last summer I wore low heeled shoes, was on my feet constantly, and strained muscles of right foot and ankle. What exercises can I take? E. B. L.

Walking on tiptoes occasionally, walking so that the weight is thrown on the outer side of foot, and stepping so that the heel does not quite reach the ground, are all exercises that give strength to a weak arch. You will probably get much help also from passive motion of the foot and ankle.

To Stop Gritting of the Teeth

What makes my 6 year old boy grit his teeth in his sleep? T. M. R.

Purely a nervous manifestation. Supervise his play a little more carefully; see that he does not get more tired than he should. Do not allow exciting romps and plays late in the evening. Some children of high-strung characteristics need special care along these lines. Make sure that his bed is comfortable in every way, not too warmly covered.

A-Case for Careful Diet

Is pork any more harmful because the gall bladder has been removed from a person? How soon after such an operation may a person go back to work? X. Y. Z.

The liver plays a very important



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Price slashed on this better, faster cutting machine. Saws logs, timber, falls trees. 10-year Guarantee. Cash or Easy Terms. Free Book and Special Offer. Write today before sale ends! OTTAWA MFG. COMPANY
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This Beautiful Doll Free!

Can You Solve This Puzzle? D-L-Y D-M-L-



Be Sure You Get a Capper Doll

What is the name of this doll? Fill in the blank spaces above and complete the doll's name. It's easy. When you have filled in the blank spaces write Aunt Alice and tell her what the name of this doll is, and she will tell you how you can get one of these big dolls, over 15 inches tall, with real wavy hair, rosy lips and big, wide-awake blue eyes. It is not a cloth doll to be stuffed, but a real doll, wearing a beautiful Blonmer Dress neatly trimmed, with white collar and cuffs, a pair of white socks and shiny black slippers. It is a doll that any little girl would enjoy making dresses for. Be the first one in your neighborhood to get one of these lovely dolls. Any girl who has received a Capper Doll will tell you how beautiful they are.

A Beautiful Doll For Every Little Girl

Aunt Alice has a doll for every little girl, so be sure and write and tell her what this doll's name is, filling in the coupon below. Send no money, just your name and address. Hurry if you want one of the beautiful dolls.

AUNT ALICE
42 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

AUNT ALICE, 42 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan. I have worked out the puzzle above and this doll's

name is.....
Below you will find my name and address. Send me your big Free Doll Offer.
Name.....
St. or R. F. D. No.....
Postoffice..... State.....

Our Guarantee

We positively guarantee the Doll we are offering to be exactly as illustrated and is 15 inches tall.

What's New in Livestock

BY OUR FIELDMEN AND REPORTERS

Feeders Should Examine Cars Carefully Before Loading Cattle and Hogs for Shipment

THE inspection of 700 arriving cars of livestock at seven of the large markets by supervisors of the Packers and Stockyards Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, has shown why shippers should examine cars before loading. Many cars have defects that may cripple animals or cause death. Of cars inspected seven had holes in the floors, 91 had projecting nails in the walls, and 88 had cleats that might, and probably did, cause bad bruises. Eighty-two cars were without bedding, a large factor in safety and comfort in transit. No matter who is responsible for conditions, the shipper should always make inspection of his own cars and see to the bedding.

So often partitions are used in stock cars that it is imperative to make an examination for projecting nails and cleats. The floor is even more important, and the shipper should go over it thoroly and patch all holes. Doors must be in good repair and after the stock is loaded, should be securely fastened.

Last year at one Middle Western market, 1,700 cattle and more than 2,000 hogs were found crippled in cars. In December more than 1,000 crippled hogs were received at one of the Eastern markets.

Shawnee County Duroc Breeders Dine

Members of the Shawnee County Duroc Breeders' Association, with their wives and guests, to the number of 40, dined together recently at the Topeka Chamber of Commerce rooms. Arrangements for this event were made a few days previous to the event at the close of a successful auction of registered hogs, held co-operatively by the members of this association, of which O. H. Doerschlog is president.

In addition to an especially enjoyable social session and to a number of short talks with Ralph Searle as toastmaster, following the dinner, a singing program and boxing exhibition were given by boys from the Kansas State Industrial School.

The Shawnee County Association plans to broaden its annual winter sale to include shows and sales to occupy most of a week and make full use of the facilities for a winter event of this sort, which the Topeka Free Fair buildings afford.

Selling Many Shorthorns Privately

Tomson Brothers, leading breeders of Shorthorn cattle, report recent private sales to six or eight different buyers.

"We have made," they write, "since January 1, and not including seven head which were sold at auction in Wichita, the following sales: To W. O. Buel, Hickman, Neb., Lancaster Admiral; C. L. Traudner, Carbondale, Kan., Golden Crown; J. A. Pringle, Eskridge, Kan., Choice Marshal; J. B. Smith, Kingsdown, Kan., Silver Goods; E. H. Abraham, Emporia, Kan., Scotch Crown; Wm. H. Scheel, Emporia, Kan., Fairdale.

"All but two of the bulls went to head registered herds. To Claude Lovett, Neal, Kan., we sold 14 head of breeding cows, and to the Dickinson County Calf Club, 15 heifers 8 to 12 months old."

Sampson's Poland China Hogs

The sale of Poland China bred sows of Grover E. Sampson, St. Joseph, Mo., February 12, resulted in the disposal of 30 head of bred sows and gilts at an average of \$48. No sensational prices were recorded, yet the averages were very fair and low enough to permit of very liberal investment among farmers and breeders. The offering was in splendid breeding condition.

The highest price of \$150 was paid for Lot 32, The Mermaid, sired by the Clansman, and bred to The Outlook, an outstanding young boar sired by The Outpost. J. H. McClain of Rushville, Mo., was the heaviest buyer, taking eight head of the offering. J. J.

Wills of Platte City, Mo., did the selling from the block, assisted by Col. Schwallof of Clarksville, Mo., in the ring and they did a mighty good job. Mr. Sampson was well pleased with the total returns of the sale.

Safer to Buy Country Stockers

A comparison of disease losses on stock hogs bought in the country and at stockyards markets, according to Dr. Homer A. Wilson, state veterinarian of Missouri, shows nearly a 6 per cent loss on the stockyards pigs and 4 1/2 per cent on country pigs. The following interesting facts also are given in Doctor Wilson's recent report: The Missouri "stock hog" movement during the year amounted to 905 carloads, consisting of 123,971 head, of which 46,320 head were shipped from public markets, and 77,658 from country points in this and other states. Of the 46,320 head shipped from the

public markets, there was a loss of 2,707 hogs, or nearly 6 per cent. Of the 77,658 head shipped from country points of Missouri and other states, the loss amounted to 3,652 or about 4 1/2 per cent.

More Income Than a \$14,000 Bond

You will remember I bought in G. C. Roan's sale on August 14 two sows for \$175. Some of the boys thought I was foolish, but you told me they would make me money if I would take care of them. Well, here is what they have done.

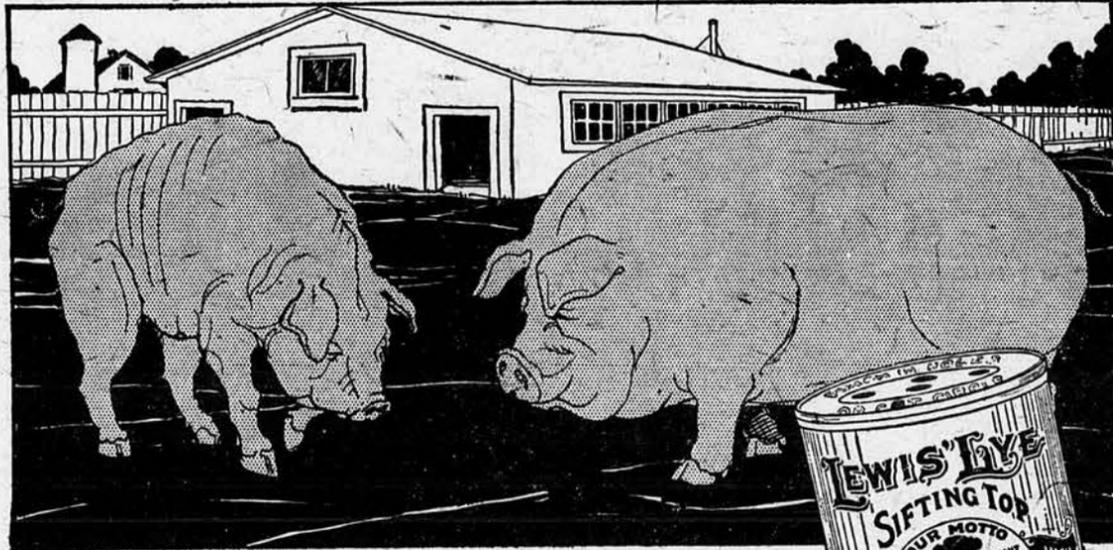
As you know I work eight hours each day for the Standard Oil Company. I used only my spare time to care for my two sows. They farrowed 19 pigs and raised 14. I sold six barrows for enough to pay all feed bills, then I sold the two sows for what I paid, \$175. Then I sold the eight sow pigs at \$30 apiece, or \$240 cash, which was all clear profit. In less than nine months I had cashed in with this clear profit. I am going to buy some more good Spotted Poland sows this spring.

Ethel, Mo. Emmett McNeal.

Cause and Effect

"I am sorry your little boy is sick. He was so delighted with the watermelon that I let him have an unusually large portion of it."

"Well, he is no longer delighted; he is melon-colic."



Cleanliness Makes Healthy Pigs

AT the International Stock Show leading swine raisers of the country were of the opinion that breeding and management were two important factors for profitable swine raising.

Proper management means raising the largest number of pigs from those farrowed and feeding them so that they make the proper gains in weight.

Scrub Hoghouse

Maintain clean, sanitary conditions with boiling LEWIS' LYE solution. Cleanliness means a reduction in deaths by disease and the raising of healthy pigs.

"Thumps"

"Thumps" is not caused by overfeeding or lack of exercise, as is proved in the Government Year Book, 1920, p. 175. Fifty per cent of the young pigs that die are killed by "thumps". This is caused by small worms working their way from the intestines into the lungs, producing pneumonia, usually causing death. If the pig survives, a runty pig is the result.

Buy twelve cans of LEWIS' LYE at a time to maintain the hoghouse, farrowing pens and feed troughs in a sanitary condition.

Detailed directions for swine raisers on the use of LEWIS' LYE in maintaining sanitary conditions for swine are given in our booklet "The Truth About a Lye." Instructions for the care and cleaning of autos, trucks and tractors are given in our folder "How to Clean Motor Equipment with Lewis' Lye." These valuable books will be sent free upon request.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.

Manufacturing - Packing - Distributing LYE - Since 1856
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SPAVIN

For bone spavin, bog spavin, thoroughpin or other diseases of the hock (symptoms and treatment explained in direction book with every bottle) Gombault's Caustic Balsam is the reliable remedy to use.

Unequaled for most horse ailments. Supersedes firing and cauterizing. \$1.50 per bottle at your druggists or direct upon receipt of price. Good for humans, too. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

WATCH YOUR HORSES HOCKS AND KNEES

GOMBAULT'S Caustic BALSAM

Learn AUTO Business Special Low Rate NOW!



AMAZING OFFER: I will pay your railroad fare and board and room for 8 weeks with each life scholarship sold at this specially reduced rate. Write for FREE Book, "The Way to a Better Job." Also special time limited offer. Write at once to Bartlett's.

FREE R. R. FARE Board and Room for 8 Weeks with each life Scholarship sold at Specially Reduced Prices.

WICHITA AUTO & TRACTOR SCHOOL, Dept. 100 Wichita, Kans.

Just a few uses for LEWIS' LYE



Nothing equals it for cleaning auto radiators, transmissions, differentials and greasy parts



Cleans garage floors—cuts grease and dirt on farm machinery

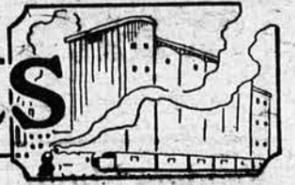


Unexcelled for making home-made soap by cold process

"USERS SATISFIED FOR HALF CENTURY"



Business and Markets



By John W. Samuels

THE outlook for a fairly good year in farming is improving and with favorable growing weather and timely rains in the spring the bad effects of the previous dry weather will be largely overcome. The First National Bank of Boston in its last news letter says: "Business in the United States—recognized as good for some months—continues to expand and is rapidly approaching the physical limits of production set by the available labor supply. Shortage of labor is widely reported and is reflected in the renewed agitation for liberalizing our immigration laws. Altho 1922 financial reports indicated small margins of net profits, the closing months were very much better and the present year starts out well in that respect. Meanwhile production is on a vast scale, and this very activity is pushing into the background the opinion, formerly prevalent, that this country could have no prosperity until the European situation had been cleared up. While the latter is obviously a deterrent factor to normal business, the United States and the many countries outside the European zone seem to form a unit sufficiently self-contained to permit reasonably good business. Grain, sugar, coffee, cotton, iron and steel continue to rise in price. Basic commodity prices—now about 50 per cent over 1913 levels—have risen about 20 per cent over the low point of June, 1921."

Livestock Outlook Improving

The livestock situation is also better than it was last year and aside from the usual drops at certain seasons of the year many feeders think that they can count on reasonable profits most of the time. January was an abnormal month in livestock receipts at Kansas City and showed big gains over last year. The total receipts showed 94,486 head of cattle; 27,798 calves; 326,483 hogs; 109,709 sheep.

Our rapidly increasing population and increasing meat consumption indicate a growing demand that ought to help to stabilize prices at a fairly high point. Estimates of meat consumption in the United States for the calendar year 1922, compiled by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, show an increase over 1921 of approximately 6 pounds per capita and 6½ pounds in advance of 1920. Coupled with a decrease in the exports and somewhat higher prices to producers in 1922, these figures evidence a satisfactory state of the home market, due doubtless to the prosperous condition and better purchasing power of the people generally.

Consumption Highest Since 1911

According to the estimates, the average meat bill per capita in 1922 was made up of 61.4 pounds of beef, 7.3 pounds of veal, 5 pounds of mutton and lamb, and 76 pounds of pork, total 149.7 pounds. This is the highest annual consumption since 1911, when the total was 158.4 pounds. The increase in 1922 over the preceding year applied to all classes of meat except mutton and lamb, which showed decreases in both slaughter and consumption. The greatest increase was in beef, 3.6 pounds a head, while the increase in pork was only slightly less, 3.1 pounds a head. Veal increased only slightly, but consumption of mutton and lamb fell from 6.2 to an even 5 pounds a head.

The vastness of the national meat industry is realized when these per capita quantities are applied to a population of 109,248,392, which is the census estimate for continental United States on July 1, 1922. The process of multiplication shows the total consumption of meat in 1922 was over 16½ billion pounds, the highest in history for any country. However, slightly more meat was produced in the United States in 1918, the year of the great war effort, but the exceedingly large exports in that year reduced the consumption materially.

At Kansas City this week there was a break and rebound in cattle and the

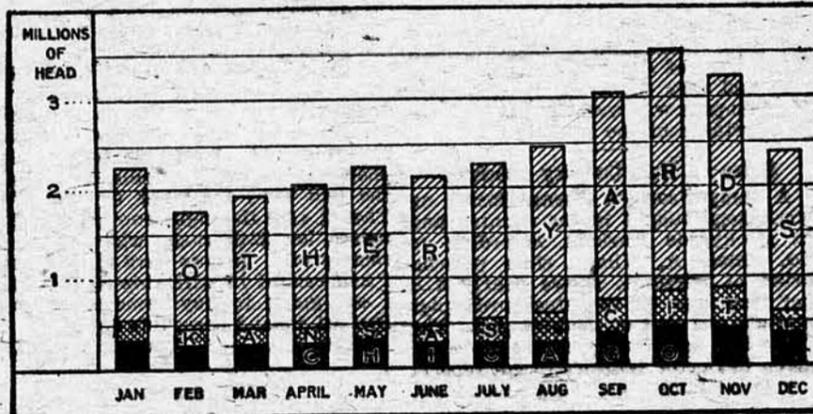


Chart Showing Average Monthly Receipts of Cattle and Calves at Chicago, Kansas City and 65 Other Stockyards from 1916 to 1920

hog market was decidedly unsettled. Livestock prices were depressed at the beginning of the week. Hogs and cattle reached new low levels for the season, but later regained most of the loss. Cattle prices finally were stronger than a week ago, but the hog market following a rally Wednesday and Thursday turned down again and closed 10 to 15 cents net lower than a week ago. Lambs closed 25 cents lower, and sheep remained firm.

Receipts for the week were 36,875 cattle, 6,275 calves, 66,200 hogs and 30,275 sheep as compared with 38,225 cattle, 5,750 calves, 59,275 hogs and 28,300 sheep last week, and 33,950 cattle, 4,700 calves, 49,425 hogs and 32,075 sheep a year ago.

Beef Cattle Top is \$9.75

Declines of 25 to 35 cents were reported in fat cattle at the first of the week but since then the loss was regained and at the close of the market the limited supply sold at slightly better prices than they would have brought a week ago. Liberal receipts have kept the Chicago market unsettled and that has tended to keep Western markets, where receipts have been moderate, from showing an advance. The best steers here this week sold at \$9.25

to \$9.75, and the bulk of the offerings brought \$8.25 to \$9. A good many common quality steers that were bought last fall at \$3.50 to \$4.50, and fed 90 to 100 days are bringing \$6.50 to \$7.75. Rains in South Texas have cut off the marketing of early grass cattle. Cows and heifers, except "canners" which were lower, closed the week steady. Veal calves were in active demand at strong prices.

Demand for stockers and feeders was fairly active with no quotable change in prices. A good many fleshy steers suitable for a short finish were taken by feeders and demand on grazing accounts developed an increase.

Hogs Stage a Rally

After opening the week with sharp declines that carried prices into a new low level for the year on Tuesday, the market rallied 25 to 35 cents in the next two days but lost almost the entire gain at the markets' close. The top price here finally was \$8.05 and the bulk of the offerings sold at \$7.75 to \$8. Pigs brought \$7.50 to \$7.75, and packing sows \$7.

Lamb prices declined 25 cents and fat sheep held steady. On the close choice medium and light weight lambs sold at \$14 to \$14.50, heavy lambs \$13

to \$13.75, those 100 pounds and over at \$12 to \$12.25, yearlings \$11.75 to \$12.90, wethers \$8 to \$9, ewes \$7 to \$8.25, and feeding lambs \$13.75 to \$14.50.

With larger receipts trade in horses and mules developed fairly liberal proportions. Good to choice classes were quoted stronger, and others steady.

Dairy and Poultry

Dairy products at Kansas City are reported as firm and steady but slight declines in poultry and eggs are noted. The following prices are quoted:

Eggs—Firsts, 29c a dozen; selected case lots, 35c a dozen.

Live Poultry—Hens, 19c a pound; broilers, 32c; springs, 25c; stags, 12c; roosters, 10c; capons, 25 to 35c; turkeys, 25c; geese, 13c; ducks, 16c.

Butter—Creamery, extra, in cartons, 54 to 55c a pound; packing butter, 28c; No. 1 butterfat, 49c; No. 2 butterfat, 46c.

Hides and Wool

No considerable changes in the market for hides and wool are reported at present in Kansas City. The following prices are quoted:

Hides—No. 1 green salted, 11c a pound; No. 2 hides, 10c; side brands, 8c; bulls, 8c; green glue, 5c; dry flint, 16 to 17c; horse hides, \$2.50 to \$4.50 apiece.

Wool—Bright medium, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma wool, 36 to 38c a pound; dark medium, 34 to 36c; light fine, 36 to 38c; heavy fine, 25 to 30c; light fine, Colorado and New Mexico wool, 35c.

Kansas City Grain Market

Dull export demand and increased market receipts of grain, coupled with the reports of more favorable weather and an improved condition of the new wheat crop have caused a decided weakness in wheat futures. Other depressing factors are the reports of the world situation indicating a large carry-over of wheat and the failure thus far to get operative legislation from Congress that will materially aid in the marketing of grain.

May deliveries of wheat are down 2½ to 2¼c; while July and September deliveries have declined 1½ to 1¼c. Corn futures declined about 1 cent in Kansas City and from 1¼ to 1¼c in Chicago. Cotton futures are 20 to 44 points higher with March delivery quoted at 29.45c; May, 29.40c; July, 28.85c; and October, 25.84c.

The following quotations on grain futures are given at Kansas City: May wheat, \$1.09½; July wheat, \$1.06½; September wheat, \$1.05¾; May corn, 71c; July corn, 72¼c; September corn, 72¼c; May oats, 43¾c; July oats, 44c.

Late Grain Quotations

On cash sales hard and dark hard wheat at Kansas City are reported unchanged to 1 cent higher while red wheat remains unchanged. The following prices are quoted at Kansas City:

No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.16 to \$1.22; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.14 to \$1.22; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.14 to \$1.21; No. 4 dark hard, \$1.13 to \$1.20.

No. 1 hard wheat, \$1.11 to \$1.18; No. 3 hard, \$1.09 to \$1.17; No. 5 hard, \$1.06 to \$1.10.

No. 1 red wheat, \$1.27 to \$1.31; No. 2 red, \$1.27 to \$1.30; No. 3 red, \$1.21 to \$1.28; No. 4 red, \$1.15 to \$1.23; No. 5 red, \$1.15.

No. 2 mixed wheat, \$1.17; No. 3 mixed, \$1.09 to \$1.24; No. 4 mixed, \$1.09.

Corn and Other Cereals

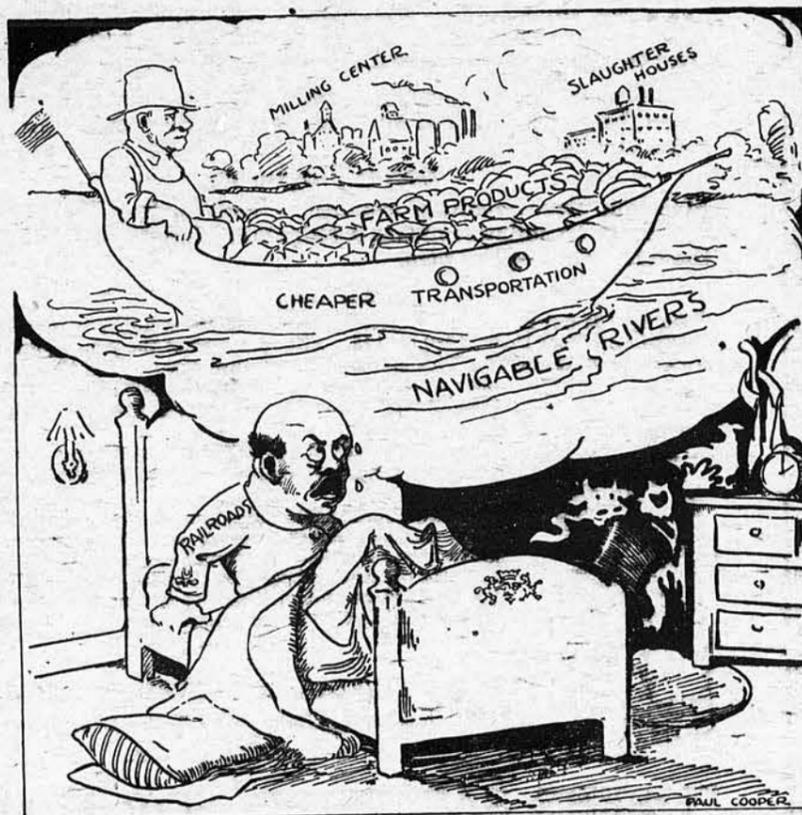
Corn in Kansas City is unchanged to ½ cent higher. Milo is unchanged, but kafir is about 1 cent higher. Oats are unchanged to ¼ cent higher. The following sales are reported:

No. 1 white corn, 71½c; No. 2 white, 71c; No. 3 white, 70½ to 71c; No. 4 white, 70 to 70½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 72c; No. 3 yellow, 71½c; No. 4 yellow, 70½ to 71c.

No. 2 white oats, 45 to 46c; No. 3 white, 44 to 44½c; No. 4 white, 43½c; No. 2 mixed oats, 45c; No. 3 mixed,

(Continued on Page 44)

The River Appropriation Nightmare



When All of the Producers are Demanding Improved Water Shipping Routes It Is Not Surprising That Mr. Railroad President Has Troubled Dreams

Capper Pig Club News

Eleven Pigs in First Contest Litter Reported. More Boys May Own Purebreds

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON
Club Manager

CONTEST pigs already have started to enter in the big race. Here is a letter from Cecil Vansfckle of Harvey county. "My sow Miss Missouri farrowed yesterday and has 11 husky, young 'Missourians.' I like her better than ever now, and if those Morris county boys expect to win they will have to go some. Of these 11 youngsters seven are little ladies and four are gentlemen. I saved all the pigs the sow farrowed. I believe one pig would have died but I was watching and soon had Mr. Pig on his feet. I put hot rocks in a tub covered with cloth to keep the pigs warm. I'm going to do my best to raise the whole bunch."

Applications for membership still are coming in by the score, and we are ready to take care of every boy who desires to enroll in the Capper Pig Club. Dickinson, Lincoln, and Clay counties are working hard to line up two teams.

ing. Just as soon as the record books are completed they will be sent out to club members. Until you receive them, if you have sent in the entry blank, be sure to keep an exact record of the number of pounds of the various feeds your sow receives. Two sets of records are to be kept, in the same record book, however. One set is the charges for feeds given the sow at the rates given in the contest rules, and one set will be charges for feeds at the local market prices. Be sure to keep an exact account of these feeds.

From now on club members should watch their contest sows very carefully. Special attention should be given to the ration. The bulletin sent to each club member who has entered his sow is well worth reading and gives some important points that should not be forgotten. Talk to some of the old breeders in your neighborhood and ask them their opinions about

Fieldmen Will Buy Contest Sows

TWELVE boys are the owners of excellent contest sows that were purchased for them by the livestock fieldmen of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, and these fieldmen stand ready to buy sows for any other Capper Pig Club member or for any other boy who desires to become a member of the club. Remember, Senator Arthur Capper will lend ambitious boys enough money to buy a purebred sow to enter in the contest, and these experienced fieldmen will buy the contest sows if that is desired without extra charge. Write to the club manager and tell him you wish to become a member and be the owner of some purebreds. No Kansas farm boy should be without a purebred sow this year. Kansas girls should write to the poultry club manager immediately so as to be sure of a place in the poultry club.

Let's have more counties organize two clubs.

Enrollment in the Capper Pig Club and the Capper Poultry Club ends March 15, and by that time every county in Kansas should have a full team. We desire every boy and girl to have an opportunity to get a start. Simply send in the application at the bottom of this page and you will receive the complete information about the club work. You wish to be one of the boys and girls who are making their spare minutes buy them things that they long have desired. Thirty minutes a day will build a good bank account if you join the Capper Clubs.

Boys, talk to Dad, and girls, keep mother informed about your work, because they are not forgotten in the contest. Some mothers already have lined up for the contest work. Soon now the Dads will get a letter from the club manager, telling them how they can get in on the contest work, so talk it over with Dad, club members.

Entry blanks have been coming in for a week or more now and some boys are ready to start the contest record keep-

the best methods of feeding and caring for a sow just before farrowing. The more questions you ask the more you will learn, and you will find old breeders eager and ready to give good suggestions.

Kansas breeders always show their readiness to help and encourage the club members by offering special prizes. I've just received a letter from Clarence Schmidt, Lincoln county, who won first prize in the open contest during 1922. He writes that he received the cash prize given by Arthur Capper and that he also received the Duroc Jersey gilt offered by J. T. Dubois. "This gilt surely is a dandy, and I am very proud of her," writes Clarence. Clarence also is to receive a silver trophy cup for the fine work he did.

It is a big opportunity to get a lot of experience in the purebred business, and every boy who is interested in having fine stock should join the ranks with such boys as Clarence Schmidt and become winners themselves. Enroll in the Capper Clubs today, and prove to yourself and your parents that you can be a winner.

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Raymond H. Gilkeson, Pig Club Manager

Rachel Ann Neiswender, Poultry Club Manager

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of _____ county in the Capper

_____ Club.
(Write pig or poultry club)

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

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

Approved..... Parent or Guardian

Postoffice..... R. F. D..... Date.....
Age Limit: Boys 12 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18



Analysis plus Quality

TWO fertilizers of exactly the same analysis may still produce widely different results—depending on the kind of materials used and the way they are treated and blended.

An important service this organization renders is to offer to you—and to every farmer—the particular A A C Fertilizer that will best feed your particular crops.

"A A Quality" Fertilizers are not only guaranteed as to analysis, but they carry the assurance that the plant foods they contain are of the right degree of availability for crops to be grown on your type of soil. That's Analysis PLUS Quality!

"A A Quality" Fertilizers represent the life work of such men as Bradley, Bowker, Stockbridge, Coe, Wheeler, Detrick, Zell, Hess—probably the most noted group of fertilizer men in history.

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Address nearest office

Our Agricultural Service Bureau,

conducted by Dr. H. J. Wheeler, formerly Director Rhode Island State Experiment Station, is for your benefit toward greater farming success. This Bureau carries on practical experimental work in all sections of the country, to determine just what fertilizers are best adapted to each crop and soil.

WRITE to this Bureau, in care of the A A C office nearest to you, for suggestions on your particular crop problems. No charge or obligation.

WRITE for this free booklet: "How to Get the Most Out of Fertilizers"

WRITE for the A A C agency if we have no dealer near you

Boys' and Girls' Auto FREE

Here's a Real Auto With a 5-Horse-Power Engine
This classy racer will do anything a full-sized car will do because it is built like a real automobile. It will even go where a big car can't go. For it has a narrow tread so you can drive anywhere—thru forest—up lanes—anywhere you could ride a bicycle. Yet you need not take the dust from anyone.

SEND NO MONEY
Just Your Name
Don't lay down magazine until you have mailed me your name and address. By doing this you will get full information by return mail telling exactly how you can get this wonderful boys' and girls' auto without it costing you one cent. Send today—quickly. Be the first in your neighborhood to have one.

This Classy Car Can Be Yours
Just look at the happy faces in this picture. Don't they look like they were ready for a real time, perhaps off on an errand for Mother or a jaunt to the postoffice? Wouldn't you like to be with them? You can own a Culver Racer if you send me your name and follow my instructions. When I tell you this auto is to be given free—I mean free—it won't cost you one cent of your own money.

DON'T SEND A CENT All you need to do now is to rush me your name and address quick. A post card will do. Hurry if you want a free auto.

BILLY BRUCE, Mgr., Dept. 403, Topeka, Kansas

CHICKS We ship everywhere. Safe arrival guaranteed. 20 thoroughbred varieties. Hatched right. Member Int. Baby Chick Assn. Details free.

Mammoth Hatchery, R. F. D. 15, Glen Elya, Ill.

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Sent Postpaid

Just send me your name and address and I'll send you free, all charges prepaid, this liberal size sample box of Corona Wool Fat Compound. I am making this offer so you can see for yourself what a wonderful healing ointment it is—how quickly it will heal any cut or wound on man or beast. For chapped hands—frost-bitten feet—chilblains—cuts—bruises, etc. It has no equal. Also for wounds—cuts—galled necks—sore shoulders—split hoofs, sore feet, scratches—sore teats on cows—caked udders, etc. It is unexcelled. It



Neals—Seldom Leaves a Scar
Many a valuable animal has been saved from disfiguring blemishes by Corona Wool Fat. Corona is made from oil extracted from the wool of sheep—it is very penetrating—the only preparation that will penetrate a horse's hoof—yet it will not burn or blister—very soothing and healing.



Keeps in Home and Barn
Keep a can of Corona in the home and in the barn as a simple, efficient "first aid" remedy for all cuts and wounds of man or beast.



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Send name and address today and get sample Box Free. This free sample will prove to you that you can't afford to be without CORONA. For sale by Drugists, Hardware Stores and Harness Dealers everywhere.



C. G. Phillips, Pres.
THE CORONA MFG. CO.
32 Corona Block Kenton, Ohio

When Dairy Cows Freshen

Warm and Comfortable Quarters Must be Provided, Especially in Cold Weather

BY J. H. FRANSEN

AFTER the calf is born special care must be given the cow. In winter cold drafts should be avoided and the cow blanketed for a day or more if necessary to keep her warm. An abundance of dry bedding should be kept in the stall, especially if it has a cement floor. The drinking water should be warmed so that it is not colder than that coming from a deep well.

In most cases there is some inflammation present in the udder at freshening. This condition is more pronounced with cows of extreme dairy tendency and in the case of those quite fat at freshening. This condition is natural and is not serious provided the cow is given ordinary good care. Vigorous rubbing with the hands several times a day or allowing the calf to nurse for a few days will aid in reducing the inflammation. The swelling and hardness known as "caking" will usually subside in a few days. In severe cases of inflammation additional treatment may be necessary.

The feed given the cow just after calving should be limited in amount and laxative in effect. A warm bran mash made by pouring about 2 quarts of scalding hot water on 2 quarts of wheat bran and then diluting with cold water until about body temperature, is usually beneficial when given soon after calving. It is not necessary to feed other grain until the second or third day provided the cow is eating corn silage and alfalfa hay which may be given in such quantities as the cow will consume. Beginning with the second to fourth day, depending upon the condition of the cow, 3 to 4 pounds of grain may be fed daily, and the amount increased at the rate of half a pound daily as long as the cow continues to respond by increasing proportionately in milk flow. The grain mixture recommended for use just previous to calving is also suitable for a few days after freshening when the mixture to be fed for milk production, which should be of a less laxative nature, may be fed.

agricultural representative. These regulations call for condensed milk of a composition that many of the smaller American condensed-milk manufacturers may find it difficult to produce, officials of the Department of Agriculture say.

The chief change in the regulations, which are effective August 1, is the requirement of 9 per cent of fat in full cream unsweetened and sweetened milk, as compared with 7.8 per cent of fat in unsweetened milk and 8 per cent in sweetened milk required in American standards. Canadian manufacturers will be similarly affected, it is believed, inasmuch as condensed-milk standards there are the same as the American standards.

In 1922, the United States exported 23 million pounds of condensed and evaporated milk to the United Kingdom as compared with 420 million pounds in 1919, the record year in condensed-milk exports due in part to purchases for relief purposes.

Dairy Values Decline

Dairy products in 1922, at farm prices, had a gross value of \$2,090,455,000, according to estimates by the United States Department of Agriculture. The value of dairy products in 1921 was placed at 2,352 million dollars, and in 1920, the top year in values, at 3,018 million dollars.

Whole-milk sales from farms and consumption on farms comprised 65 per cent of the total value of all dairy products in 1922, and are given a value of 1,357 million dollars. In 1921 the value of such whole milk was placed at 1,567 million dollars and in 1920 at 1,911 million dollars.

Farm-made butter had a value of 220 million dollars in 1922, compared with 242 million dollars in 1921 and with 366 million dollars in 1920.

The 1922 value of cheese made, cream sold, butterfat sold, buttermilk, whey, and skim milk, is placed at \$513,018,000, compared with \$542,817,000 in 1921 and with \$740,736,080 in 1920.

The farm price of whole milk was 19.09 cents a gallon in 1922, compared with 22.19 cents in 1921, and with 30.10 in 1920. The farm price of butter was 35.23 cents in 1922, compared with 37.16 cents in 1921, and with 54.25 cents in 1920.

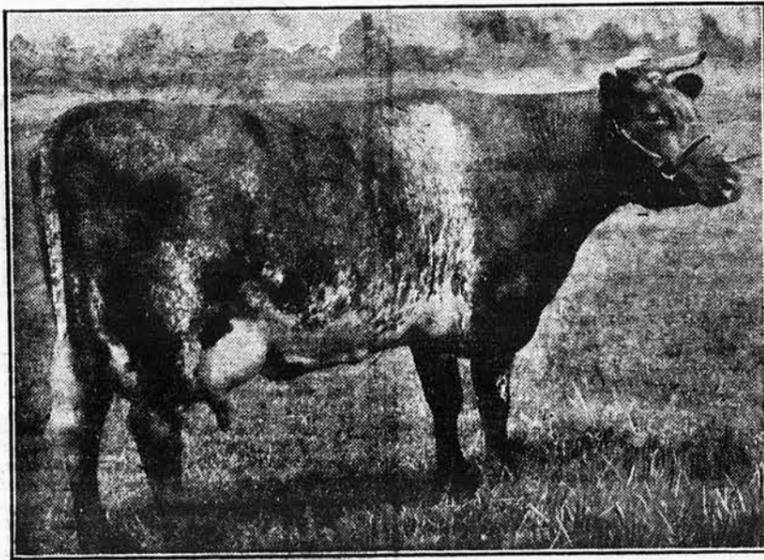
Health pays dividends.

American Condensed Milk Trade

America's condensed-milk trade with Great Britain may be greatly curtailed as a result of new regulations made by the British government as contained in a cable message just received by the United States Department of Agriculture from its London

Champion Shorthorn Milking Cow

THE champion Shorthorn milking cow for the United States is Illington Beauty, a 1400 pound roan owned by Sherwood Farms, Far Hills, N. J. As a 6-year-old on official test she produced 18,259 pounds of milk containing 677 pounds of butterfat. Her fat record is next to the highest for the breed. Illington Beauty was bought by her present owners in the Duke of Westminster's 1920 sale at Eaton Hall, Chester, England. Her sire was Woolcombe King of the Nelly Lee family, and her dam, Kenilworth Lass, is a granddaughter of Dairymaid's Daughter, reserve champion at the 1898 Royal Show at Birmingham, England.



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Write for new Melotte catalog containing full description of this wonderful cream separator and the story of M. Jules Melotte, its inventor. Don't buy any separator until you have found out all you can about the Melotte and details of our 15-year guarantee which is infinitely stronger than any separator guarantee. Write TODAY.

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Runs so easily, bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless you apply brake. No other separator needs a brake. Bowl chamber is porcelain lined.

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Removes the afterbirth of cows and heifers without injury and without force. An afterbirth retained will ruin your cow for the season. Assist nature by giving Dr. David Roberts Cow Cleaner BEFORE THE COW FRESHENS

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On trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Different from picture which shows larger capacity machines. Get our plan of easy MONTHLY PAYMENTS and handsome free catalog. Whether dairy is large or small, write today.

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FREE Buying Guide for 500,000 Farmers

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Cream Separators, Spreaders, Gas Engines and other farm equipment are world famous for their low prices and unequalled quality. Don't buy until you have Galloway's latest prices. This year you can't beat the big bargains offered by Galloway's direct-from-factory-to-farm prices. Half a million pleased customers testify that Galloway prices are lower. Galloway farm equipment leads in superior design, workmanship and quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cash or credit. Send today for Galloway's 200-page price-cutting buyer's guide.

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Run for Years Without Oiling

Equipped with impregnated Oilless Bearings—an exclusive feature. Woodmanse feature. Strongly reinforced against weakness; fitted with internal gears three times as strong as ordinary gears; automatically governed. Shipped complete—no extras to buy.

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Steel Wheels

Cheaper than any other wheels, COST figuring years of service. Make any wagon good as new. Low down—easy to load. No repair. LESS

EMPIRE Reduced price Catalog free. Mfg. Co., Box 275 Quincy, Ill.

Quit Beef to Milk Guernseys

(Continued from Page 7)

cows sure are giving it to me. The uncertainty of corn in this section was another factor that influenced me to make the change. I still have 30 Herefords, mostly young stuff, which I will grow out and the chances are I always will carry a small bunch of beef animals to help consume the feed produced, as there is little profit in growing feed as a cash crop. But dairying will be our major enterprise from now on. I am going to let the other fellow feed and finish this beef, tho. I have seen too many men go broke in that game to have any desire to enter it myself."

The hour and a half, night and morning, required to milk the cows, brings in a larger return than any other three hours of the day on this farm. And, thanks to the milking machine and the power separator, the job is not a difficult one. The milking machine is belted to a gasoline engine which burns natural gas. The engine also operates the separator. It is housed in a small building adjoining the barn.

"We have had our herd only a few months," said Mr. Teague, "but I am convinced that a dairy cow will produce twice as much as a beef cow in a year on the same amount of feed."

Two carloads of hogs are grown and finished on this farm every year. Purebred Duroc Jerseys are handled. The fall pig crop totaled 70 head. All skimmilk not required for calves is fed to hogs which are permitted to run after the cows. They are pastured and later grain fed to finish. Teague markets them at 200 to 250 pounds weight. He plans always to sell spring pigs before cold weather begins.

There is a large, well-built hog house on the farm which is valuable at farrowing time and keeps losses at a minimum. Near the granary is a brick feeding floor, fenced on every side. This is economical of feed and keeps the fat hogs in better condition than if they were allowed to run in a dusty or muddy pen.

The farm contains 240 acres. It is fertile land because Teague has built it up thru proper rotation of crops and by the use of manure. For several years he hauled a great many loads of manure from La Harpe and all the manure produced by his beef cattle and horses was spread on the fields. Last year a quantity of lime was put on the land with such good results that Teague has ordered a car-

load of lime and will spread it during the winter and spring.

The principal crops produced are Red clover and alfalfa for hay, cane and kafir for roughage and silage, corn for feed and wheat as a cash crop. The pasture contains 120 acres. Usually the clover field is pastured in the fall.

Teague has a large silo made of hollow tile. He has used both corn and headed kafir for silage. Kafir stover has given good results. Ground kafir is fed to hogs and cows.

The barn, which is 54 by 40 feet in size, has loft room for 25 tons of hay. Near it is a granary. Teague bought some large sheet iron pipes from an old smelter near La Harpe, split them up and used the metal as siding for the granary, obtaining a building that is nearly 100 per cent rat-proof. The pipes cost him \$4.

The farm is equipped with a second barn which is used by the beef cattle during bad weather. There is also a brick-walled chicken house, a garage and several other small buildings.

One of the interesting objects on the farm is a new manure spreader. Teague said he expected to give the spreader a good breaking in during the winter.

Cows Must Have Minerals

That the average ration fed dairy cows is deficient in mineral matter, especially lime and phosphorus, is shown in recent feeding tests at the Ohio Experiment Station.

To overcome this it is well to feed all the leguminous matter—clover, alfalfa or soybean hay that the cow will eat. Or the addition of 1 pound of finely ground limestone and 2 pounds of bonemeal to every 100 pounds of grain fed is another method of supplying the needed minerals. The limestone carries much calcium, and the bonemeal is composed of both calcium and phosphorus. Wheat bran in the grain mixture will also supply mineral matter.

A high producer always gives off more calcium in her milk than she can receive daily in her feed. For this reason it is well to feed the cow liberally of feeds rich in minerals while she is dry, so that she may store a surplus in her body to meet the demands of milk production after freshening.

The average dairy herd on Western farms is small, consisting of about six cows, and is therefore less efficient than it might be.

Two Seven-day Tests in a Year

WITHIN a calendar year Walpurga Fairview Girl Caseholm, a registered Holstein cow owned by J. C. Dulaney of Winfield, completed two seven-day tests in two different lactation periods, producing more than 600 pounds of milk in each period. In the first test the production for seven days was 611 pounds of milk and in the second test, 669 pounds. This is an exceptional performance.

In 1920 Fairview Girl established a state record in the senior 4-year-old class in the 305-day test, producing 20,733.9 pounds of milk and 644.46 pounds of butterfat. Until 1920 Fairview Girl has been considered merely a good cow. Records for 1921-22 show this cow as ranking third in the United States in milk production and sixth in butterfat.

Mr. Dulaney started his herd in 1914 and has built up a group of registered stock. Several of his animals have won blue ribbons at the county fair and at the Kansas National Livestock Exposition.





DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR PRICES

A word about De Laval Cream Separator prices to prospective 1923 purchasers is pertinent at this time.

De Laval prices were reduced last year to practically the pre-war level, allowing for increased capacity and other improvements made meanwhile.

This reduction was made in anticipation of a further reduction in labor and material costs. The reverse has happened. Labor and material costs are going up rather than down.

If they continue to do so De Laval prices will have to be advanced. They are now too low. The economies possible through greatly increased production can alone permit of their remaining so.

In any event, De Laval prices cannot be reduced. They may easily have to be advanced at any time. The safe thing to do is to buy now and take no chances.

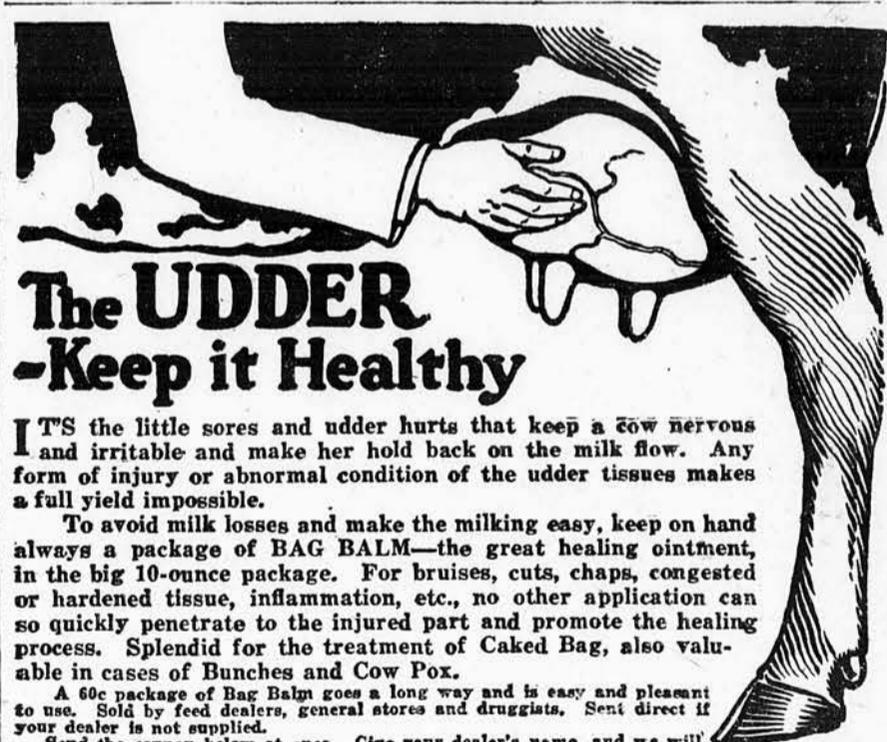
This is the more so by reason of the fact that 1923 De Laval machines are even better than ever before, that dairying was never more profitable, and that no one having use for a cream separator could ever less afford to be without the best or to continue the use of an inferior or half-worn-out machine.

Why not see your local De Laval agent at once or write us direct at the nearest address given below?

The De Laval Separator Company
NEW YORK
165 Broadway

CHICAGO
29 E. Madison St.

SAN FRANCISCO
61 Beale Street



The UDDER -Keep it Healthy

IT'S the little sores and udder hurts that keep a cow nervous and irritable and make her hold back on the milk flow. Any form of injury or abnormal condition of the udder tissues makes a full yield impossible.

To avoid milk losses and make the milking easy, keep on hand always a package of BAG BALM—the great healing ointment, in the big 10-ounce package. For bruises, cuts, chaps, congested or hardened tissue, inflammation, etc., no other application can so quickly penetrate to the injured part and promote the healing process. Splendid for the treatment of Caked Bag, also valuable in cases of Bunches and Cow Pox.

A 60c package of Bag Balm goes a long way and is easy and pleasant to use. Sold by feed dealers, general stores and druggists. Sent direct if your dealer is not supplied.

Send the coupon below at once. Give your dealer's name, and we will mail you a sample of Bag Balm, worth 15c, absolutely free.

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FREE SAMPLE

Ten Ounce Package 60c

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Name

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AL1204 974977

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140 EGG
Ironclad
THE IRON COVERED INCUBATOR
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FREIGHT PAID EAST OF ROCKIES
THE **BIGGEST**
Hatching Value We Ever Offered
Incubator made of California Redwood, covered with galvanized iron, double walls, air space between, hot water heat, copper tank and boiler, self-regulating. Shipped complete with fixtures, set up, ready to use. The biggest bargain on the market. 30 days' trial. Money back if not satisfied. Absolutely no risk when you buy Ironclad. Or we will ship you this 140-Egg Incubator and 140 Chick Hot Water Brooder, both for only \$19.75—freight paid east of Rockies.

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This big capacity hot water brooder and hot water chick brooder—HOT WATER-COPPER TANKS that will last for years, at a price that is a real bargain. Both Incubator and Brooder have copper tanks and boilers. Guaranteed to please or your money back. If you prefer a larger outfit, order our

260 Egg Incubator \$23.50
260 Egg Incubator with Brooder \$32.90

Freight paid. This Incubator has two doors and two egg trays. Order direct from this ad and save time, or send for free catalog today.

IRONCLAD INCUBATOR CO. Box 83 Racine, Wis.

New Way of Hatching Makes More Money!

YOU can double your poultry profits with perfect hatches. Thousands are doing it with PORTER SOFT HEAT. J.R. Singleton, Alba, Texas, made \$404.11 with one Porter Soft-Heat Incubator in about four months. Sold 250 baby chicks, 200 broilers, and had 250 pullets and 120 cockerels for himself.

More Than An INCUBATOR. Porter Soft Heat—greatest invention in the poultry world. An automatic mother that stays on the job till hatch. Iron Clad Guarantee. Strong healthy chick from every good egg. No cripples. Beats the hen. Circular nest. Center heat. One filling of lamp to hatch. Glass ventilation and moisture. 10 minutes a week care for it. Shipped prepaid.

FREE Send name—card will do—for free book "How to Hatch For Profit," and low direct prices.

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From 500 Pullets in November, December and January. Market value of eggs, \$1,400. You can do the same with our BRED-TO-LAY - in - WINTER LEGHORNS (and do it). Baby chicks. Guaranteed Fertile Eggs. Write

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CHICKS \$10.50 AND UP. Heavy laying quality, from personally inspected and Hogan tested hens, in leading varieties.

PRICES: Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds, Anconas, 50, \$8; 100, \$15; 500, \$72.50. White, Buff Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, 50, \$9; 100, \$17; 500, \$82.50. White and Buff Orpingtons, 50, \$9.50; 100, \$18; 500, \$88. White and Brown Leghorns, 50, \$7; 100, \$13; 500, \$62.50. Mixed, 50, \$6; 100, \$11; 500, \$52.50. Only one Grade and that the BEST. POSTPAID. 97% live delivery guaranteed. Order NOW from this AD and get them when you want them. Free Catalog. You need it.

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Tells about every poultry trouble and disease—how to avoid, how to remedy when already present. Mr. Lee is the most widely consulted "chicken doctor" in the world. This latest book is much larger and better, containing valuable new matter, also one year daily egg record for four years. Free at any dealer handling Lee's Lice Killer or Germone, or write us stating number chickens you have.

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Incubators Need Good Care

The Instruction Book Contains Results of Much Experience That Will be Helpful

BY W. T. GREEN

NEARLY everyone who has run an incubator has formed some conclusions of his own, and usually is ready to offer some suggestions that are not found in the book of instructions published by the manufacturer. Having operated many makes of machines during the last 25 years, naturally I am glad of the opportunity to offer these remarks. If any of our readers have anything to offer along this line that seems worth while to you, we would be glad to print it for the benefit of us all.

Follow Directions Closely

The first advice in importance is to follow the instruction book that came with the machine. Follow it to the letter if possible. I have observed that many persons buying an incubator have better luck the very first trial than they do afterwards. It is natural for the inexperienced person to read and follow the instructions coming with his new machine. He does so with great pains, consequently gets a good hatch. It is also natural for him to acquire the feeling pretty soon that he is an old hand and has a right to many notions of his own. Right then, many times, trouble sets in. You may be sure that the manufacturer has put off more hatches than one or two, and has arrived at his conclusions thru costly experience. Worth-while ideas do not usually spring up by chance, but more often ripen in the field of experience after many seasons of selection.

I shall not discuss care of the lamp, turning the eggs twice a day beginning the third day, and not touching them after the 18th day when the chicks have presented themselves properly for pipping at the large end of the egg. These matters, together with the importance of clean hands, careful cooling of the eggs, proper temperature, heat regulation, tested thermometer, opening machine too much for curious friends, keeping door tightly closed while hatching—all these things and many others usually are covered pretty well in the instruction book. They are all important matters and should be given strict attention. Neglect of almost any one of them would kill as many chicks perhaps as my pet bad air question. But bad air is such a sneaking, creeping, deadly thing that I feel like standing close by the machines of every one of our readers and continually shouting, "Beware! Beware! He's fastening his gigantic grip upon your entire hatch right before your eyes."

Bad Air in the Machine

All the air the embryo chick gets is thru the pores of the shell. The entire outside surface of the egg is exposed to the air, and a network of blood vessels close to the shell absorbs the oxygen direct. The tender embryo does not get pulmonary blood from the mother as does the fetus carried inside the body. Poisonous air therefore has ready access to the tender germ life, destroying it or impairing its vitality so that the chick is unable to free itself from the shell, or barely escapes prison and afterward dies.

Fumes from the lamp are the first to be feared. Unless the incubator room is well-ventilated these fumes will get in their deadly work within a short time. The lamp consumes more air than several persons, and will exhaust the air of an ordinary room within a few hours. Keep the room aired to the point where it would be pleasant for you were you to stay in the room all the time.

Odors from the kitchen sometimes will injure the hatch when the machine is operated in a nearby room. If the incubator is run in the family room, I am sure tobacco smoke would be harmful. I have run an incubator in my bedroom and living room, and by keeping the window open, got excellent results. Many people do this. You will be quicker to correct poor ventilation in your living room than in some cellar or dugout. These latter usually are dead air traps. Beware!

A cracked egg will decay and destroy the entire hatch sometimes before you discover it. My nose keeps watch on this every time I turn the

eggs. Take a smell. Thin shells that allow the eggs to spoil under temperature will do the same harm.

An egg that has had a day or so of incubating ahead of the other eggs will hatch sooner, and gas the entire hatch when the chick bursts the shell and frees the poison gases inside.

Notes on Poultry Houses

By H. J. STAFSETH

From a sanitary point of view concrete floors are recommended because of their smoothness, which facilitates cleaning and disinfection. The tendency of concrete floors to become cold and damp may be overcome by providing an airspace between the ground and the floor. This can be accomplished by filling in beneath the concrete with hollow tiles, crushed rock or cinders. It is a good plan to slant the floor sufficiently to permit spilled drinking water or water used for cleaning to drain off.

The walls should be smooth and free from cracks and crevices in order to prevent drafts and to eliminate the breeding and hiding places for parasites.

In wooden walls cracks are usually numerous and should be filled in with thick coal tar or whitewash. Some sections of the country are subject to extreme variations in temperature. In such places it is advisable to guard against easy heat and conduction by building double walls with intervening air spaces. These air spaces should be filled in with cinders and pieces of glass or any other material which will serve the purpose, to make them unfit as breeding and hiding places for predatory animals.

A tight ceiling will help to equalize the temperature in the summer and winter. This may also be accomplished by making a straw loft. The latter is objectionable due to the fact that rats, mice and various parasites will, as a rule, sooner or later invade the straw.

The fixtures should be of such construction and should be so placed as to make the work in the poultry house as convenient as possible. This will greatly encourage cleanliness, and cleanliness is one of the enemies of disease. If there is a nook or corner which is difficult to reach, one will very often pass it by without making any strenuous efforts at cleaning it out. Such a place may prove one of the starting points of trouble.

The roosts must be placed so that the birds will be well protected from drafts during the period that they spend on the perches. There should be 6 to 8 inches of perch space to each bird.

The dropping boards should preferably be removable, or at least readily accessible for cleaning and disinfecting. To prevent birds from walking on the dropping boards is a good plan from a sanitary standpoint, because most of the poultry diseases of a communicable nature are transmitted thru the droppings. A 2-inch wire netting placed between the perches and the dropping boards will do for this purpose.

Service Men into Poultry Business

The Associated Bee and Poultry farm near Wichita, operated by 10 ex-service men who received vocational training at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, specializing in bee keeping and poultry husbandry, has just received 20 incubators and 40 brooders. The incubators have a capacity of 700 eggs apiece and a brooder will accommodate 500 chicks. The farm contains 60 acres. On it will be erected 20 poultry houses. The owners plan this year to hatch 30,000 eggs.

The clock sets an example to many a man in town. It never fails to take a rest whenever it runs down.—Boston Transcript.

The first farmer was the first man, and all historic nobility rests on possession and use of land.—Emerson.

Fall and Winter

Money Saving Clubbing Offers

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Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....	Club 101 all for Gentlewoman.....	\$1.10
Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....	Club 102 all for Woman's World.....	\$1.30
People's Popular Mo.....	Club 103 all for McCall's.....	\$1.40
Good Stories.....	Club 104 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....	\$1.75
American Woman.....	Club 105 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....	\$1.50
McCall's.....	Club 106 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....	\$1.25
Pathfinder (Weekly).....	Club 107 all for Household.....	\$1.60
McCall's.....	Club 108 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....	\$1.75
Pictorial Review.....	Club 109 all for Today's Housewife.....	\$1.50
American Woman.....	Club 110 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....	\$2.20
Modern Priscilla.....	Club 111 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....	\$2.10
People's Popular Mo.....	Club 112 all for Pathfinder.....	\$1.75
Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....	Club 113 all for National Republican.....	\$2.35
Good Stories.....	Club 114 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....	\$2.60
Household.....	Club 115 all for Collier's.....	\$1.30
Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....	Club 116 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....	\$1.30
People's Popular Mo.....	Club 117 all for Am. Poultry Advocate.....	\$1.25
Household.....	Club 118 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....	\$2.85
Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....	Club 119 all for Youth's Companion.....	\$1.80
People's Popular Mo.....	Club 120 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....	\$1.45
Boys' Magazine.....	Club 121 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....	\$2.60
American Magazine.....	Club 122 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....	\$2.00
Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....	Club 123 all for Bryan's Commoner.....	\$1.60
People's Popular Mo.....	Club 124 all for Good Stories.....	\$1.95
Boys' Magazine.....	Club 125 all for Woman's Home Comp.....	\$1.55
Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....	Club 126 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....	\$2.65
American Magazine.....	Club 127 all for Am. Poultry Advocate.....	\$1.40
Gentlewoman.....	Club 128 all for People's Popular Mo.....	\$1.90
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Too Much Money for Bred Sows

BY DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL

Several so-called "Live Stock Improvement Associations" are working in Kansas selling farmers purebred sows of different breeds. The usual price is \$150 apiece and when the farmer signs the contract with the persons selling these hogs he is led to believe that the persons selling these sows have contracted and obligated themselves to buy the gilts the sow produces at \$75 a head. This has been the attraction that has persuaded so many farmers to pay the exorbitant price of \$150 for sows worth \$50 or less.

However, as a matter of law it is a question whether the seller has obligated himself to buy back any gilts produced by the sow purchased. In the first place the statement relative to buying back gilts at \$75 a head is printed on the back of the contract and is not incorporated in the contract signed by these so-called associations and is therefore not a part of the contract signed. The only enforceable obligation in the whole transaction is the one assumed by the purchaser for the payment of the sow bought.

In the second place the statement, printed on the back of the contract and which is the bait that generally catches the sucker, does not in its last analysis obligate the seller to buy back anything if he should not care to do so. A part of this statement reads as follows: "The Livestock Association agrees to buy all good outstanding female individuals to be up to standard in every particular and weigh 250 pounds or more, to be bred, with pig by boar approved by the 'Livestock Association' at \$75 each." What standard and whose standard is used and who passes judgment on these gilts? Any standard the association may choose to use when the sow owner wants to sell his gilts and the association does all the judging. These persons are also particular to mention "with pig by boar

approved" by them and, of course, that can, in effect mean there are no boars in the community up to their standard. That has resulted in the sale of boars at unreasonably high prices, in fact so high that it generally requires several farmers to form a partnership and buy him. A few days ago I saw one of these boars that cost four farmers \$400. He was 2 years old, undersized, low in his back, weak in his pasterns, in fact a very ordinary individual in every way.

Furthermore these people usually drop into a community and call on the local bankers first and surprising as it may seem they are often able to convince the banker that their proposition is a good one. The banker then proceeds to furnish names of farmers whose notes he will cash. The salesman then interviews these farmers, presents his proposition, also the fact that his note is good if he is a bit short on cash and judging from the number of hogs sold and the ease with which they are sold the average purchaser thinks he is making a good investment, failing to realize that this is simply another way of playing one sucker against another until the bubble breaks.

I am tremendously interested in the development of the purebred livestock industry but I wish to see it developed upon a sane, sound, and conservative basis and not upon a false and misleading basis which in the end retards rather than accelerates development, and it is unfortunate that such activities as those described are so readily accepted by so many persons who apparently do not realize that at the present time one can get started in the purebred livestock business with splendid animals at conservative prices if he will deal with the well established, reliable breeders of the country.

The federal office of county agent work, summarizing annual reports of the agents of every state, reports that 277,777 acres of last year's potato crop was planted with seed treated for diseases.

Score Again for Better Bulls

BY T. W. MORSE

HERE we have the heifer which was champion in the "Baby Beef Contest" at the Kansas National show in Wichita. She weighed 830 pounds and sold at \$20 a hundred. Fourth prize in the same show weighed 850 pounds and sold at \$11.

At the halter of the champion heifer is her feeder and exhibitor, Woody Abildgaard. Woody's father, Fred Abildgaard of Winfield, Kan., bred the sire of this champion heifer, and from him I obtained the following as to this heifer's antecedents.

"The dam of the champion baby beef heifer was just a fair milker, and a very ordinary red grade cow. It would hurry her to weigh 1000 pounds. Last spring I bought her and three others of similar quality. One was her daughter, by a scrub bull and no improvement over her. They each had a nice roan heifer calf at foot, sired by a good, thick fleshed, short legged white Shorthorn bull of Scotch topped breeding. One calf became this champion, another was fourth prize in the same show. The other two are younger, just as good and are in our Winfield Baby Beef Club to be finished in May. The second prize baby beef steer was the same age and out of a real little scrub cow that will not weigh over 800 lbs. He is sired by a roan Shorthorn bull of the same kind of breeding and type as the sire of the champion heifer.

"Kansas farmers could just as well be producing thousands of such calves annually out of the cows they have, if they would use bulls of the right kind. They need not be high priced either; \$125 to \$150 has been buying that kind lately. These show animals were just 12 months old and had been weaned at 8 months."



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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE
Topeka, Kansas

As soon as you have read this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze pass it along to your neighbor.

DRY weather thru December, January, and nearly all of February has made the outlook for wheat somewhat doubtful and discouraging. However, many of our crop reporters seem to think that the wheat has been in a dormant condition thru the winter and that good rains in March will bring the crop up to almost a normal condition.

"The outlook for the coming crop year among the farmers of Kansas," says I. N. Chapman of the extension department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, "is perhaps a little brighter than it was last year. The growing wheat in the eastern half of the state is in good condition and prospects look good for an average crop, at least as far as the stand and growth at the present time are concerned."

"The wheat in the western part of the state is not in as good condition, it having been dry in the early fall soon after sowing, and a great deal of it did not come up until very late."

"There is more stock on the farms over the state than was found there last year, and there is quite a lot of cattle in the feed yards. Corn was a fair crop in most sections of the state and is selling at a good price so far this winter."

"Market prices for hogs and cattle are holding their own fairly well."

"Taking everything into consideration, I believe the prospects are brighter than last year at this time."

Farmers Face Tremendous Odds

Of course farming at best is often an uncertain venture, and is more or less of a gamble. "Other people," says the editor of the Literary Digest in a recent issue, "may gamble once in a while, but the farmer is a gambler by profession. Every time he plants a crop he is betting on the weather. When a crop returns a maximum yield, it simply means that the farmer has won his bet on the presence of the right amount of soil fertility, moisture, heat and the like, and that no insect or animal pests have come in to disturb his calculations." Or as the editor of the Back's Review puts it: "The farmer puts the seed in the ground with much labor, and every moment after the earth has closed over it, until his crop is in the barn, he has to contend with possible and ever present destroyers; with unfavorable planting weather, with defective seed, with plant diseases, and with the devastation of insect and animal pests; with too much or too little moisture in the ground; with late frost in the spring and early frost in the fall; with hot winds, hail, flood, and destructive storms."

"This is what the farmer is up against. If he were doing his business in the cities—if he were working night and day in close rooms and offices full of vitiated air, and with such odds as these against him, he never would survive. He would die or be driven out, by depression or by discouragement at the hundred ills that hover around him night and day."

"Only the oxygen and sunshine of his outdoor life, to blow away depression and even fill him with hope and courage, keep the farmer at his job."

Spring Work Well Advanced

However, the dry winter has been of advantage in some ways. It has made heavy feeding less necessary on account of the mildness of the weather. Less feed was consumed and used as fuel for heating up the bodies of farm animals. Grazing has been possible all winter also and this also has made less feeding necessary.

Crop Outlook Grows Better

Late Rains Greatly Benefited Wheat But More Moisture is Needed to Insure a Stand

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

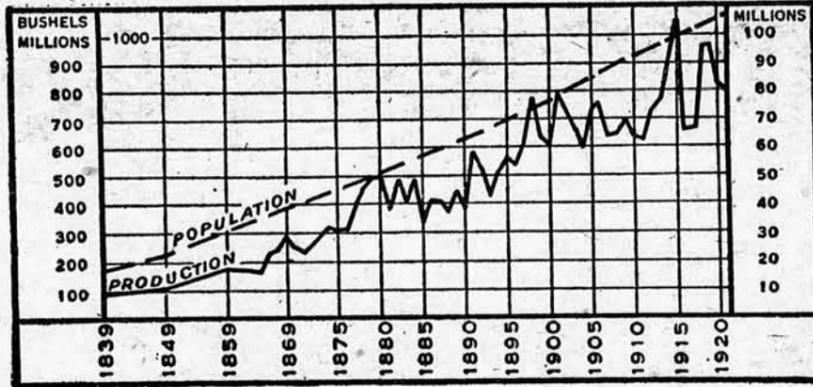


Chart Showing How Population Has Increased More Rapidly in the United States in the Last 20 Years Than Has the Production of Wheat

The dry weather likewise has enabled farmers to get a large part of their plowing and the preparation of the ground for the spring seeding of crops ready in advance of the time for planting. Farm help is reported to be somewhat scarce, but since many farmers have already accomplished so much toward getting the rush of spring work out of the way this scarcity of farm labor will not prove serious.

The early completion of so much of the rush work in plowing no doubt will have a strong tendency to greatly increase the corn acreage. Another factor that will also tend to increase the acreage of that crop is the present high price of corn. A big increase in the pig crop is predicted by the Government authorities and if this proves true there will be an increased demand for corn that will correspond to the increase in swine production.

Diversified Farming Increases

There will be a strong tendency in Kansas this year toward diversified farming. More legumes, more grass and more sorghums than usual will be planted, but on many farms wheat will continue to be the main cash crop. There is still a fair chance for a satisfactory wheat crop this year in Kansas if good rains come with the necessary regularity in March. The light rains that came at the close of February were of great benefit to wheat and if we have plenty of moisture and good growing weather in March we may still expect a pretty fair crop of wheat.

It still remains to be seen how profitable it will prove as a farm crop. Our increasing population will require each year a proportionately increasing supply of wheat. But wheat production, however, has been increasing less rapidly than population in this country, and it is very probable that this will continue to be true at least until we reach the point where we will consume practically all that we produce. A study of the accompanying chart on this page will be of interest in that connection.

Kansas Farm Conditions

Local conditions of farm work, crops, livestock and rural markets are shown in the following special county reports from the regular correspondents of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Allen—After a very nice January, we had

two weeks of real winter weather. Wheat needs moisture but as yet it is in satisfactory condition. Feed is plentiful and both cattle and hogs are doing well. A large number of pigs are being farrowed. Rural market report: Corn, 70c; wheat, \$1; eggs, 26c; butter, 35c; hay, \$8.50; alfalfa, \$15; seed oats, 80c.—T. E. Whitlow.

Bourbon—Plowing has stopped because of winter weather. There was no time in January when plowing could not be done. A recent light snow disappeared in 24 hours. Everything except horses brings fair prices at the many public sales. Wheat still looks good and fall sown alfalfa is in first class condition. Rural market report: Hogs, \$7.50; corn, 70c; hens, 18c; eggs, 24c; butterfat, 39c.—Robert H. Smith.

Eik—This month has been about normal in temperature but very little moisture has fallen. Wheat seems to be in excellent condition altho it is small. Stock is coming thru the winter well and feed is plentiful. Fewer sales were held during February of this year than common. Shippers are gathering the surplus horses and mules. Corn is being shipped in for feeders.—D. W. Lockhart.

Franklin—An unusually dry winter has saved feed for all livestock feeders and stock is doing well. This county won the \$1,000 better bull contest, which is quite an honor. How this money shall be used has not yet been decided. Moisture would greatly benefit the wheat. Oats will be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground. We had our first snow recently and the weather now is somewhat colder. As usual the price of horses is advancing as spring draws near but still it will not pay for the keep of the animal during growth.—Elmer D. Gillette.

Gove and Sheridan—A few farmers are shucking corn while others are shelling theirs. Much sickness is due to the changeable weather. No spring grain crops have yet been planted. Stock is in good condition. A few public sales. Altho ice has been harvested, the third time, but little has been harvested. Rural market report: Horses, \$8 to \$50; cream, 39c; eggs, 24c; butter, 40c; barley, 45 to 50c; oats, 50c; corn, 65c.—John I. Aldrich.

Harvey—No snow has made its appearance yet. Wheat is holding its own fairly well. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1; corn, 75c; oats, 55c; potatoes, 85c to \$1.10; butter, 40c; eggs, 24c; hens over 4 lbs., 18c.—H. W. Prouty.

Kearny—Where winter wheat was not irrigated in the fall it is almost a failure. All kinds of cattle are coming thru the winter in good order. Farm machinery and livestock are selling for fairly good prices.—Cecil Long.

Kingman—Dry weather continues and the wheat needs moisture. Altho nearly every farmer is ready to sow oats the ground is too dry. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1.03; corn, 72c; oats, 55c; butterfat, 43c; eggs, 25c; hens, 19c; kafir, 80c.—J. F. Kirkpatrick.

Labette—A few farmers had their oats planted by the middle of February. Wheat still looks green. Feed is being used up fast. Millfeed is advancing in price. Very few hogs are being fed because of the price of corn. Fruit buds are not yet in danger, notwithstanding the warm winter. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1.12; oats, for seed, 85c; shorts, \$1.65; bran, \$1.50; corn, 80c; hay, \$8; eggs, 25c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—A big, satisfactory farm sale was held last week. Machinery brought the usual prices. Registered horses sold for from \$100 to \$185. A two-year-old stallion brought \$212. Good work geldings sold for

around \$100 each, while horses and colts sold much cheaper. About \$45 to \$60 was realized from good milk cows. Other cattle brought proportionately less. The weather still is dry and cold.—S. F. Dickinson.

Linn—A light snow recently fell since then the weather has been rather severe altho not cold enough to provide an ice harvest. Numerous satisfactory farm sales are being held. Roughness is plentiful and stock is coming thru the winter in excellent condition. Very little if any stock disease is prevalent in this county. However, many people have the "flu" in a light form and some have pneumonia and diphtheria. Several deaths have resulted. Farmers will sow their oats as soon as they get their seed. Rural market report: Seed oats, 50c; corn, 75c; wheat, \$1; flour, \$1.70; eggs, 25c; butter, 30c; hogs, \$7.50; chickens, 18c; horses, \$50 to \$80; cows \$40 to \$50; potatoes, \$1.—J. W. Chinesmith.

Marshall—A fine 2-inch snow on February 10, made some moisture for the wheat, which still seems to be in excellent condition. We are enjoying a fine open winter with an occasional cold snap of short duration. Much plowing has been done this winter and farmers will be ready to sow oats in good season. Everything brings fair prices at the numerous public sales. Stock looks well. Feed is high. Many cases of "flu" are reported and several persons have died with it. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1.02; corn, 61c; cream, 40c; springs, 12 to 14c; hens, 14 to 18c; shorts, \$1.80; seed oats, 60c to 75c; millet seed, \$1.50.—C. A. Kjellberg.

Osage—A few snow flakes fell last week. Farmers are hauling water. Wheat remains uninjured. Much plowing has been done. Even old farm machinery and horses are bringing better prices at farm sales. The county's hog population is large and more will be raised in the spring. Rural market report: Corn, 75c; eggs, 25c; cream, 44c; wheat, \$1.08.—H. L. Ferris.

Ottawa—Wheat has come to the point where it must have more moisture before the spring winds set in. A recent light snow failed to supply much moisture. Dry and fair but cold weather prevails. Stock has fared very well all winter. Very few sales this month. Roads are in splendid shape for hauling.—W. E. Wakefield.

Rawlins—We have had zero weather for several mornings and a couple of snows of about 1 1/2 inches each time. Ground is getting very dry. Some wheat is dying out while in other fields it is curling under the crust. The prospects for wheat have not been so unfavorable since 1914 as very little of it is up. Farmers are making round-ups of coyotes every week and in the last round-up 11 coyotes were bagged.—J. S. Skolout.

Reno—Farm sales are numerous and many farmers are going to quit farming for better or for worse. The ground is very dry as the snow we had didn't amount to more than a heavy frost. Wheat fields looked better a year ago at this time. However, it is too early to tell what kind of a yield will be produced.—D. Englehart.

Roos—Wheat has been damaged by severe cold and high winds with no protection from snow or moisture. Farmers are filling their ice-houses. The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America is getting many recruits among the farmers in this locality as they believe it is their only salvation. Cream, eggs, butter and other kinds of farm produce are slumping in price while machinery, bran, shorts and the necessities of the farmer are advancing in price.—C. O. Thomas.

Scott—The cold dry spell remains unbroken as a few little snow flurries failed to make any moisture. No winter plowing has been done here thus far. Stock is in excellent condition. Cattle bring better prices at public sales than they did a year ago. There has been very little advance in the price of horses. Wheat is in a precarious condition. Rural market report: eggs, 24c; butter, 40c; cream, 38c; apples bought at stores, \$1; potatoes, 90c; flour, \$1.75; shorts, \$1.65; bran, \$1.35; alfalfa hay, 90c a bale.—J. M. Helfrick.

Sumner—Because the weather is so dry, the recent cold spell did not seem so severe. Cattle are doing fine on wheat pasture. No snow has fallen yet this winter. A few farmers are sowing oats. Public sales are frequent. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1.02; oats, 75c; corn, 78c; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 47c.—E. L. Stocking.

Woodson—The weather continues dry and somewhat colder. A recent light snow soon disappeared. Many sale bills are posted for sales in the near future and several sales were held last week. Horses and mules now bring better prices and milk cows sell for from \$30 to \$50. Rural market report: Corn, 65 to 75c; oats, 50 to 55c; flour, \$1.65 to \$1.90.—E. F. Opperman.

Wyandotte—The weather has been unusually dry since early winter. Not a bit of snow has fallen so far and no measurable rain has been reported. It seems impossible that wheat can be in good condition after such a dry spell. No sales have been reported. Stock is looking fine and cattle have grazed some all winter. Feed stuffs are high.—A. C. Espenlaub.

Colorado Crop Reports

Mesa—The weather continues mild. Numerous sales are held and horses bring low prices. Rural market report: Eggs, 25c; chickens, 15c; potatoes, 65c.—Geo. Rand.

Morgan—The first touch of real winter (Continued on Page 35)



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FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR LIVE STOCK, Holt Caterpillar 45 Tractor; also John Deere 6 bottom power lift plow. Write for particulars and price. John I. Goodrum, Milan, Kan.

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SEEDS WANTED—WE BUY CAR LOTS OF less. Alfalfa, clovers, cane, millet, Sudan. Send samples for bids. Ed F. Mangelsdorf & Bros., Wholesale Field Seeds, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR THE TABLE

PEANUTS—10 QTS. \$1.00. POSTAGE PAID. W. A. Morrison, Hagerman, Texas.

5 1/2 POUNDS FULL CREAM CHEESE \$1.65 postpaid in Kansas. Roy C. Paul, Moran, Kan.

HONEY

PURE EXTRACTED HONEY, 10 LBS. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$1.10, prepaid, Frank Van Halter, Wathena, Kan.

FINEST LIGHT EXTRACTED HONEY 28 lb. can \$3.50; 60-lb. \$6.50; 120-lb. \$12.00; here. Frank H. Drexel & Sons, beekeepers, Crawford, Colo.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO—KENTUCKY'S PRIDE, RICH, mellow chewing, ten pounds \$3; smoking, ten pounds \$2; twenty pounds \$3.50. Farmer's Club, Mayfield, Ky.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO; BEST OBTAINABLE. 3-year-old leaf. Free flavoring and directions. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. Chewing 10 lbs. \$3.25; smoking 10 lbs. \$2.75. Old Homespun Co., Hawesville, Ky.

KENTUCKY NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. Chewing 5 pounds \$1.75; 10 pounds \$3.00; 20 pounds \$5.25. Smoking 5 pounds \$1.25; 10 pounds \$2.00. Send no money. Pay when received. Farmers Co-operative Tobacco Union, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, CHEWING, 5 pounds \$1.75; 10 pounds \$3.00; 20 pounds \$5.25. Smoking, 5 pounds \$1.25; 10 pounds \$2.00; 20 pounds \$3.50. Send no money; pay when received. Co-operative Tobacco Growers, Paducah, Ky.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED—20-40 OR LARGER TRACTOR, must be cheap. Benj. D. Kaufman, Moundridge, Kan.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TRADE: RUMELY 20-40 tractor, A. No. 1 shape, Box 41, Ensign, Kan.

FOR SALE—AN AVERY 22 H. UNDER-mounted engine, a 36-60 Avery Separator. C. W. Borchardt, 427 W. 8th St., Junction City, Kan.

FOR SALE: AUTO TRAILER, FANNING mill and grain grader with wagon elevator, Fairbanks Morse 1 1/2 Horse engine. Henry S. Voth, Route 2, Goessel, Kan.

BRAND NEW TRACTORS—UNCLE SAM 20-30, Lauson, Coleman, Cletrac. One nearly new E. B. 12-20 with Gelsler separator. Make offer. Box 5093 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo.

ONE DART TRACTOR 12-25, ONE AVERY tractor 8-16, one Overland Automobile 85-4; property is located at Elkhart, Kan., and for sale under mortgage foreclosure. Write the Equitable Investment Corporation, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE: ONE COMPLETE RUMELY threshing outfit consisting of a 16-30 engine, a 28-44 separator, oil tank and wagon, and 4 bottom Grand Detour plows. This outfit is nearly new and will be sold at a bargain. If interested call or write, Anderson & Jackson, Greenleaf, Kan.

TYPEWRITERS

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS. ALL MAKES. Sold, rented, repaired, exchanged. Fire proof safes. Adding machines. Jos. C. Wilson & Co., Topeka, Kan.

STORAGE BATTERIES

SAVE 20% ON YOUR STORAGE BATTERIES. The Manhattan Battery, direct from factory, gives 100% satisfaction. We also rebuild old batteries at great saving to you. Young men, learn a paying trade at our battery school. Write for information and prices. The Manhattan Battery Mfg. Co., Manhattan, Kan.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

WINDMILL ELECTRICITY. YOU HAVE been hoping for it, reading of it, now get literature on Pennington System written up in Kansas Farmer January twelfth. Jones Electric Equipment Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

RADIO SUPPLIES

HEAR FROM COAST TO COAST. COMPLETE equipment uses telephone dry battery, only \$50. Write. Eugene Sultzer, Brownell, Kan.

HERE'S GOOD-RADIO NEWS: A GUARANTEED detector and one-stage amplifier receiving set with a range of the United States for only thirty dollars. H. & H. Co., Lincolnville, Kan.

SEEDS—PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

SHAWNEE WHITE SEED CORN. J. A. Ostrand, Elmont, Kan.

SOY BEANS, SABLE, \$3.00 BUSHEL. L. C. Thomas, Humboldt, Kan.

PRIDE OF SALINE SEED CORN, \$2.00. Carl Stirts, Abilene, Kan.

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

BROME GRASS SEED—12c LB. SAMPLE free. R. E. Bahard, Formoso, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$3.00 PER 1,000. List free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

RECLEANED BLACK SOY BEANS, THREE dollars. Rudolph Kamping, Elsmore, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS SEED, \$14.00 CWT., SACKS furnished. Will Dannenberg, Gaylord, Kan.

SEED SWEET POTATOES, 16 VARIETIES. Write for prices. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

GOLDMINE SEED CORN, \$2.00 PER BUSH. el. Samples free. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

KANOTA OATS, RECLEANED, \$1.25; smut-treated, \$1.35. Taylor & Sons, Chapman, Kan.

BLACKHULL WHITE KAFIR SEED, \$2.50 hundred. Sacks furnished. Joe Timmons, Hoxie, Kan.

RECLEANED CLOVER SEED \$13.00 BUSH. el; Timothy \$3.75. Guy Tredway, La Harpe, Kan.

KANOTA OATS ALL SOLD. SEED CORN next. Everything certified. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

RED RIVER OHIO AND COBBLER SEED potatoes, Minnesota, car lots or less, Henry Korgan, Hastings, Neb.

PRIDE OF SALINE AND COMMERCIAL White seed corn, \$2.00 per bushel. C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado, Kan.

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BIENNIAL, \$8 bushel; alfalfa \$6 and \$8, recleaned; sacks 35c. Robert Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan.

BEST RECLEANED CERTIFIED GRIMMS alfalfa, patronize producer. Ask for sample and price. G. W. Fisher, Mack, Colo.

REGISTERED GRIMM'S EVERLASTING alfalfa seed, 99% pure, 91 germination, 40 cents pound. A. L. Orr, Montrose, Colo.

DWARF MILO MAIZE. WRITE FOR price and germination. Seed is pure as can be grown. Thos. Burch, Selkirk, Kan.

SEED CORN AND BLACK HULL KAFIR, first prize state fair, \$1.50 bushel. Sweet Corn 10c lb. Sam Stoughton, Hutchinson, Kan.

SQUASH SEED, MOUNTAIN GROWN, Genuine Hubbards. Postpaid, pound 90c, ounce 10c. Plateau Seed Farms, Colbran, Colo.

CHOICE SUDAN SEED \$13.50; MAIZE Kafir, \$3.00; cane \$7.00 per hundred. All recleaned, sacked. W. M. Green, Dalhart, Texas.

DO YOU NEED PASTURE? SWEET CLOVER, permanent, nutritious, heavy yielding, very fattening. Information. Jehn Lewis, Virgil, Kansas.

CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE, AND Freed's White Dent corn \$2.00, and Black-hull Kafir \$1.75 per bushel. Bruce S. Wilson, Keats, Kan.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS POSTPAID, 500, \$1. 1000, \$1.75. Expressed \$1 thousand, 10,000, \$7.50. No delay. Belmont Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

CLOVER SEED \$11.00; BOONE COUNTY White Seed corn \$2.00. Strawberry plants 60 cents. All extra good. Frank Renzenberger, Garnett, Kan.

CANE SEED \$2.00 PER BUSHEL; SUDAN \$14.00 cwt., Kafir \$1.35 bushel, Millet \$1.35 per bushel, sacks furnished. Holzer Produce Co., Russell, Kan.

PURE PEDIGREED HOME ILLINOIS farm grown, Government endorsed, broom corn seed. Write Fanning Broom Corn Seed Co., Main Floor Fanning Block, Oakland, Ill.

RED-AMBER CANE SEED, \$4.00; ORANGE \$4.50; Pink Kafir, Golden and Siberian Millet, \$3.00; Sudan Grass, \$14.00. All per cwt. Northwestern Seed House, Oberlin, Kan.

FOR SALE—CERTIFIED SEED OF KAFIR, Sorgo, Milo Maize, Corn, Sudan Grass and Kanota Oats. For list of growers write the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

DEPENDABLE FRUIT AND SHADE trees, shrubbery, small fruits, roses, vines, perennials, plants, bulbs and supplies. 46 page catalog free. Hutchinson Nurseries, Kearney, Neb.

TREES, SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, PEONIES, Iris, Roses, Grapes, berry plants. Standard varieties, reliable stock, at reasonable prices. Catalog free. J. W. Hinshaw & Sons, Eureka, Kan.

PLANTS: FLOWER, VEGETABLE, VINE, bulb plants; choicest varieties, expert grown, delivered you at planting time, mail or express prepaid. Send name for circular. Weavers Gardens, R. 9, Wichita, Kans.

PRIME ALFALFA \$6.50 BU.; PRIME Sweet clover, \$6.50 bu.; Prime Red clover, \$10 bu.; Prime timothy, \$3.00 bu.; Sudan Grass, \$6.00 bu. Bags free, f. o. b. Kansas City. Standard Seed Company, Kansas City, Mo.

REID'S YELLOW DENT SEED CORN, OFFICIAL germination test 98%. Shipped shelled from Rea, Mo. at \$3 a bushel, or \$2.50 in lots of 5 or more. John F. Case, President State Board of Agriculture, Wright City, Mo.

SCARBOUGH DWARF BROOM CORN seed \$4.00; Black Spanish Standard \$3.00; White and Red Milo, White and Red Kafir, Feterita, Darso, Hegari, all \$3.00; Amber and Orange \$4.50; Red Top \$5.00; Sudan \$15.00, all per 100 pounds. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

QUALITY TREES AND PURE SEEDS FOR spring planting. Our trees are thrifty, whole rooted, free from disease, and priced at reduced wholesale prices. Northern grown quality seeds that grow and satisfy. Send today for our catalogue and price lists which are full of valuable information to the planter. Wichita Nurseries and Seed House, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

SEEDS—PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

ALFALFA SEED: RECLEANED, NON-IRRIGATED at \$9.00-\$10.50 and \$12.00 per bu. White Bloom Sweet Clover \$7.50 sacrificed \$8.40 per bu., our track, bags 40c. All kinds kaffir, cane, millet and flax. Samples on request. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedarvale, Kan.

FRUIT TREES GREATLY REDUCED prices. Direct to planters. No agents. Peaches, apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, berries, nuts, pecans, mulberries. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free 64-page catalog. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 131, Cleveland, Tenn.

FREE: SEND FOR FREE BOOK ON HARDY trees, plants, shrubs, vines and seeds, from the heart of the Ozarks. Idea for reference. Lists hundreds of varieties at low prices; directions for planting; special offers, etc. Book free; write today. Arkansas Seed & Nursery Co., Dept. G2, Fayetteville, Ark.

TWELVE WELCH'S CONCORD GRAPE-vines 2 years \$1. 36 1 year \$2. 25 rhubarb \$1. 100 asparagus \$1. Ten Early Richmond Cherries \$4. Ten Compass \$3. Ten Kleffer pears \$3. Ten Elberta Peach \$2.50. Ten Apple \$2. Ten Elm \$1. Good 3 to 4 foot trees, 100 Early Harvest Blackberries \$2. 100 Progressive and 200 Dunlap Strawberry plants \$2. (Prepaid.) Checks accepted. Catalog free. Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Iowa.

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION plants ready for shipment. Seventy acres strong, well-rooted plants grown in open field at Texarkana. Fifty plants to bundle, labeled separately with variety name. Damp moss to roots. Cabbage: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen Market, early and late Flat Dutch. Parcel post prepaid: 100, 300; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00; 5,000, \$15.00. Express collect: 5,000, \$6.25; 10,000, \$10.00. Onions: Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda. Parcel post prepaid: 100, 300; 500, 90c; 1,000, \$1.50; 5,000, \$6.25; 10,000, \$12.00. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Arkansas.

KODAK FINISHING

ROLL AND 20 CENTS GETS SIX VELOX prints. Quick service. Kodak Shop, Gardner, Kan.

TRIAL ORDER—SEND 25c AND ROLL for 6 beautiful glossstone prints or 6 reprints. Fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR PRAIRIE HAY WRITE C. H. Browne, Lakin, Kan.

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE. BROADWAY Greenhouse, Larned, Kan.

FOR SALE: HEDGE POSTS IN CAR LOTS. Walter Ellison, Cherryvale, Kan.

2000 HEDGE POSTS, WRITE OR PHONE Rabe Bros., 110 East 6th, Topeka, Kan.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED. R. Harold, 1006 Houston Street, Manhattan, Kan.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS, OWNERS, garagemen, repairmen, send for free copy America's Popular Motor Magazine. Contains helpful instructive information on overhauling, ignition, wiring, carburetors, batteries, etc. Automobile Digest, 622 Butler Bldg., Cincinnati.

DOGS AND PONIES

FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, BULL DOGS, pups a specialty. L. Poot, Dearborn, Mo.

CHOICE COLLIE PUPS, NATURAL HEELERS. Maxmeadow Kennels, Clay Center, Neb.

SHEPHERD PUPS; PARENTS NATURAL heelers. Female \$5, male \$10. Lyle Spear, Verona, Neb.

PURE BRED ENGLISH FOX TERRIERS; males \$5-\$8, females \$4-\$6. H. T. Middleton, Bucklin, Kan.

REGISTERED AIREDALES; OLIVER typewriter; exchange for Cushman four-horse engine with magnet. Wayne Taylor, Marionville, Mo.

GERMAN SHEPHERD; AIREDALES; COLLIES; Old English Shepherd dogs; puppies. 10c illustrated instructive list. W. R. Watson, Box 31, Macon, Mo.

SCOTCH COLLIE AND ENGLISH SHEPHERD puppies, from natural heelers. Shipped on approval. Send stamp for description and prices. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES: OVER 100 HEAD TO select from. A combination of over 25 years breeding of the choicest imported strains. Illustrated circular free. H. H. Harvey Dog Farm, Clay Center, Neb.

STRAYED NOTICE

TAKEN UP BY F. G. MILLER OF Liberty Township, Harper County, Kansas, on November 6, 1922, one heifer, weight about 300 lbs. red with white spots under bit on left ear. C. E. Kennedy, County Clerk, Anthony, Kan.

TAKEN UP IN GREEN TOWNSHIP, Harper County, Kansas on January 24, 1923, one bay horse, 15 hands high, weight about 1100 lbs., with spot in forehead, no other brands. C. E. Kennedy, County Clerk, Anthony, Kan.

POULTRY

Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on your order the heading under which you want your advertisement run. We cannot be responsible for correct classification of ads containing more than one product unless the classification is stated on order.

ANDALUSIANS

GUARANTEED BLUE ANDALUSIANS; THE big kind that lays a big white egg. \$1.25 setting, \$7.50 hundred. A. A. Neufeld, Route 1, Inman, Kan.

I thought you might be interested in knowing that the little ad of ten words of Sudan seed for sale in your paper has brought many times more orders than I can fill.—E. C. O.

AL204 974977

ANCONAS

ANCONA EGGS, COCKERELS, STATE Fair winners. Bargain prices. Sadie Miller, Meriden, Kan. ANCONAS: STATE FAIR WINNERS. Chicks 15 cents. Cockerels, Theron Tibbits, Richland, Kan. ANCONA EGGS 100-\$8.00. CHICKS 100-\$16.00. Flock direct from Sheppard. Mrs. Linnie Strouts, Wilsey, Kan. BLUE RIBBON, BEST DISPLAY WINNERS. Chicks 15 cents. Eggs \$7.00-10.00. Mrs. Carl Modine, McPherson, Kan. PAGE'S ANCONA FARM, SALINA, KANSAS. Cockerels, eggs. Most liberal guarantee. Oldest breeder in Kansas. Member both clubs. SINGLE COMB ANCONAS, GREATEST winter layers. \$5.00 per hundred, \$1.25 per setting. Baby chicks, 15 cents. B. L. Taylor, Peabody, Kan. SINGLE COMB ANCONAS, SHEPPARD direct foundation. Choice range flock. Chicks 100-\$16.00; eggs 100-\$6.00. Prepaid. Safe delivery. Jno. R. Baker, Downs, Kan. QUALITY SINGLE COMB ANCONAS. Champion winners, great layers. Sheppard's direct cockerels, eggs, baby chicks. Discount 500, 1000. Oakgrove Ancona Farm, Dannebrog, Neb. ANCONA EGGS AND CHICKS FROM three pens. Trapped, pedigreed, pure-bred stock. Mating list free. Third pen eggs, \$5.00 hundred; chicks, \$17.00. Martins' Ancona Pens, Brookville, Kan. S. C. ANCONA CHICKS AND EGGS FROM range flocks, \$1.50 for 15 eggs, \$5.00 per 100. Chicks 15 cents. Also eggs and chicks from special pens. Write for mating list. Walter Pierce, Route 3, Chapman, Kan.

Ancona-Eggs

ANCONAS-SHEPPARD STRAIN. EGGS \$100-\$6. Gay Small, Galva, Kan. S. C. ANCONA EGGS, RANGE, HUNDRED \$8.00; pens \$10 to \$15. Claire Conable, Axtell, Kan. PURE BRED ANCONA EGGS \$5.00 PER hundred. Export culled. Mrs. B. H. Bagley, Zenith, Kan. SHEPPARD STRAIN ANCONAS, 100 EGGS \$7.50 prepaid. Milk goats. The Anconary, McPherson, Kan. SINGLE ANCONAS, FROM 331-240 EGG strain, \$5.50-100 prepaid. Amiel Dorr, Osage City, Kan. ROSE COMB ANCONA HATCHING EGGS. Winter layers. \$1.00-15, \$5.00-100. Rose Hefty, Valley Falls, Kan. S. C. ANCONA EGGS, \$5.50 A HUNDRED; 75 cents a setting, prepaid. D. N. Miller, Route 5, Hutchinson, Kan. SINGLE COMB HATCHING EGGS, FROM pens that laid at 140 days. Pens sired by birds from Sheppard's Ancona Headquarters, \$6.00 hundred. Lloyd Doran, Bloomington, Kan. SINGLE COMB ANCONAS, SHEPPARD strain. Cockerels Ash's direct. Choice range flock. Eggs 100 for \$5.00. Chicks \$14 per 100. Booking orders now. Anna Gillen, Downs, Kan. STEWART'S ANCONAS; RANGE FLOCK eggs \$1.50 per setting, \$7.00 per 100, \$6.50 per 100 in case lots, prepaid, safe arrival, 90 per cent fertility. Ray E. Stewart, Sylvan Grove, Kan.

BANTAMS

BUFF COCHIN, BANTAM COCKERELS. None better. One dollar each, only a few left. J. O. White, Sterling, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

CLANIN'S HATCHERY CHIX 10 TO 15 cents. Jewell, Kan. STANDARD ROSE COMB RED CHICKS. Lily Robb, Neal, Kansas. BUFF WYANDOTTE BABY CHIX, 15 cents each. Will Wyckoff, Luray, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTE, BLACK MINORCA baby chicks. Ella Yeager, Garnett, Kan. PURE BRED CHICKS, 9c UP. CATALOG free. Brewer's Hatchery, Minneapolis, Kan. QUALITY CHICKS, CHEAP; PURE breeds. Catalogue. Hamilton Hatchery, Garnett, Kan. BABY CHICKS, PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, 15 cents prepaid. Floyd Sellers, Galva, Kan. CHICKS: 7c UP. GUARANTEED. POSTPAID. Catalog free. Colonial Hatcheries, Windsor, Mo. ANCONA CHICKS, REAL YEAR ROUND layers. Also other varieties. Carl Stirtz, Abilene, Kan. BABY CHICKS, THE PLACE WHERE they have quality. Seber's Hatchery, Leavenworth, Kansas. BEST CHICKS: ROCKS, WYANDOTTES, Reds, Leghorns. Delivery guaranteed. Ida Hawkins, Lebo, Kan. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, LARGE ENGLISH Barron strain, \$14.00 per 100. Fred Tobler, Lyndon, Kan. BABY CHICKS: S. C. WHITE LEGHORN Tom Barron 260 egg strain. Queen Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan. BABY CHICKS, THIRTEEN VARIETIES. Send for illustrated catalogue. Smiley's Hatchery, Seward, Neb. ANCONA CHICKS, REAL YEAR ROUND layers. Also other varieties. Carl Stirtz, Route 1, Abilene, Kan. PEPPY BABY CHICKS, 7 CENTS UP. Write for particulars. Chicken Little Hatchery, Lincoln, Neb. 1,000,000 PURE BRED CHICKS, GET OUR 20 page catalog before ordering. Rex Poultry Co., Clinton, Missouri. CHICKS, S. C. WHITE LEGHORN; BARRON; HOGANIZED; private stock. Circular. Chas. Ransom, Robinson, Kan. 25,000 PURE BRED CHICKS WEEKLY. Lowest prices, live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Lindstrom Hatchery, Clinton, Mo. BABY CHIX: ROSE COMB, RED AND White Leghorns, from pure bred stock. Write for prices. Weaver's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

Please discontinue my turkey ad in Mail and Breeze. Have sold all turkeys I have at present. The ad in your paper has certainly given good results.—E. B.

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS 8c UP. TWELVE VARIETIES. Best laying strains. Catalog free. Missouri Chickeries, Box MX, Clinton, Mo. BEST QUALITY CHICKS: LOWEST PRICES. Leading varieties. Postpaid. Circular free. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan. PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG. horn and Red baby chicks, 14 cents. Eggs \$5.00 hundred. Essie Weed, Coats, Kan. CHICKS—GREAT BIG ILLUSTRATED chick book free. Better chicks for less money. Comfort Hatchery, Windsor, Mo. SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN chicks from carefully selected flocks. Quality guaranteed. Mrs. Anna Hege, Sedgwick, Kan. YESTERLAI'D SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn chicks, \$15.00 hundred. Eggs \$5.00 hundred. Mrs. Hayes Showman, Sabetha, Kan. 200,000 BABY CHICKS TO SELL. YOU buy the best for the least money, guaranteed alive, from Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan. BEST CHICKS, EIGHT CENTS UP, PREPAID, live delivery. Leghorns, Orpingtons, Rocks, Reds. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan. WHITE AND COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES baby chicks, 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Mrs. A. B. MacLuskey, Burlington, Kan. BARRED ROCK BABY CHICKS: \$15 PER 100. Eggs after February 20, \$7 per 100. Guarantee 95% alive. Mrs. Chas. Forsyth, Howard, Kan. QUALITY CHICKS, LEGHORNS 11 CENTS; Rocks, Reds, Anconas—12 cents. Postpaid. Thousands ready. Missouri-Kansas Hatcheries, Adrian, Mo. PURE BRED QUALITY CHICKS: LEGHORNS \$10 per 100, Reds, Anconas \$12, Rocks \$13, Wyandottes \$14. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan. STRONG BABY CHICKS FROM WINTER laying strain of English White Leghorns, 12 cents prepaid, March delivery. Mrs. Veat Jilka, Wilson, Kan. RYAN'S QUALITY SINGLE COMB DARK Brown Leghorn chicks, 12c. Eggs 5c, prepaid. Large orders cheaper. Ryan's Poultry Farm, Centralia, Kan. BABY CHICKS: SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Range grown, healthy, vigorous stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Long View Leghorn Farm, Green, Kan. SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN BABY chicks and hatching eggs from stock bred for 15 years for high winter egg production. H. P. Ikenberry, Quinter, Kan. HIGHEST QUALITY BABY CHICKS—ANY variety. Prices reasonable. Breeding stock for sale. Write for catalog. Parsons Poultry Farm Hatcheries, Parsons, Kan. CHIX, \$12.00 HUNDRED UP. BIG, FLUFFY, vigorous. Eight pure bred varieties. Eighth season. Circular free. Silver Spring Hatchery, Box 97, Abingdon, Ill. PAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER ducklings and baby chicks, pure bred. Priced right. Delivery guaranteed. Windsor Hatchery, Box BM, Windsor, Mo. BABY CHICKS—BARRED ROCKS, REDS, Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Anconas, Leghorns, mixed breed, 10c up. Cochran Hatchery, 3149 Sutton, Maplewood, Mo. CHICKS AS HARDY AS MISSOURI MULES. Pure bred flocks carefully culled by specialist. Quality guaranteed. Nine varieties. Premier Hatchery, Warrensburg, Mo. CHENEY'S EGG BASKET STRAIN, ENGLISH Barron White Leghorns, \$12.50 per 100. Hatched from eggs laid on the Cheney White Leghorn Farm, Topeka, Route 5. BABY CHICKS FROM HEAVY EGG PRODUCING STRAINS. Live delivery guaranteed. Fifteen leading pure breeds. Catalog free. Smith Brothers Hatcheries, Mexico, Mo. BABY CHICKS—PURE BRED, LEADING varieties, lowest prices, quality and live delivery guaranteed, postpaid. Catalogue. Calhoun Poultry Farms, Montrose, Mo. SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS from our own breeding, year around layer strain. Price \$14 prepaid. Shipping every Monday. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan. SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN BABY chicks from good quality females mated to pure Young and Hillview cockerels, eleven cents each. Edwin Kamm, Halstead, Kan. CHICKS—PURE ROSE COMB RENS heavy layers; cockerels 2 years from 300 egg strains, 15 cents postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Adda Walker, White City, Kan. SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN BABY chicks, tested heavy laying Barron strain, fourteen cents, prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Wylles Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan. BABY CHICKS, POPULAR VARIETIES. Pure bred pens and small flocks, scientifically mated. All chicks acclimated before shipped. 100% delivery guaranteed. H. R. Hatchery, Box B. M., Windsor, Mo. STERLING QUALITY CHICKS, 14 VARIETIES pure bred, inspected flocks. Inspectors who know a chicken. Satisfaction positively guaranteed. Attractive prices. Catalog free. P. F. Clardy, Ethel, Mo. IOWA POULTRY FARM CHICKS, 12 LEADING varieties, some of Iowa's highest egg producing flocks. We hatch our own chicks, and guarantee them in every way. I. B. C. A. member. Catalog free. Iowa Poultry Farm, Muscatine, Iowa, Dept. 3. BABY CHICKS FROM PURE BRED, HIGH producing stock. S. C. White Leghorns 15 cents; R. I. Reds 17 cents, postpaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan. IN EVERY WAY, BETTER THAN EVER. Leading varieties, guaranteed from our own high producing standard flocks. 15c to 20c. Quality Poultry Farm, Leavenworth, Kan. EGGS THAT HATCH, CHICKS THAT LIVE. Prices low. Won over 5,000 prizes. Furnished Government and schools. Catalog free. Sterling Poultry Farms, Box 400, Sterling, Ill. BABY CHICKS: LARGE TYPE, S. C. Black Minorcas, \$18.00-100; Eggs \$6.90. S. C. Golden Buff Leghorns \$14.00; eggs \$5.00. Chicks prepaid. Herbert Rhodes, Clinton, Kan. YOUNKINS CHICKS—BARRED ROCKS, White Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns and Anconas. Postage paid, 100 per cent live delivery. Catalog. Younkins Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan. ENGLISH STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns from trapped stock that laid 287-306 eggs. Chicks \$15.00, eggs \$7.00 per hundred, postpaid. L. M. Lingo, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

WENGER'S S. C. W. LEGHORNS, BABY chicks 100-\$10.50, 500-\$50.00. Live delivery. Prepaid. Jonas Wenger, Canton, Kan. PURE BRED—ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Leghorns. Kansas Poultry Company, Norton, Kan. NOW HATCHING ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES and S. C. W. Leghorns in Buckeye Mammoth, 13 cents to 20 cents each. Prepaid parcel post. Hill Crest Hatchery, Wellington, Kan. CHICKS, PURE BRED-TO-LAY, LEADING varieties. Low prices. Our instructive catalog free. We hatch our own chicks. Huber's Reliable Hatchery, Dept. A, Hiawatha, Kan. BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS, Wyandottes, Leghorns. Orders filled year round. Large breeds 12c, small 11c. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Floyd Bozarth, Manager, Maple Hill, Kan. BABY CHICKS FROM KANSAS GREAT-est hatchery. Strong, livable kind; electric hatched; 13th season. Lowest prices, guaranteed alive. Young's Hatchery, Box 1013, Wakefield, Kan. BABY CHICKS—STRONG, VIGOROUS, healthy. Better chicks cannot be purchased. Many varieties. 100 per cent delivery guaranteed. Low prices. Star Chick Hatchery, Westphalia, Mo. MONEY MAKERS FOR YOU, 50,000 CHICKS to ship everywhere. The McKee Hatchery, Harlan, Kansas, ships fine chicks guaranteed alive. Buy them quick. Good mortgage lifters for your bank yard. BABY CHICKS, 15 LEADING VARIETIES. 2 1/2 million for 1923. The kind that lay early. Large, vigorous, fluffy kind. Lowest prices. Send for large catalog. D. T. Farrow Chickeries, Peoria, Ill. CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS, Leghorns and others scientifically incubated. Vigorous, sturdy; develop wonderful commercial stock. Remarkably low prices. Southside Poultry Co., Dakota, Ill. FISHER'S QUALITY BABY CHICKS. Leading varieties. Hatched in new Mammoth Washbone. Large breeds 16 to 20 cents. Mediterranean 15 cents. Delivered. Fisher-Dale White Leghorn Farms, Wilson, Kan. ROSE COMB BROWN AND WHITE LEGhorn chicks \$12.00-100; eggs \$6.00-100. Single Comb Buff Orpingtons \$15.00-100; eggs \$7.00. Hoganized. Live delivery, satisfaction guaranteed. Belleville Center Poultry Farm, Belleville, Kan. EGGS AND CHICKS FROM OUR LARGE big combed, Hoganized S. C. White Leghorns. Young-Ferris-Yesterlaid winter layers. Free range, \$6.50 and \$12.50 per 100. Postpaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. L. O. Wiemeyer, Route 3, Halstead, Kan. ROSS BABY CHICKS: THREE HUNDRED and fifty thousand strong, vigorous chicks for this season. Ten standard breeds, all Hogan tested. We hatch our own chicks. Get our catalog and prices. Live delivery guaranteed. Ross Hatchery, Junction City, Kan. BABY CHICKS, 20 VARIETIES, 50,000 weekly. From Hogan tested flocks. Miller Baby chicks are shipped via prepaid parcel post. Safe delivery guaranteed. Over 10,000 pleased customers. 20th season. Big catalog free. Miller Poultry Farms, Box 611, Lancaster, Mo. BABY CHICKS: PURE BRED BARRON strain White Leghorns from prize winning, Hogan tested, farm flock. Great winter layers. \$12.50 per 100. We also hatch Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons and Wyandottes. White's Hatchery, Route 4, North Topeka, Kan. BABY CHICKS FROM HIGH GRADE FARM flocks. White Wyandottes, Rose and Single Comb Reds, Barred Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns. Orders for February and March delivery. Leghorns \$12.00-100, other breeds \$14.00. Postpaid. McMasters Hatchery, Osage City, Kan. BABY CHICKS: PURE BRED, BARRON strain, English White Leghorns from extra selected heavy producing farm range stock. Excellent winter layers. \$13.00 and \$15.00 per 100. We also hatch Rocks, Reds, and White Wyandottes. Catalog. Johnson's Hatchery, 109 Buchanan Street, Dept. A, Topeka, Kan. BABY CHICKS: BARRED, BUFF AND White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Black Langshans. Pure bred, heavy egg producers. Customers report having raised 95%. Postpaid, 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular free. The Porter Hatchery, Box B, Winfield, Kan. GUARANTEED CHICKS AND HATCHING eggs. Winter egg strain, English S. C. W. Leghorns highest and pedigreed egg line, big type, finest equipped poultry farm, and the largest breeders in many states. Beautiful catalog ready, pictures of home plant and get acquainted with us. Grandview Poultry Farm, Decatur, Iowa. DAY OLD CHIX—WHITE WYANDOTTES, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, Rose and Single Comb Reds; Buff, White and Barred Rocks; Black Langshans; Anconas; Buff, White and Brown Leghorns, 11c to 17c. 25 or more delivered alive by prepaid parcel post. Hatched right, by the electric way. E. & Z. Steinhoff & Son, Osage City, Kan. BABY CHICKS, PURE BRED, ALL LEADING varieties from heavy laying strains. Strong, healthy chicks. Shipped successfully to forty states. 100% live arrival. Prepaid, satisfaction guaranteed. Order early and don't be disappointed. Member International Baby Chick Association. Catalog free. Loup Valley Hatchery, Box 98, St. Paul, Neb.

BRAHMAS

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Albert Appel, Rt. 1, Bushton, Kan. PURE BRED LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Geo. Pratt, Route 2, Topeka, Kan.

HAMBURGS

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS, 15 EGGS \$2.00; 100-\$8.00. Grant Kelly, Belleville, Kan. PURE ROSE COMB SILVER SPANGLED Hamburg cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. M. Hoehn, Lenexa, Kan.

Please discontinue my ad as my stock is all sold for this season.—O. O. B.

DUCKS AND GEESE

MUSKOVY DRAKES, \$2.00; TOULOUSE geese, \$3.00. H. Glitzke, Tonganoxie, Kan. BUFF ORPINGTON DRAKES, CHOICE stock. Mrs. Chas. Snyder, Effingham, Kan. MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, drakes, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Edward Williams, Route 7, Clay Center, Kan. GEESE: TOULOUSE, AFRICAN, EMBDEN. Ducks: Pekin, Rouen, Runner, Muscovy. Price reasonable. John Hass, Bettendorf, Ia. DOMESTICATED MALLARD, WHITE MUSCOVY drakes, \$3.00. Embden goose, White Muscovy duck eggs \$3.50 per 7 or 11, prepaid. Earl Scott, Wilmore, Kan.

LANGSHANS

CERTIFIED WHITE LANGSHANS. Minnie Tucker, Route 7, Independence, Kan. PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, \$1.00-15; \$6.00-100. Cecil Croxton, Powhattan, Kan. EIGHT BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS; winners at winter show. Write C. H. Bailey, Hutchinson, Kan. PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS, EGGS, chicks; guaranteed. Reasonable. Pens. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan. PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS, GOOD layers; eggs \$1.50 for 15; \$5.00 for 100. Hugo Fleischans, Linwood, Kan. WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS, EGGS and Baby Chicks. Blue ribbon stock. Ella R. Tillman, 1283 Lane, Topeka, Kan. WHITE LANGSHAN, SCORED AND TESTED stock eggs \$1.75-15; \$7.50-100. Chicks 20 cents. Mrs. Edgar Lewis, Mullinville, Kan. BIG BLACK LANGSHANS, APRIL hatched. Cockerels, pullets, eggs. Laying strain. Stock show. Guaranteed. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HENS, \$15 dozen. L. L. Kunze, Winkler, Kan. ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.00. Leon Normando, Burns, Kan. WANTED: WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS. State price. Peterson Brothers, Laramie, Wyo. BARRONS S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Otie Cunningham, Formoso, Kan. WORLD'S BEST WHITE LEGHORN Chicks, 10 to 20 cents. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan. DARK BROWN LEGHORNS, KULP Strain. Eggs 5 cents, chicks 12 cents. Lee Smith, Clafin, Kan. PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels \$1.25; hens and pullets \$1.00. Albert Stahl, Louisburg, Kansas. ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, baby chicks. Exhibition and range. Mrs. Herman Behrens, Marysville, Kan. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, FIRST and second prize winners Eureka Fair, \$2 each. Emma Sluder, Eureka, Kan. SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, Certified. Eggs \$7.00 hundred. Prepaid. Guaranteed. Booklet free. Otis Gibson, Americus, Kan. SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, Young, Ferris strain, direct. Eggs 6c; Chicks 15c. Folder free. Joe Zuber, Anthony, Kan. FERRIS 265-300 STRAIN EGGS, \$6.00 PER 100. 200 hens and pullets, \$1.25 each. 25 cockerels \$2.00 each. Lillian V. Orr, Coats, Kan. PURE FRANTZ HEAVY LAYING SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Chicks 14 cents; safe arrival. Eggs \$10-\$5.00, postpaid. P. B. Way, Canton, Kan. WHITE LEGHORNS, FERRIS DIRECT, 300 egg strain. Hoganized. Eggs \$5.00. Chix \$13.00 hundred. Have fine flock. Carl Elliott, Harper, Kan. IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON S. C. White Leghorns. Trapped, bred to record 303 eggs. Eggs, chix, guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan. BARRON'S ENGLISH STRAIN SINGLE Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00; baby chicks \$15.00; eggs \$5.00. Elizabeth Green, Rt. 1, Concordia, Kan. SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN eggs; baby chicks, Russell's Rustlers direct. Hoganized, heavy layers, prize winners. Mrs. W. B. Knowles, Mayfield, Kan. BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS from J. R. Mooney's imported pedigree trapped, 288 egg strain. Eggs \$6 per 100. Baby chicks. James Ross, Bellevue, Kan. SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00 up. Best record in variety in two national egg laying contests. Certified. Eggs \$8.00 hundred. Mrs. C. H. Dear, Riverdale, Kan. COCKERELS, PURE BARRONS, 282-314 egg lines, White Leghorns exclusively, of pedigree trapped breeding. Hoganized eggs \$7.00-100. Circulars. Joseph Creitz, Beloit, Kan. PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn hatching eggs or baby chicks from hens as high as 265 egg type, priced right and six months time for payment. Stants Bros., Hope, Kan. HAINES BUFF LEGHORNS, SPECIAL close out quick. Cockerels \$2.50 each, 10 for \$5.00. Good ones. Range eggs \$8-120; \$15-240; \$22-360; \$35-600, prepaid. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan. CERTIFIED, AMERICAN SINGLE COMB White Leghorn eggs; chicks. All male birds used from 284 to 326 egg trapped hens, pedigreed mating. Mating list. A. P. Loomis, Diamond Springs, Kan. BARRON'S PEDIGREED IMPORTED English Single Comb White Leghorns, 250-324 egg records. Hatching eggs, guaranteed. Circular free. Mrs. Henry Wegman, Jr., Route 4, Sabetha, Kan. 100 SINGLE COMB DARK AND LIGHT Brown Leghorn cockerels, also pullets from \$1.00 to \$3.00 each. Bred by me for 18 years. Orders for eggs and baby chicks booked now. Eggs from mated pens \$3.00 per 15; from range flock \$6.00 per 100. Baby chicks \$12.00 per 100. G. F. Koch, Jr., Ellinwood, Kan.

Enclosed find larger copy for my poultry ad. You certainly do draw a lot of business for me.—D. A.

We are pleased with results of our eleven word poultry want ad in your paper.—O.

Leghorn—Eggs

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, HOGANIZED, \$5.00-100. Elmer Dills, Albany, Mo. TOM BARRON LEGHORN EGGS, \$4.00 hundred. Ernest Simmons, Dwight, Kan. S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, HOGAN TESTED hens, 100 eggs \$5.00. J. A. Reed, Lyons, Kan. ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$2.00-50. Mrs. Oren Ballard, Haviland, Kan. SINGLE COMB GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$5.00-100. Cora Smith, Cherryvale, Kansas. PURE TANGRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs for hatching. Bernitter, Cheney, Kan. EGGS; \$5.00 HUNDRED. ENGLISH BARRON White Leghorns. Chas. Schwartz, Hanover, Kan. SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EXHIBITION, Trapnest mating list. Fred Ohlsen, Whiting, Kan. SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS. Eggs \$4.00-100. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan. S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, BARRON strain, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. T. E. Sayre, Cedar Point, Kan. BARRON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$5.00 per 100. U. S. Nelson, Route 5, Atchison, Kan. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, LARGE ENGLISH Barron strain, \$5.00 per 100. Fred Tobler, Lyndon, Kan. ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, KULP strain, eggs \$5.00 per 100. Marcella Cronin, Burlington, Kan. CERTIFIED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, \$6.00 hundred. Ernest Twining, Route 2, Ottawa, Kan. PURE S. C. DARK BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, Russell strain, 100-\$5.00. Mrs. E. Trussel, Ellsworth, Kan. ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs. Prize winners. \$4.00 hundred. Lester Burr, Colony, Kan. S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$5.00-100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Sherman Robinson, Simpson, Kan. TANGRED WHITE LEGHORNS. EXCELLENT layers. Eggs 6 cents. Carl F. Pfeetze, Route 4, Manhattan, Kan. STATE CERTIFIED SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorn eggs, 100-\$5.50, prepaid. Mrs. Warren Todd, Oak Hill, Kan. SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. High record pens. 15-\$1.50; 30-\$2.50; 50-\$3.50. Bachus, Abeyville, Kan. TOM BARRON HOGANIZED EGG STRAIN S. C. W. Leghorn, \$3.00 hundred, free range. F. L. Weeks, Belvue, Kan. ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS. Hoganized matings, real layers. Chicks later. Floyd Schaulis, Morrill, Kan. SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Everlay strain. 100-\$5.00. Baby chicks \$14. Gay Small, Galva, Kan. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, WYCKOFF strain, heavy winter layers, \$5.00 per hundred. C. B. Myers, Mayfield, Kan. YOUNG STRAIN LEGHORN EGGS, \$5.00 hundred. Winners Topeka and Hutchinson. Jay Crumpacker, McPherson, Kan. CERTIFIED AMERICAN STRAIN S. C. White Leghorns, extra heavy layers. Eggs \$6.00 per 100. Leo Rupp, Princeton, Kan. TANGRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. Pedigreed ancestors, five dollars per hundred. Chas. Combs, Burlington, Kan. SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$4.50-100. From prize winning stock. Extra layers. Mrs. Ernest A. Reed, Lyons, Kan. PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$5.00 per 100. Hoganized, mated, real layers. W. R. Nelson, Ellsworth, Kan. ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, THE BIG prolific kind. Eggs 15-\$1.50; 100-\$5.00. Mrs. Annie Hackett, Route 5, Maryville, Mo. SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, pure bred, \$5.00-100 prepaid. Delivery guaranteed. Mrs. Guy Smith, Everest, Kan. SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, per hundred \$5.00. Special pen matings \$3.00 per setting. R. C. Cornell, Las Animas, Colo. DIGNANS PURE STRAIN S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS. Winners; layers. Eggs postpaid, 100-\$5.00, 10 extra. Mrs. J. Dignan, Kelly, Kan. SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS; large English Barron strain, real layers, \$4.50 per hundred. Mrs. Frank Uber, Lyndon, Kan. LOCUST LANE LEGHORNS, \$3 STANDARD, S. C. Barron, Hoganized, \$3.50 hundred at farm, \$4.50 shipped. Mrs. H. G. Wilber, Belleville, Kan. TANGRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Flock from pedigreed trapnested stock. Eggs \$6.00 hundred, prepaid. Frank Kirgis, Beloit, Kan. SINGLE COMB GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORN EGGS. Heavy winter layers, honest colors, exhibition type, the kind that pay. Percy Weese, Osborne, Kan. SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Russell strain females, Everlay sires, free range, \$5.00-100 postpaid. Mrs. Nell Wilcox, Rt. 1, Ford, Kan. EGGS—FERRIS STRAIN SINGLE COMB White Leghorns, headed by cockerels direct from Ferris Farms. \$5.00-100. Oliver Spencer, Route 5, Newton, Kan. SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS. State show winners. Pen 20c each; flock 50-\$3.50; 100-\$5.50. Postpaid. Mrs. Wm. Heussmann, Sterling, Neb. SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS. Bred for eggs, size, beauty, \$7.50 hundred. 10% extra for possible infertile. Alan Fitzsimmons, Pratt, Kan. BARRON'S FAMOUS WHITE LEGHORNS. Hoganized hens, pedigreed cockerels. Free copy trapnest pedigree. Eggs \$7.00 per 100. O. A. Zickfoose, Rossville, Kan. R. F. JOHNSON, THE MAN THAT GETS the winter eggs, sells pure bred Rose Comb Buff Leghorn eggs at \$5.00 per 100 eggs from pen, prepaid. Dunlap, Kan. SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORNS. Everlay blood predominating, sires direct. Winners, layers. Eggs \$5.50-100 postpaid. Mrs. Harvey Crabb, Bucklin, Kan.

EGG BRED EXHIBITION SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorn. Tested flock. Sires direct from pedigreed stock. Eggs \$5-100, postpaid. Mrs. Will Fletcher, Bucklin, Kan. LEGHORNS: S. C. W. BARRON STRAIN. Hogan tested hens, winter layers. Cockerels trapnested, pedigreed. Stock records 278-280. Eggs \$6.00-100. J. W. Barney, Rossville, Kan. EGGS, BARRON'S STRAIN SINGLE COMB White Leghorns, 272-314 egg line. Attractive prices, fertility guaranteed. Prepaid. Circular free. W. E. Philippi, Sabetha, Kan., Route 2. BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs \$4 hundred, prepaid. Flock headed by cockerels from Government flock at Fort Leavenworth. Claude Haltenbeck, Linwood, Kan. SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN eggs from winners and layers. First pen at Hutchinson show. Fertility guaranteed. \$5.50-100, postpaid. Chicks. Mrs. E. C. Grizzell, Clarifin, Kan. S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. FIRST PRIZE cockerel Kansas State Poultry Show 1920; is only one of the excellent males heading my range flock. Trapnest records of 222 to 284 eggs. Eggs \$7.00 per 100. Ray Porter, Winfield, Kan. SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Tormohlen strain, farm range, \$6.00-110 select eggs, postpaid. Many prize winners in flock of first, second, third, fourth prizes of hens, pullets, cockerels. Virgil Cooper, Jamestown, Kan. PURE TANGRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN hatching eggs, \$5.00 hundred. All cockerels used sired by pedigreed males shipped direct from Tanager farm. Trapnest record 246 to 299 for four generations. Harry Lee, Route 5, Fort Scott, Kan. SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, FERRETTA Yesterlaid strain—direct, bred for size, winter eggs. Mated to males from trapnested, pedigreed stock, fertility guaranteed. \$5.50-100, 10 extra, postpaid. Mrs. Myrtle Take-mire, 2517 Lincoln Street, Topeka, Kan. MARTIN'S TRAPNESTED—PEDIGREED Single Comb White Leghorn hatching eggs from our best producing hens. Records from 220 to 303 eggs on both sides. Producers of the first Kansas hen to lay 303 eggs. Write for free mating list and guarantee. Martin Egg Farm, Box 243, Hiawatha, Kan. BEATS FARMING. 250 HENS MADE \$1000 above expenses in 8 months. Pure Barron English White Leghorns from official champion trapnested stock of 288-316 eggs. Large breed. Pedigreed and extra high egg capacity rated cockerels head flock this year. 100 eggs \$7.00. Write for mating list. Perry Dietrich, Miltonvale, Kan. PURE YOUNG STRAIN SINGLE COMB White Leghorn eggs from healthy farm range stock. These hens are all Hogan tested, not a weakling in the flock. Cocks and cockerels have neat low combs, long backs, low tails, and are pure white with trapnest records of 280 to 310 eggs behind them. 200 hens averaged 135 eggs daily through January. Eggs \$5.00 hundred, fertility guaranteed, prepaid. John Little, Route 2, Concordia, Kan.

For two years I have made continual use of the classified department of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeds in advertising and the results are very satisfactory.—M. J. M.

ORPINGTONS

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3; eggs \$1 setting. Wm. Scherman, Route 3, Olathe, Kan. SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 each. Champion strain. H. C. Davis, Denison, Kan. 60 BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS AT 5 and 10 dollars each. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. M. Clevenger, Lawrence, Kan. Pair Stag Hound pups, 5 months old, price \$20.00. SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. Hens from Sunswick, Owens, Martz and Byerstrain direct; Hogan tested. Mammoth Cook cockerels, from pen No. 1 direct. All range flock. 100-\$8.00; 50-\$5.00; 15-\$2.25. Chicks 25c each. Mrs. Ida Sheridan, Carreiro, Kan. ORPINGTON—EGGS EGGS—OWENS AND BYER STRAINS direct. Write J. W. Dickmann, Inman, Kan. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$6 PER 100, prepaid. Golda Leonard, Emporia, Kan., Route 2. SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$5.50-100. Heavy layers. Mrs. Fred Hyde, Altoona, Kan. QUALITY BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR hatching. Mating list free. H. L. Boge, Harvard, Neb. SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 100-\$5.50, postpaid. Mrs. O. H. Coberly, Garnett, Kan. CERTIFIED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.50-15; \$6.00-100. Mrs. Orlio Shafter, Waverly, Kan. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS: FREE RANGE, winter layers, \$6.00 per 100. D. H. Wenger, Peabody, Kan. STATE CERTIFIED 1923 BUFF ORPINGTONS, prizewinners; eggs \$2.00-15. Mrs. Frank Monroe, Waverly, Kan. BUFF ORPINGTONS, STATE CERTIFIED class B, range flock, \$6, 100; pen \$2.25, 15. Mrs. Harry Blythe, White City, Kan. SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$5.00 per 100, \$2.50 for 50. The big kind, extra good layers. Russell Welter, Grantville, Kan. SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON hatching eggs, \$5.50 per hundred; \$1.25 per setting, prepaid. Mrs. George McAdam, Holton, Kan. SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, from heavy winter layers, large birds, free range, \$6.00 per hundred prepaid. E. J. Stafford, Marlon, Kan. SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, carefully bred 13 years. Prize winners. Eggs, 100-\$8.00; 15-\$1.50, prepaid. Olive Carter, Mankato, Kan. EGGS—BUFF ORPINGTON—HEAVY LAYERS, hardy, free range, 15-\$2.00; \$7.50 per 100. Two cock birds \$5.00 each. Cockerels \$2.50 each. Mrs. E. O. Farrar, Abilene, Kan.

MINORCAS

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I am sending my advertising to you for publication. Have such good results in your paper don't want to miss an issue.—R. W.

Wyandotte—Eggs

PRIZE WINNING REGAL STRAIN DIRECT White Wyandotte eggs and baby chicks. Send for booklet. Mrs. B. L. Carney, Marion, Kansas. COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50-15; \$4.00-50; \$7.00 hundred; chicks \$15 hundred, prepaid. Henry Groening, Hillsboro, Kan. SKALICKY'S SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, bred from prize winners. Eggs \$7.00-100; chicks 18 cents. Fred Skalicky, Wilson, Kan. PURE BRED ROSE COMB BUFF WYANDOTTE eggs for hatching, \$1.25 per setting, \$7.00 per hundred. Mrs. Haevy Marlar, Madison, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTES, BARRON'S strain. World's greatest layers. Eggs 15-\$2.00; 100 for \$9.00. 60% hatch guaranteed. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN STRAIN, bred for quality, size and heavy egg production. \$5.50-108, prepaid. Mrs. Lydia Coleman, 2517 Lincoln Street, Topeka, Kan. SILVERLACED WYANDOTTE EGGS, CERTIFIED stocks, \$6.00-100. Special pens, winners at large shows, \$3.50-15, \$6.50-30, \$10.00-50. Mrs. Geo. Phegley, Lincoln, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15; \$8.00 per 100. Martin-Keeler strain. Cockerels in use from blue ribbon stock. Pure white. Place orders now. E. J. Otto, Riley, Kansas. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS AND BABY chicks, \$7.00 and \$17.00 hundred, prepaid. Dorcas laying strain direct 1921 and 1922, culled by licensed judge. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Kaiser, Miltonvale, Kan.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

SOL HOT OIL BURNING BROODERS. Easily operated. Inexpensive. Circular free. Claude Post, Mound City, Kan. MASTER BREEDER CHICK BOXES FOR shipping live chicks. Shipped from Lincoln stock at interesting prices. Schwarz Paper Co., Lincoln, Neb. LOUSY HENS WON'T LAY, BUY "COLWELL'S Sure Death Lice." \$1.00 worth kills every louse and nit on 200 chickens for months to come. Order from Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

68 VARIETIES FINE PURE BRED POULTRY, stock, eggs, chicks. Large catalog 6c. A. A. Ziemer, Austin, Minn. 1949 COCKERELS, 49 VARIETIES. HATCHING eggs. Baby chicks. Free Book. Aye Bros., Blair, Neb. Box 5. PURE BRED COCKERELS AND PULLETS: Brahma, Red, Wyandotte, Leghorns, Langshans, Brahmas, Orpingtons, Bantams, Ducks, shipped on approval. We pay return express. Shenandoah Poultry Farms, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Several Varieties—Eggs

HATCHING EGGS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Orpingtons. Satisfaction guaranteed. V. Taylor, Holton, Kan. EXTRA QUALITY WHITE ROCKS, LIGHT Brahma, R. C. White, Minorcas, White Muscovy ducks, Wild Mallard ducks and Toulouse geese. Satisfaction guaranteed. B. B. Krehbiel, Moundridge, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

TENDENCY POULTRY MARKET LOWER. Ship immediately avoid loss. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka. PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

The Subscriber is Always Right

Our subscribers are always right when any question concerning their subscription comes up. We wish to adjust their complaints first and send them the papers for which they paid. We then investigate and determine who is responsible for the mistake. This is the policy of the Capper Publications and we desire to have every solicitor and subscriber co-operate with us. If there is anything at all the matter with your subscription to the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Capper's Weekly or the Household, if you hear anyone say that they paid for these papers and are not getting them please write and tell me all about it and be sure to state the facts. It will help us locate the cause if you will send us your receipt, cancelled check or postoffice money order stub. They will be returned as soon as we see them. It is necessary for us to have something to show here in the office in order to adjust complaints properly. Remember this, if you pay your money for any of the Capper Publications and do not get them it will be your fault—not ours—we all make mistakes but this company is more than willing to correct any mistake that is properly brought to our attention. Will you who read this give me the co-operation asked for? Address A. S. Wolverton, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

Boar Weighs 1,025 Pounds

Sterling Buster, registered Poland China boar owned by Ross McMurray of Burrton, tips the scales at 1,025 pounds.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED AD USE THIS FORM—IT SAVES DELAY

Mail This to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze Topeka, Kansas

Rate: 10 cents a word on single insertion; 8 cents a word each week if ordered 4 or more consecutive weeks. Minimum charge is \$1.

Count initials or abbreviations as words

Fill This, Please!

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A11204 974977

Money in Marketing Eggs

I find that the buying public, in most instances, demands a large and dark colored or brown egg. The Black Langshan, produces this kind in abundance. This breed will do this during the winter and late summer and fall as well as in the spring when any old hen with a spark of pride "whoops 'er up" in egg production. First hatch your Langshans early. Right now is none too soon. Provide comfortable quarters for chicks and feed them with growth in view from the first—don't lose a day. Keep them growing.

Study egg producing feeds in your locality and use them. Give an abundance constantly of pure water and also of milk. If you have sweet milk, feed it while sweet. If sour predominates, feed sour milk. Only don't change from one to the other. Keep lime or oyster shell where it is of easy access.

Diversify your feeds. In cold weather let the good-night feed be corn, as it will provide the needed heat. In the morning feed a dry mash as well as small grain, such as millet seed, or kafir. If millet seed is used scatter it in straw or trash. If kafir is used I feed the heads and let the chickens do their own threshing. This threshing will engender more "pep" and activity than you'd think could be possible. I've counted a dozen separate fights in progress at one time during the consumption of one feed of kafir on the head. This activity spells health and the proper functioning of nature's processes.

Marketing eggs in my town is not a difficult job for a reputation for honesty. Our market demands large eggs, and I supply them. Go to all pains necessary to market nothing but fresh eggs. Make it impossible for a dealer to test out even one egg.

I have established a fresh egg reputation so certain housewives in the city are willing to pay several cents above market price for eggs from our farm, particularly in the summer. It is possible, I have found to demand and receive from 1 cent to 3 cents a dozen above market price if eggs of good clean, uniform size and color are taken in stated quantities and at regular intervals to local bakeries.

It is a mistake to expect good prices and ready sale for eggs carelessly handled and marketed. The public is willing to pay for first class goods but we must deliver first class goods.

Lily Bowers Crampton. Arkansas City, Kan.

Urges Compulsory Tree Planting

More attention to the growing of trees should be given by farmers than is given at the present time. Without trees we have harder winds, fewer bird nests and consequently fewer birds and more destructive insects. I think we ought to have laws compelling farmers to plant trees along highways, drives, fence rows and in waste places or where the land cannot be utilized for pasture or cultivation.

I would also suggest that a man's taxes be discounted 5 per cent for every 200 shade or forest trees planted by him. In Germany a person cannot cut a tree until he has planted another to take its place.

H. L. Ferris.

Osage City, Kan.

ARKANSAS

FREE HOMESTEAD land, healthful Ozarks. Raise corn, cotton, vegetables, fruit; deer, turkey, fishing. Particulars free. Write M. Decker, Norfolk, Ark.

FOR SALE—Twenty-acre tracts near Pine Bluff, Ark. No low wet land; only \$500 with \$20 cash and \$10 per month. Write for plat. McGehee Realty Company, Pine Bluff, Ark.

BUY A FARM in the great fruit and farming country of Northwest Arkansas where land is cheap and terms reasonable. For free literature and list of farms write J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Arkansas.

CANADA

Irrigated Farms in Southern Alberta

In the famous Vauxhall District Bow River Irrigation Project. 2000 acres irrigable

A specially fine tract of 5,000 acres all located within seven miles of the railroad station, now ready for water service, selling for a limited time at \$40.00 to \$65.00 per acre, WITH FULL WATER RIGHT. One-fifth cash down; balance in easy equal payments over 18 years after date of initial payment. Investigate at once.

Canada Land and Irrigation Co., Limited Medicine Hat, Alberta

The Real Estate Market Place

RATES

For Real Estate Advertising on This Page

45c a line per issue on 4 time orders. 50c a line per issue on 1 time orders.

There are 10 other Copper Publications that reach over two million 100,000 families which are also widely used for real estate advertising. Write for special Real Estate advertising rates on these papers. Special discount given when used in combination.

Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinued—orders 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.

REAL ESTATE

WE HAVE SOLD ONE SIDE of the Earth, and now starting on the other. The best bargains on earth. Write for booklet. Simmons & McKinney, Cabool, Mo.

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature. Mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

Farms, business houses, and residences FOR SALE in the heart of the new COAL FIELD to be opened up soon in Southeast Kansas and Northern Oklahoma. For particulars write to Clyde L. Tilton, Edna, Kan.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY HAS 8,000 miles of railroad in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. In this vast empire lands are cheap. Send for free book describing grain lands, dairying, fruit growing and stock raising. E. C. Leedy, General Agricultural Development Agent, Dept. G, St. Paul, Minn.

WHY RENT? When you can buy a farm in the Famous Milk River Valley on easy terms. This valley was once the bottom of the Big Missouri River. Most productive soil in the world. If farmed well two crops pay for the land. Write for free illustrated booklet and latest price list. Farmers Land Exchange, Saco, Mont.

GOOD FARMS AND RANCHES, many well improved, located in North Dakota, Montana, and Western Canada, offered for quick sale at bargain prices. Wholesale or retail. Units of from 80 acres to 5000 acres. Near markets, schools, churches. Farms will never be as cheap again. Some fine money-making opportunities. Write for booklet giving descriptions, prices and terms. Wells-Dickey Co., Dept. 14, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

60 ACRES HARDY BIG CITY FOR QUICK SALE ONLY \$3000

Income assured from start, close depot, village, productive loam tillage, pasture, woodlot, fruit, comfortable dwelling, hip-roof barn, stable, only \$3000, 12 cattle, 9 hogs, poultry, horse, 10,000 ft. pine timber, furniture included, part cash. Page 40 New Illus. Catalog. Bargains throughout 33 states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY 831 GP New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS

WESTERN KANSAS land, cheap. Easy terms. Write Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kan.

320 SMOOTH fine farm, well improved, fine location, \$47.50 acre; terms to suit. Mansfield Investment & Realty Co., Healy, Kan.

CORN, WHEAT AND ALFALFA land, city property and suburban homes. Send for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

HALF SECTION choice Sherman county unimproved land 8 mi. north of Goodland, Kan. E. B. Greiger, Goodland, Kansas.

80 ACRES, fine improvements, land lays extra good, all hog tight, 3 mi. town. Kansas Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

IMPROVED 160 A. 1 mile from town. 1/2 under cult., bal. grass; good water, \$6500. Part cash. J. D. Brabb, Codell, Kansas.

80 ACRES, improved, smooth land. Choice location. Bargain price \$8,200. Possession. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

FARMS from \$30 to \$125 per A. Suburban and city all kinds. Exchanges made. Come and see us. Clarke & McAnarney, Paola, Kan.

80 A. \$50 PER A., 120 A. \$75 per A., 160 A. \$60 per A., 160 A. \$75 per A. All good imp. farms, extra good terms. Spangler Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

80 ACRES IMPROVED. \$65 per acre. \$1,000 cash. 160 acres improved, \$67.50 per acre. \$1,000 cash. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kansas.

FOR SALE EIGHT CHOICE SECTIONS Wallace County, Kan., one to three miles of Weskan. Agents wanted. C. E. Mitchem, Harvard, Illinois

560 ACRES 55 alfalfa, 175 cultivation, balance pasture and timber; new 8-room house, basement, good barn, never failing water. Priced to sell. Write owner J. J. Birkett, Reece, Kan.

240 ACRES LEVEL PRAIRIE LAND in Riley county, 150 A. in wheat, balance in cultivation; good improvements, good stockyards. Price \$150 per acre. Write for information. F. O. Clark, 725 Houston St., Manhattan, Kansas.

50 ACRES, modern home, 2 1/2 miles of Ottawa, Kansas, 20 acres choice alfalfa land, 30 acres pasture, county highway, close to high school and college; good terms and possession March 1. Ottawa Realty Company, Ottawa, Kansas

READ THIS: 320 A. farm, good water and improvements, 60 A. wheat, 25 alfalfa and clover, 20 for spring crop. Will sell all or if desired only one quarter and lease other. Price \$50 A. for all, good terms. S. H. Kinsey, Wells, Kansas

COMBINATION FARM 480 acres, Eastern Kansas; rich black dirt, 120 growing wheat; plenty water; large improvements; \$85 per acre; it's worth \$125 today; easy terms; possession. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, 415 Bonfils Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Pay No Advance Fee

Don't give option or tie up real estate for any kind of contract without first knowing those you are dealing with are absolutely honorable, responsible and reliable.

COLORADO

IMPROVED 320 well watered, alfalfa, beet, potato land. Trade. \$4,000 will handle. 6%. Owner, 625 Santa Fe, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE TEN CHOICE SECTIONS, east of Cheyenne Wells, Cheyenne County, Colorado. Agents wanted. C. E. Mitchem, Harvard, Illinois

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE

We are offering for sale about 30,000 acres of land, both irrigated and dry, close to Denver, under good water rights, at prices and on terms which can not be secured from individual owners: Good roads, schools and close to market, within driving distance of Denver Stock Yards. Will sell in any sized tract to suit, and take good, negotiable paper to apply on purchase. Write us particulars of what you want. We can satisfy you. CHICAGO TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, Ideal Bldg., Denver, Colo.

IRRIGATED CROPS NEVER FAIL

125 A. well improved, 82 1/2 A. irrigated. 50 A. alfalfa, \$27,000. 80 A. full water right, 1/4 in alfalfa. \$22,500. 115 A. improved, full water right, \$10,000. 40 A. full water right. Fine improvements. \$325 per A. 40 A. improved. Full water, \$8,000. 160 A. full water. Very finest improvements. All cultivated. To close estate, \$20,000. 165 A. improved. Excellent water right. \$32,000. These lands are the very best in Colorado and are priced for cash. Write me for particulars and terms. Will Keen, Realtor, Pueblo, Colorado.

CALIFORNIA

IF YOU WANT to live in California write Kings County Chamber of Commerce, Hanford, California, for free booklets.

MISSOURI

LISTEN, 40 acre imp. farm \$1200. Good terms. Other farms. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

MISSOURI LAND BARGAINS—Send for free list. Box 198, Mount Vernon, Ill.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Missouri.

DO YOU WANT A HOME in a mild, healthy climate where the grazing season is long, the feeding season short, waters pure, soils productive? Good improved farms \$20 to \$50 acre. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

MINNESOTA

MINN. clover land or Lake Shores never will be cheaper. Ole Larson, Walker, Minn.

MARYLAND

FREE INFORMATION on Sunny Southern Maryland (diversified farming) close to the World's markets where you get big prices and save freight, good roads, schools, etc. Close to Washington and Baltimore markets. Land prices reasonable. Write to (no fees) Southern Maryland Immigration Commission, College Park, Md., (Official State Agency)

OKLAHOMA

GOOD 160 FARM one mile from town. 100 acres fine level land in cultivation, balance pasture; some timber; no buildings. This will make you a good farm home. Price \$4200—\$1000 cash and 5 years on balance. Perry DeFord, Watonga, Okla.

Farms For Sale

GOOD FARMS well improved, located all sections Oklahoma and some in Arkansas offered at forced sale prices and on very liberal terms. Only small cash payments necessary. Have improved farms of all sizes from 40 acres to 640 acres. Wonderful opportunity to double your money in short time. Tenants can become land owners. Farms will never be as cheap again. Act quickly while I have 100 farms for you to choose from. Practically all of these farms in good prospective oil territory. Write immediately for booklet fully describing these farms. V. H. STEVENS, 307 Southwest National Bank Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.

WYOMING

WYOMING AGENCY, dry and irrigated ranches, chicken, dairy and stock farms. Homestead relinquishments cheap. Trades, city lots, stores, summer homes, 16 mi. mountains. Licensed and Bonded Dealer, Glendo, Wyo.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

GOOD improved quarter for sale or trade. Harper Co., Kan. Box 125, Corwin, Kan.

TRADES—What have you? List free. Bersie Farm Agency, El Dorado, Kansas.

GOOD improved farm for sale or trade. J. M. Mason, 2274, Russell, Kansas City, Kan.

301 ACRES, 280 A. in cult., all fenced, well watered, no improvements, price \$65. Dept. S. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Lawrence, Ks.

FOR SALE or trade highly imp. 80 A. irrigated farm. Big Horn Basin, Govt. System, no crop failures, want Kan. Neb. farm, goods, or garage. John Wheeler, Powell, Wyo.

MODERN HOME, Happer, Kan., 200 ft. by 330 ft., 2 blks. Christian College; old shade, fruit. Ideal home, priced right. Write owner. Will exchange for Wichita property. A. G. Washbon, 1124 Larimer, Wichita, Kan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARM WANTED—Give description, cash price. R. E. Leaderbrand, Cimarron, Kan.

WE HAVE BUYERS for a number of farms. Price must be right. Describe full in first letter. Central Land Bureau, New Franklin, Mo.

CASH YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY. Location immaterial. Give best price. Universal Sales Agency, Box 43, N. Topeka, Kans.

CASH BUYERS want Kan. and Colo. farms, spring delivery. Don't wait, write now. R. A. McNowa, 329 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

WANT TO HEAR from party having farm for sale. Give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Copper St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

FARMS WANTED. Sell your farm quick for cash. New method, small expense. Weaver Sales Co. Congress Bldg. Dept. 4, Detroit, Mich.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb.

LOANS AND MORTGAGES

Farm & Ranch Loans

Kansas and Oklahoma

Lowest Current Rate Quick Service. Liberal Option. Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.

THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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(New Reduced Rates)

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE Topeka, Kansas

RATES 50c a line for 1 time 45c a line per issue on 4 time orders

Enclose find \$..... Run ad written

below times.

Name.....

Address.....

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AL1204 974977

Sheard's Duroc Bred Sow Sale

40 head, 13 tried sows, 4 winter gilts, 23 spring gilts.

Esbon, Kansas, Tuesday, March 6

Farmers and breeders will like this offering. Sensation, Invincible and Pathfinder breeding.

The 13 tried sows are by Critic's Invincible and bred to Critic's Sensation.

The gilts are by Crimson Chief and Critic's Sensation and bred to Joe Pathfinder and Smithy Orion.

This offering represents some of the best sires and dams of the breed and the offering has been carefully handled and in such a manner as to insure the future usefulness of every sow sold. The sale catalog is ready to mail. Address

D. S. Sheard, Esbon, Kansas

Auctioneers: Will Myers and Doyles, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Mail and Breeze.

Esbon is on the Rock Island in Jewell county, 12 miles west of Mankato.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Start Right and Right Now With Silver's Hampshires

BUY YOUR BRED SOW BY MAIL—From reliable breeder who specializes in small order trade. 300 Bred Sows and Gilts, 30 Boars, all cholera immune, to select from. Same breeding as our Grand Champion Carload OVER ALL BREEDS at the AMERICAN ROYAL. Write for private sale lists which give pedigrees, weights, descriptions. Also ask for catalog of March 6 sale held at Stock Yards pavilion, Kansas City, Mo. WICKFIELD FARMS, Box 8, CANTRIL, IOWA F. F. Silver, Prop.



200 Hampshires

For sale—Bred sows and gilts, fall pigs, both sexes. All immuned. Best breeding. Walter Shaw, Telephone—Derby, Kan. or address Rt. 6, Wichita, Kan.

Whiteway Hampshires Shipped on Approval. Winners at the American Royal and the Chicago International. Choice spring gilts, big stretchy kind, weighing 300 lbs., either by or bred to grand champion boars. Fall pigs, pairs and trios. F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

Reg. Hampshire Prize Winning Stock. Fall pigs, both sexes, weighing 115 to 140 lbs., priced for quick sale. Hampshires are the World's Greatest Hogs. S. E. WESTBROOK, KIRWIN, KANSAS.

Hampshire Boars For Sale. From 4 months to 2 years old, at farmers' prices. Reg., cholera immune. FARMOSA FARMS, Garden City, Mo.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

For Sale—Stallions

2 beautiful, large, black, high-bred general-purpose stallions weighing about 1,300 each. The big money-making kind. In good shape and would make fast time if trained, either under saddle or to cart; \$400 each net cash. H. G. SMOORE, owner, with August Clothing Co., or 328 Wabash Ave., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE

Five extra good young Jacks, registered. The big boned kind. JAMES A. LOWE, ERIE, KANSAS

Big Reg. Jacks

For sale, one or a carload. Priced very reasonable. Come and see them. M. H. MALONE, CHASE, KAN. J. P. MALONE, LYONS, KAN.

Jacks and Jennets For Sale

Closing out my high quality reg. animals. Price on individuals low or I will make a very low price on the whole bunch. ELWIN W. DALES, EUREKA, KAN.

Two Black Percheron Stallions

Priced to sell. 3 years old. My herd stallion Burnip who won first 3 years at Hutchinson fair; also mares. J. T. SCHWALM, Rt. 1, BALDWIN, KAN.

Reg. Percheron Stallion For Sale

Black with small star. Wt. 1800. Age seven. Champion Lincoln County Fair. WADE S. HUGHES, LINCOLN, KANSAS

Mammoth Black Jack, 16 Hands

For sale. Would trade for cattle. B. W. OBERHOLSER, BURDICK, KAN.

2 Reg. Percheron Mares

For sale, with foal to reg. stallion. One 3-year-old reg. stallion. PERKINS & MUNRO, Oswego, Kan.

GREAT SHOW AND BREEDING JACKS

Priced right. Hiesman's Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.

GREAT BREEDING AND SHOW JACKS

Priced right. Holt's Jack Farm, Uniontown, Ks.

STALLIONS, JACKS, MARES. Reg. Percheron stallions and 40 mares. 85 mammoth Jacks 15 to 16 hands. Priced right. Al. E. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

L. A. Poe's Duroc Sale

Hunnewell, Kan. Wednesday, March 7

4 tried sows, 2 by Poe's Col. and 2 by Great Orion 7th, a grandson of Great Orion, 1918 world's grand champion. 32 spring gilts by Great Orion 7th, out of Pathfinder and Col. dams. 2 boars—Great Orion and Pathfinder breeding.

Females are in service to Great Orion 7th and Hunnewell Major by Major's Great Sensation.

Here is an offering that we believe you will like. It is a surplus offering from my herd and just a fair sample of what I am raising. You will find 38 unpampered useful Durocs. They have been handled under just ordinary conditions and should make money for you. Write for a catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer. Send buying orders to J. T. Hunter who will represent Kansas Farmer.

Savage and Tarpening, Auctioneers. J. T. Hunter, Fieldman.

BRAUER PURE-BRED DUROC COMPANY

Colorado Springs, Colo.

High class hogs at reasonable prices. We invite correspondence.

Valley Springs Durocs

Boars, bred sows and gilts; popular breeding; immuned. Pedigrees. Year's time. E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS

Durocs \$20 to \$30

Boars ready for service. Fall pigs, either sex, not related, by Hurdler Pathfinder and Valley Wonder Sensation. E. C. MUNSELL, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

Duroc Sensation Boars

September farrowing, out of prize winners; dandy pigs \$25 and up. CHAS. F. JOHNSON, MACKSVILLE, KAN.

Walnut Hill Stock Farm Durocs

Yearling boars, spring boars and spring gilts for sale. Real hogs at fair prices. D. C. ASHER, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Waltemeyer's Giant 429003 Boars by him for sale. W. R. Huston, Americus, Ks.

Oklahoma Needs Livestock

To advertise most economically to the largest number of prospective Oklahoma and Texas buyers of purebred hogs, cattle, horses and sheep, use

The Oklahoma Farmer

It is read on 130,000 farms and ranches of that territory; leads in the advertising and news of the livestock business; has the best editorial standing and excels in results. J. W. Johnson of J. T. Hunter, the Kansas Farmer fieldman, will be glad to tell you about the Oklahoma Farmer or take your orders for it, or you can write direct to

THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

The Making of Champions

Dan Casement of Manhattan Tells How He Fed His Famous Prize Winning Steers

CAREFUL selection of good Hereford feeder cattle, judicious feeding and observant cutting are the methods employed by Dan D. Casement of Manhattan, veteran feeder and breeder, in producing his prize-winning show cattle.

Casement's record during the show season just closing is evidence of his skill. He showed the champion carload of shortfed cattle at the American Royal; placed high among the winners at the International in Chicago; and ended by capturing the carlot fat cattle grand championship over all breeds at the National Western Livestock show in Denver.

Makes a Deliberate Choice

"I made a very deliberate choice of 52 calves as showyard candidates," says Casement in describing his methods. "They were bred by the Charles Springer Cattle Company of Cimarron, N. Mex. They arrived at Juniata Farm, near Manhattan, on January 21. Little bits of shrunken fellows they were, averaging 300 pounds a head as they came out of the car. They had been weaned a good while when I got them; had been dehorned quite recently; and altogether looked rather hard.

"I put them on a ration of shelled corn, ensilage, cottonseed cake and alfalfa as soon as they arrived. Late in February I graduated them to self-feeders, the ensilage having been discontinued. They remained in dry lot during the remainder of their lives, eating always from the self-feeder.

"Four head were killed by lightning in July. Linseed was substituted for the cotton seed in August. Thirteen head were cut from the bunch that

month and sold at the Kansas City market, where they brought \$10 a hundredweight. Later, 15 head went to the International, winning fifth place in the Southwest District competition, in a field of 23 carloads of yearling entries. They weighed 969 pounds a head and brought \$17 a hundredweight in the show auction. Four cut-outs were sold on the Chicago market at that time for \$13.25 a hundredweight.

"The remaining 16 head went to Denver. One of them was shown in the individual steer classes and sold in the auction for \$14 a hundredweight. The grand championship load of 15 averaged 969 pounds a head as did their brothers at Chicago and sold for \$20 a hundredweight."

The Casement Herefords were pronounced by Thomas Cross, the veteran cattle judge of Armour & Company, Chicago, as the best he had ever seen at the Denver Show. The load dressed 67.10 per cent warm.

Herefords Make Clean Sweep

Herefords made practically a clean sweep at the Denver Show. The Reserve Championship load of fat cattle were "Whitefaces" fed by the boys of Logan County High School at Sterling, Colo. The Grand Champion steer over all breeds was a Hereford. "Colorado Mixer," owned by George W. Baker of Littleton, Colo. The same animal was champion Hereford steer at the American Royal. The grand championship loads of registered bulls and heifers in open competition were Herefords. David Firm & Sons of LaVeta, Colorado, exhibited the championship bulls and John Painter & Sons of Roggen, Colo., the heifers.



Some of the Prize Winning Herefords Belonging to Dan Casement of Manhattan, Kan. He Has Found This Breed Satisfactory and Profitable

Mineral Mixtures for Hogs

BY DR. HOMER A. WILSON

For farmers who desire to feed a mineral mixture to hogs the following formula may be found useful. The ingredients for this preparation can be procured from any druggist. It should be placed in a self-feeder or other receptacle which is protected from the weather. Many commercial powders contain such a high percentage of common salt as to make them dangerous. However, in feeding any stock powder, it is well to accustom the hogs to the mixture before placing any large quantity before them, or else serious results might follow the ingestion of large quantities of the mixtures in question. The formula recommended is as follows:

Sodium Sulfate	40 pounds
Sodium Hyposulfite	20 pounds
Sodium Bicarbonate	20 pounds
Ferrous Sulfate	4 pounds
Sulfur	2 pounds
Powdered charcoal	10 pounds
Fenugreek	4 pounds

In disinfecting hog sheds and concrete floors, common household lye is one of the most efficient of all chemical disinfectants. It is peculiarly adapted to the extermination of worm eggs and the tubercle bacillus. It should be used in boiling hot water, 1 pound to 5 gallons. The solution should be applied hot and the wood-work thoroughly scrubbed with a broom or a long-handled brush. In using such a solution, the operator should be careful not to get any of it into his eyes. Again, one should not attempt

to disinfect a pen that contains hogs or other animals as there would be more or less danger of doing the animal bodily injury.

If the floor contains any low places in which the solution might settle, the pen should be permitted to become perfectly dry before placing anything in it for there would be a possibility of the hog or other animal drinking some of the solution and doing itself great injury. The last remarks not only apply to lye, but to all other disinfectants.

After the pen has been thoroly gone over with the lye solution, a further precaution should consist of the spraying of the shed with a 5 per cent solution of any standard hog dip.

Pratt Has Good Duroc Sale

Pratt County Duroc breeders held their third annual spring sale at Pratt, Kan., Saturday, February 10. Visitors and prospective buyers assembled in the forenoon and were interested spectators as trailers and trucks emptied their loads at the sale pavilion.

Pig club boys were present both as consignors and buyers. In fact some of the men who consigned were parents of boys who some time ago had taken up pig club work and not only interested their fathers but proved to them the supremacy of the purebred over the scrub.

There was no attempt at manipulation to make the boys' hogs outsell the hogs consigned by the men. It was a cold-blooded business proposition with

the boys having the upper hand. Pig club boys of Western, Kansas are increasing in numbers and their influence is being felt. In this sale 10 sows averaged \$42 with a top of \$65 consigned by a pig club boy, Charles Arnold, Cullison, Kan., that went to W. T. Snyder, Cullison, Kan., another pig club boy. Top of sale was a spring gilt consigned by a son of C. Bergner, Pratt, Kan., that went to Bert Buell, Turon, Kan.

It is interesting to note that this gilt was raised by Dean Bailey, Pratt, Kan., a pig club boy and sold to the Bergner boy, also a club member and was bought at the sale by a man who came there determined to buy the best Durocs he could get. He topped the sale by buying from a pig club boy 29 spring gilts that averaged a little more than \$40. The sale average on the 39 head of sows and gilts was \$40.75.

Conyers-Hull Duroc Sale

B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kan., and Edgar O. Hull, Reece, Kan., held a combined Duroc sale at Severy, Kan., Tuesday, February 13. Thirteen sows averaged \$41.35; 33 spring gilts averaged \$32.80; one fall gilt sold for \$50. The 47 females averaged \$36.25. Mr. Conyers consigned 11 sows, 12 spring gilts and a fall gilt. Mr. Hull consigned two sows and 21 spring gilts. Seventeen buyers took the offering. John Whipple, Eureka, Kan., bought the largest number, nine head. C. H. Clacomb, Eureka, Kan., and Jeff Hurd, Climax, Kan., bought the next largest amount, four head each. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan., topped the sale by buying a fall gilt at \$50. This gilt was by Taskmaster by Pathmaster out of Valley Queen. This gilt was a good one. Some of the spring gilts were not as well grown as they might have been considering their breeding but it was a very satisfactory sale.

Cleaves & Son's Duroc Sale

Buyers bid slowly on good sows and paid comparatively more for spring gilts at G. O. Cleaves & Son's sale at Valley Center, Kan., February 19, 1923. There were some real sows in the offering, too.

Twenty-three sows averaged \$45.50. Fourteen spring gilts averaged \$38. The 37 females averaged \$42.50. The top was a spring yearling by Super Sensation bred to Pathrion Wonder at \$87.50 to F. H. Bock, Wichita, Kan.

Second top was a spring yearling by Pathfinder Enuff bred to Pathrion Wonder at \$75 to Ed Hoover, Wichita, Kan. Mr. Bock bought two open gilts at \$70 and \$60. Ed Hoover bought an open gilt at \$65.

Wickfield Hampshire Bred Sows

On account of the extremely cold wave, the crowd attending the Wickfield Farm Hampshire sale February 16 at Cantril, Ia., was cut down considerably, but the sale was very snappy and there were a lot of mail bids on the offering. Frank Lindgren & Son of Lanyon, Ia., purchased the top of the sale, buying the boar, Captain Balboa, for \$350.

They also bought another good fall pig, out of Lookout Broadway, at private treaty after the sale. W. H. Walcott of Rockwell, Ia., was also a heavy buyer, purchasing in addition to those in the sale, 26 head of gilts at private treaty, after the sale. The average on the lot sold was \$100.88.

Great Year for Private Selling

F. C. Crocker of Filley, Neb., writes: "It has been a great year for Duroc sales. We have sold 80 spring boars and could have sold more. They went to a half dozen different states. The gilt demand was even stronger. We sold 100 head to H. J. Hopkins of Council Bluffs, Ia."

Twelve Good Spring Litters

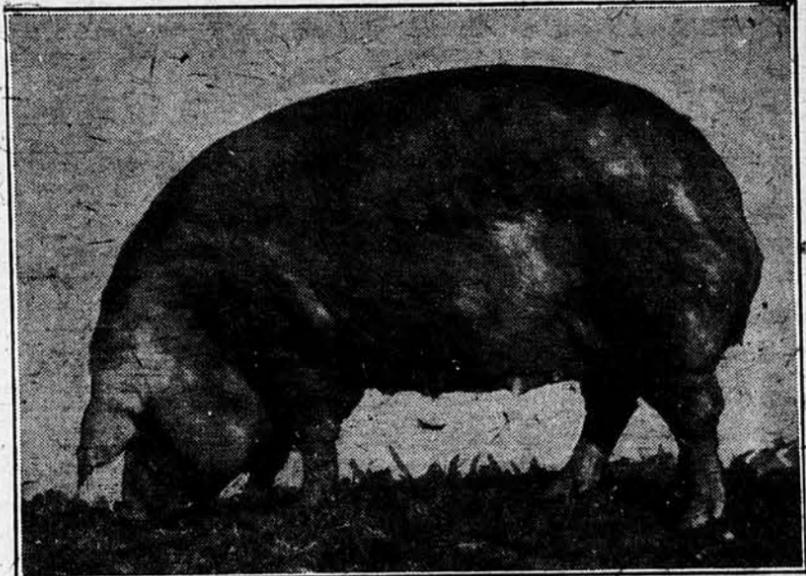
Eighteen buyers took the 41 Duroc sows and gilts at the sale of H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick, Kan., at an average of \$43.75 for eight sows and \$33 for 33 spring gilts, or an average of \$35 for the 41 head.

The offering was not especially well groomed for the sale but was a very useful one. One interesting feature of the sale was that the gilt offering came from but a few litters showing the fecundity of the herd dams. The

The Last Chance to Buy Duroc Jersey Bred Sows at Auction

In Sale Pavilion, Fairgrounds, Fairbury, Jefferson Co., Neb., Saturday, March 10

45 head bred to farrow when the alfalfa is green and the sun shines. Selling in the rough but as well bred as any and fed so they should save big litters. SENSATIONS, PATHFINDERS, ORIONS, etc., bred to our herd boars, BEAU PATHFINDER, a grandson of Great Orion Sensation and CRIMSON RAINBOW, a son of the twice grand champion Rainbow Sensation. They lack fitting and we expect them to sell low. Every bred sow has had double treatment and should be cholera immune. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper.



Johnson & Dimond, R. F. D. 4, Fairbury, Neb.

Auctioneers: Col. Jas. T. McCulloch, Col. Chester McCurdy, Col. L. H. Ernst, J. W. Johnson, fieldman for this paper.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Shepherd's Duroc Boar Bargains

A half dozen extra good ones to move quickly. By Sensational Pilot, 1921 Topeka g. c., out of Great Orion Sensation dams, and by Sensational Giant by Big Orion Sensation out of Orion Cherry King dams. Priced to sell. Write immediately. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

Bred Gilts

For March and April farrow, \$30.00 each. Boars from 75 to 250 lbs., \$15.00 to \$30.00. Well bred. Crated. With pedigrees. Also fall gilts.

J. E. WELLER, HOLTON, KANSAS

Boars and Bred Gilts

A selection of big type gilts bred for March and April farrow, from the best Pathfinder, Orion, and Sensation breeding. Fall boars and gilts, \$15. Immuned.

ERNEST A. REED, LYONS, KAN.

Wooddell's Durocs

Best blood lines. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Write us your wants. WOODDELL'S DUROC FARM, Winfield, Ks.

Very Choice Spring Gilts

Sired by Pathfinder's Orion, High Giant, Pathfinder's Disturber, and bred to Lincoln Commander, a son of The Commander, the 1922 grand champion. Shipped on approval. LEWIS SCHMIDT, BARNARD, KAN.

Larimore Bred Gilts

Some bred to Orion Commander 1st prize son of Commander, 1922 champion of Neb. Kan. Okla. Some bred to a son of champion Major Sensation Col.

J. F. LARIMORE & SONS, GRENOLA, KAN.

Stuckey's Durocs

Sows, gilts, bred or open, for sale. Reasonable prices. Herd sires: Valley Pathmaster by Pathmaster, Sensation's Big Bone Giant by Great Orion Sensation. Write your wants. G. E. Stuckey, Wichita, Kan., Rt. 6.

Big Type Bred Gilts and Boars

Choice selection bred gilts and boars. Best Sensation, High Orion, Pathfinder breeding. High quality. Priced low. Immuned.

J. A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

Attention Late Boar Buyers

I have a few very choice spring boars of the herd boar kind. Bargains if taken now. Annual Bred Sow Sale Feb. 22

J. J. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

E. G. HOOVER'S DUROCS

Gilts for pig clubs. Priced right. Herd sires: Orchard Scissors by Scissors, Goldmaster by Pathmaster, etc.

E. G. HOOVER, WICHITA, KANSAS

200 Duroc Gilts

Bred for spring farrow to five State Fair prize winning boars. Special prices on carload lots.

F. C. CROCKER, Box B, FILLEY, NEB. Near the Kansas State Line.

BONACCORD DUROCS

A consignment of sows and gilts will be sold at Abilene, Kan., March 8, from the Bonaccord herd owned by Louis Koenig, Solomon, Kan., and the Dickinson Co. herd owned by J. D. Shepherd, Abilene, Kan.

For catalog address either of the above.

REG. OCT. GILTS, leading blood lines, big type, thrifty, will weigh about 125 lbs., at \$16 each. Conrad Knief, Sublette, Kansas.

Nickel-Newell Duroc Sale

Dodge City, Kan., Saturday, March 10

40 young sows and gilts and a few boars. By Royal Lad by Pathrion, 1920 Topeka grandchampion, Super Sensation, Sensation Orion, Jack's Orion King A, Peerless Scissors, Pathfinder Jr., etc. out of dams by Pathfinder, Scissors Uneda High Orion, etc.—bred to Pathfinder's Pride, Orchard Scissors, Collos and Gold Master.

Southwestern Kansas farmers and breeders never before have had so great an offering presented them right in their own territory for getting so well bred an offering of Durocs. It is not only a well bred offering but so varied in families represented that buyers can get almost any family lines desired. Write for a catalog at once. Please mention Kansas Farmer. Address either

E. W. Nickel or E. L. Newell, Dodge City, Kan.
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer. J. T. Hunter, Fieldman.

Coffey County Duroc Association Sale

Burlington, Kan., Thursday, March 15

37 bred young sows and gilts consigned as follows: A. N. Johns, Waverly, 2 head Pathfinders bred to a Great Wonder I Am boar; O. G. Criss, Agricola, 2 Sensation and Orion Pathfinder bred to Stills Model 2nd; Archie Bear, Waverly, 2 Sensation and Orion; R. A. Weaver, Waverly, 2 Illustrator and Sensation; Amos Bazil, Hall's Summit, 4 Pathfinder and Sensation; H. A. Dressler, Lebo, 5 Pathfinder and Sensation, bred to Pathfinder boar; F. E. Thom, Lebo, 2 by Sensation sire out of Col. dam, bred to Orion Cherry King boar; B. F. Newkirk, Hartford, 2 by Great Orion Sensation out of dam by Scissors bred to Pathfinder sire and 6 Great Wonder breeding bred to son of Great Orion Sensation; Ralph Scott, Burlington, 4 Pathfinder and Cherry King Orion bred to son of Great Orion Sensation; Ivy Allen, Burlington, 6 Pathfinder and Orion Cherry King bred to a Sensation boar, littermate to 1922 American Royal junior champion out of a littermate to dam of Great Orion Sensation. It will be noted that this is an unusually well bred offering and a hand-picked group from the best herds in Coffey county. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

Write Ivy Allen, Manager, Burlington, Kansas, For Catalog
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer. J. T. Hunter, Fieldman.

BONNY GLEN DUROCS

40 Sept. gilts sired by a son of the Grand Champion Rainbow Sensation and out of Pathfinder bred dams. Crated light \$20 each, two for \$35. Farm located on state line 9 miles south of town.

JOHNSON & DIMOND, Fairbury, Neb.

Pathfinder Sows and Gilts

Bred for April farrow to my herd boar, Sensation King. Tried sows \$60, and gilts \$30.

F. W. ELLIOTT, KIRWIN, KAN. (Phillips County.)

Zink Stock Farms Durocs

20 sows and gilts in our recent sale averaged \$108. These were all bred to GREAT PATHMASTER. We have some extra fine fall boars by this sire and by GREAT SENSATION WONDER. Write us at once.

100 Fall Pigs, Choice Ores

For sale. R. C. Watson & Sons, Altoona, Ks.

SPRING GILTS, Pathfinder, Sensation, Col. breeding, bred to a grandson of Pathfinder and Great Sensation. Paul Marsh, Sedgwick, Kansas.

SHIRE HORSES: A few stallions, brood mares and colts. Our own raising. Choice blood lines. H. H. Harvey, Clay Center, Neb.

AL1204 974977

Northeast Kansas Poland China Sale

45 head, two tried sows, 20 fall gilts, 18 spring gilts. Sale in our barn at the farm two miles west of town.

Wathena, Kansas, Friday, March 9

The fall yearlings and spring gilts are by our two herd boars, **Clanster** and **Indiana Giant**. All are bred to these two boars and two other young boars of excellent breeding. No. 1 in the catalog is a two-year-old show sow by **Indiana Giant** and bred to **Cook's Liberty Bond** for a last of March litter. The quality of this offering is in keeping with our past offerings. Let us send you our catalog at once. Address:

Dubach Bros., Wathena, Kansas

Auctioneers: R. E. Miller, W. S. Sharp, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Mall and Breeze.

Northern Kansas Poland China Sale

40 bred sows and gilts, 10 fall yearling gilts and 30 spring gilts. Sale at the farm three miles east and five north of Haddam, six east and three south of Mahaska.

Haddam, Kansas, Friday, March 9

They are all bred to **Stone's Designer** by **Big Bone Designer** by **Designer**. It is an offering that will prove one of the best offered in north central Kansas this winter.

Boars. Also three boars will be sold. Shorthorns. Also two Shorthorn bull calves are included in the sale. Sale catalog ready to mail. Address:

Logan Stone, Haddam, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCalloch, Chet McCurdy, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Mall & Breeze.

Poland China Bred Sows and Gilts

Well grown, well bred, well handled and sure to make you money. Sale in the sale pavilion.

Bendena, Kansas, Thursday, March 8

They are out of dams by such boars as **Morton's Giant**, **Chapstar**, **Tarzan**, **W's Designer**, **Liberty Bond** and others of note. They are bred to my herd boar, **W's Designer**, second prize junior yearling at **Topeka, 1921**, first at **Horton** and **Troy**, aged boar class 1922. Four gilts by a son of **Checkers**. Eight gilts by the 1921 grand champion, **Topeka, Bendena Giant**. Catalogs ready to mail. Address:

J. E. Baker, Bendena, Kansas

Chas. Foster, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Mall and Breeze.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Combined Offering of 50 Polands

Blue Mound, Kan. Tuesday, March 6

15 tried sows, 15 fall gilts, 13 spring gilts, and 7 boars. Sired by **Baker's Timm** by **Long Timm**, **Big Bob's Equal**, **F's Giant**, and **King's Commander**. Dams include **Clansman**, **Queen** by **A Clansman**, **Cora Jones** by **The Ranger**, **Nora Jones** by **Jumbo Jones**, etc. Sires to which females are bred include **Lime Light**, **Liberator**, **Choice** and **Grandview Emancipator**.

This is a handpicked offering from the following herds: **Kennedy** & **Nickelson**, **J. J. Baker**, and **Rector Green**, all of **Blue Mound, Kan.** Sale will be held at the **Grandview farm** near **Blue Mound** and will be under cover.

The offering will be a good one and if in need of some good Polands you should write any of the consignors for a catalog. Please mention **Kansas Farmer**.

Auctioneers: **Burgess and Hall**, **Fieldman, J. T. Hunter**.

BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM POLANDS

We have decided not to hold a second sale and will sell 40 tried sows, fall gilts and spring gilts at private sale.

They are bred to farrow in February, March and April. They are litter mates and bred to the same boars and just as good individuals as the sows sold in our February 9th sale. They are bred to boars of the highest class and we are pricing them to sell quick. We also have a few outstanding September boars.

Thos. F. Walker & Sons, Alexandria, Neb.

140 Polands to Pick From

Sows and gilts bred for spring farrow. Young boars not akin. Best breeding. Immuned. Pedigrees and satisfaction guaranteed. Priced to sell.

ED. SHEEHY, HUME, MO.

Big Type Poland China Bred Gilts

At \$35.00 to \$50.00. Write for list. **ROSS McMURRY, BURTON, KANSAS**

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Big Type Poland China Bred Gilts

\$25 each. Immuned and guaranteed. **C. E. ROWE, Route 1, SCRANTON, KAN.**

POLAND CHINA BOARS by Designer. A few Designer gilts bred to **CICOTTE JR.** Farmer prices. **J. E. Houston, Gem, Kansas.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Wm. Meyer's Spotted Poland Sale

Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan., Sells Tuesday, March 13

80 sows and gilts sired by or bred to **Fancy Boy** by **Spotted Ranger**, world's grand champion, **Big Buster** by **Gates Improver**, **Jumbo Gates**, **Spotted Wonder**, etc. 10 boars by **Jumbo Gates** and **Spotted Wonder**. All large, well grown, and thrifty. Big arch backed and sure footed. Pig club members as well as breeders—Here is your opportunity. Spots from the Meyer herd make good wherever they go. Write for catalog, mentioning **Kansas Farmer**. Send buying orders to **J. T. Hunter**, who will represent **Kansas Farmer** and **Mall and Breeze**.

\$35.00 Buys Big Reg. Spotted Gilts

Sired by **The Emancipator**, a son of the **International Grand Champion 1921**. Bred for **March and April** litters to **Blugrass Giant**, a son of the **Mo. State Fair Grand Champion 1921**. Guaranteed to please.—Double Immuned. Address **G. C. ROAN, ETHEL, MACON CO., MO.**

Spots Bred to Son of World's Grandchampion

Bred sows and gilts, fall gilts, boars. Sired by or bred to **Kansas Kernel** by **Booger King**, 1921 world's grand champion, and other sires. **EARL MATTHEWS, CLEARWATER, KAN.**

Weddle's Bred Gilts, Boars, Fall Pigs

This includes over 50 choice gilts bred to **Weddle's Spotted Aristocrat**. Priced reasonably. **THOS. WEDDLE, Valley Center, Kan.**

Bred Sows and Gilts

and good fall pigs, fashionable breeding, correct type. **White Scotch Collie** puppies. **T. L. CURTIS, DUNLAP, KANSAS.**

SOWS, GILTS AND BOARS for farmers and breeders. Overloaded and selling you choice at your price. **Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan.**

ANGUS CATTLE

FOR QUICK SALE

6 Aberdeen Angus bulls ready for service. 14 females breeding age. Must sell in next 30 days. They are priced to sell. **GEO. DIETRICH, CARBONDALE, KANSAS**

top was a spring yearling sow by **Pathfinder Chief 2nd**, out of a daughter of **Shepherd's Orion Sensation** to **Mammoth Gano Sensation 3rd**, at \$52.50 to **M. L. Brower, Sedgwick, Kan.** Top spring gilt went to **Tip Landis, Newton, Kan.** at \$40.

It might be stated that this gilt was bought by a pig club boy, and that pig club boys are much in evidence at hog sales in Kansas this spring where they are buying good sows and gilts. This speaks mighty well for the future of the hog business when it eventually comes to the hands of men who as boys began raising pure-bred hogs and learned the breeding business early in life.

Handled 15,571 Cars of Stock

A copy of the annual report of the **Central Co-operative Commission Company, St. Paul, Minn.**, has just been received:

J. S. Montgomery, a former Kansas man from **Chase county**, and a graduate of the **Kansas State Agricultural College**, is the general manager for the association, which seems, from the report, to have had a most successful year. The gross sales during 1922 totaled \$21,756,864, and 15,571 carloads of stock were handled.

Wiswell & Son's Poland Chinas

A. L. Wiswell & Son sold 50 head of Poland China bred sows and gilts in their sale at **Ocheltree, Kan.**, February 12. The top of the sale was a tried sow purchased by **J. M. Marritt** of **Ocheltree, Kan.**, at \$75. The top gilt sold for \$80. The average for the 50 head sold was \$41.91.

Cooly & Albin's Durocs

Disagreeable weather probably accounted for the small crowd in attendance at the **Cooly and Albin Duroc** sale held at **Emporia, Kan.**, February 10. The offering was above the average and should have sold for higher prices. Forty-three females averaged \$34.50 and four boars sold for an average of \$20 a head.

Business and Markets

(Continued from Page 30)

43½c; No. 2 red oats, 53 to 70c; No. 3 red, 49 to 67c; No. 4 red, 43 to 55c. No. 2 white kafir, \$1.59 a cwt.; No. 2 white, \$1.59; No. 3 white, \$1.57; No. 4 white, \$1.57; No. 2 milo, \$1.71; No. 3 milo, \$1.70; No. 4 milo, \$1.68. No. 2 rye, \$1c a bushel; No. 3 barley, 60 to 61c; No. 4 barley, 58 to 60c.

Millfeeds Remain Steady

Millfeeds at **Kansas City** are in fair demand and remain unchanged. The following prices are quoted:

Bran, \$1.50 a cwt.; gray shorts, \$1.62½; brown shorts, \$1.57½; corn chop, \$1.47; linseed meal, \$4 to \$60 a ton; cottonseed meal, \$49.50; tankage, \$70 to \$75; No. 1 alfalfa meal, \$27 to \$28; No. 2 alfalfa meal, \$25 to \$26; molasses alfalfa feed, \$24 to \$26; grain molasses horse feed, \$28 to \$32; grain molasses hog feed, \$41.

Seeds and Broomecorn

Prices of broomecorn and seeds show only slight changes. The following quotations are given at **Kansas City**:

Broomecorn—Fancy whisk, \$450 to \$500 a ton; fancy hurl, \$450 to \$480; choice Standard broomecorn, \$425 to \$450; medium Oklahoma, \$400 to \$425; medium Oklahoma Dwarf broomecorn brush, \$350 to \$380; common Oklahoma Dwarf, \$330 to \$350.

Seeds—Alfalfa, \$10 to \$16 a cwt.; bluegrass, \$15 to \$30; cane, \$2.50 to \$3; flaxseed, \$2.81 a bushel; millet, \$2.50 to \$3 a cwt.; Sudan grass, \$9 to \$11; timothy, \$4.50 to \$5; Red clover, \$14 to \$18; Sweet clover, \$9.50 to \$11.50.

Hay Shows No Change

The hay market shows no change and prices are fairly steady. The following sales are reported at **Kansas City**:

Selected dairy alfalfa, \$28 a ton; choice alfalfa, \$25.50 to \$27.50; No. 1 alfalfa, \$23.50 to \$25; standard alfalfa, \$20 to \$23; No. 2 alfalfa, \$17.50 to \$19.50.

No. 1 prairie hay, \$12.50 to \$14; No. 2 prairie, \$11 to \$12; No. 3 prairie, \$9.50 to \$11.50; packing hay, \$7.50 to \$8.50.

No. 1 timothy hay, \$15.50 to \$16; standard timothy, \$14 to \$15; No. 2

Park Salter's Livestock Sale

At Farm 10 Miles East of

Wichita, Kan., Friday, March 16

20 Shropshire Buttar bred ewes including imported ewes or daughters of imported ewes and bred to imported rams. 20 registered Berkshire sows and gilts bred to farrow in March.

40 high grade cows bred to registered Shorthorn bulls. Every cow federal inspected.

Horses, mules, general farm equipment. A clean-up sale. I have rented my farm to another party.

May 16 is the date of my next big registered Shorthorn sale.

McPherson County Breeders' Association Sale

McPherson, Kan., Saturday, March 10

Herefords, Shorthorns, Percherons, Durocs. Every animal registered and guaranteed. Write for a catalog. Address **V. M. EMMERT, Sec., McPherson, Kan.**

Nebraskans Are Good Buyers

If you are suitably located for shipping into Nebraska, and have the quality and numbers to justify advertising outside your own state, there is one thing sure—

The Nebraska Farm Journal

is outstandingly the best medium for cultivating the Nebraska trade on purebred cattle, hogs, jack stock, horses or sheep. It has many times more Nebraska readers than most advertising mediums, and about 50 per cent more than the next largest Nebraska farm paper, altho its rate is lowest. It leads in livestock interest and information as well as in advertising. See **J. W. Johnson** or **J. T. Hunter**, the **Kansas Farmer** fieldmen, about it, or write direct to:

THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE
Copper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Change of Ownership

I recently bought the herd of Red Polled owned by **Chas. L. Jarboe**, consisting of 25 head. I expect to breed the same high class cattle as Mr. Jarboe started to do. Some young bulls for sale.

NORMAN FLORA, QUINTER, KANSAS

Red Polled, Six Young Bulls

For sale. **IRA LONG, QUINTER, KANSAS.**

A FEW RED POLLED COWS, heifers and young bulls; choice breeding. Farmer's prices. **J. R. Henry, Delavan, Kansas.**

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice young bulls. **O. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.**

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers.

Write for prices and descriptions. **Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.**

CHOICE RED POLLED BULLS

Priced to sell. **W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kansas.**

BULES, STALLIONS, JACKS, Red Polled, Percherons and Mammoth. Good stock; low prices. **George W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.**

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

O. I. C. PIGS \$10.00 EACH

Bred sows. **E. S. ROBERTSON, Republic, Mo.**

O. I. C. PIGS

HARRY HAYNES, GRANVILLE, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE GILTS. Bred for spring farrow; vaccinated double method; \$30 to \$35 each.

W. H. Lynch, Neosho Rapids, Kansas.

WHERE TO WRITE OR TELEPHONE

About Livestock Advertising

Following are the addresses of the men who handle livestock advertising for the **Kansas Farmer-Mail and Breeze** and also the **Oklahoma Farmer**, the **Missouri Ruralist** and the **Nebraska Farm Journal**:

John W. Johnson, fieldman for northern Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

J. T. Hunter, fieldman for southern Kansas, 427 Pattie Ave., Wichita, Kan.

Stuart T. Morse, fieldman for Oklahoma, 631 Continental Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

O. Wayne Devine, fieldman for northern Missouri, 1407 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Charles L. Carter, fieldman for southern Missouri, 1407 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Jesse R. Johnson, fieldman for southern Nebraska, 227 South 13th St., Lincoln, Neb.

R. A. McCartney, fieldman for northern Nebraska, 227 South 13th St., Lincoln, Neb.

W. J. Cody, officer manager, or **T. W. Morse**, director, care address below.

Notice: Orders for starting or stopping advertisements with any certain issue of this paper, should reach this office on or before Saturday, seven days before the date of that issue.

Instructions mailed as late as Friday evening on advertising to appear the following week, should be addressed direct to

THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE,

Copper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

timothy, \$12.50 to \$13.50; No. 3 timothy, \$10 to \$12. Choice light mixed clover hay, \$15.50 to \$16.50. No. 1 light mixed clover hay, \$13 to \$15; No. 2 light mixed clover, \$9.50 to \$12.50. Straw, \$6 to \$7 a ton.

Crop Outlook Grows Better

(Continued from Page 36)

came last week with some cold weather but no snow. Farmers generally are busy feeding stock and some are hauling manure. Moisture is badly needed for wheat and to make the ground workable.—E. J. Leonard. Washington—Despite the snows on all sides of us, this particular locality remains in great need of moisture for the wheat. Livestock of all kinds are doing well and it now looks as if we will have feed to spare. Heavy losses are reported by swine raisers whose pigs have been farrowed; some raisers have reported a total loss. Markets are holding up well and everything offered at auction sales brings a fair price, a considerable part of the proceeds cash, making it appear that times are not so bad as last year when cash at auction sales was practically unheard of.—Roy Marple.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Shorthorn Cattle
March 12—J. W. Neff, Ulysses, Kan.
March 22—Blank Bros., Kleen & Lauer, Franklin, Neb.
March 26, 27 and 28—Central Shorthorn Breeders Association, Kansas City, Mo.
March 29—N. P. Lugenbill, Greensburg, Kan.
April 9—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
April 10—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit, Kan.
April 10—J. C. Dell & Son, Beatrice, Neb. Sale at Wymore, Neb.
April 11—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Concordia, Kan.
April 14—Riley, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee Tri County Sale, Manhattan, Kan.
April 18—Butler County Shorthorn Association, sale at Eldorado, Kan.
May 16—Park Salter, Wichita, Kan.
May 16—Atchison County Breeders, Lancaster, Kan.
April 19—Northeast Kan. Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Hiawatha, Kan.
May 16—Atchison County Breeders, Lancaster, Kan.
Polled Shorthorns
March 13—Kansas and Missouri Polled Shorthorn Sale at Stock Yards Sale Pavilion, Kansas City, Mo.
April 20—J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.
Hereford Cattle
March 24—E. W. Ringen, Summerfield, Kan.
April 23—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association, Blue Rapids, Kan.
Holstein Cattle
Mar. 7-8—Closs Bros., Webster City, Ia. B. L. Bradford, Estherville, Ia. Sale at Des Moines, Ia.
Mar. 13—Breeders' Sale, Norton, Kan.
March 20—Kansas Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Ass'n of Kansas, free fair grounds, Topeka, Kan.
Apr. 17—Wm. H. England, Ponca City, Okla.
Feb. 23—Hostettler Engle, Abilene, Kan.
Duroc Jersey Hogs
March 6—D. S. Sheard, Esbon, Kan.
March 7—Earl J. Anstett, Osage City, Kan.
Mar. 7—W. H. Rasmussen, Norfolk, Neb.
March 7—L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kan.
March 10—Johnson & Dimond, Fairbury, Neb.
March 10—McPherson County Breeders', McPherson, Kan.
March 10—E. W. Nickall and E. L. Newell, Dodge City, Kan.
March 15—Duroc Association, Burlington, Kan.
March 29—N. P. Lugenbill, Greensburg, Kan.
April 9—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Apr. 16—Wm. H. England, Ponca City, Okla.
April 17—A. L. and J. M. Erwin, Adrian, Mo.
April 20—Helber & Hylton, Osawatomie, Kan. Sale at Paola, Kan.
April 21—Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan.
April 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
April 26—Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Spotted Poland China Hogs
March 13—Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan.
Mar. 20—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
Apr. 17—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
Oct. 8—C. W. Bale, Chase, Kan.
Poland China Hogs
Mch. 6—Kennedy, Nicholson & Baker, Blue Mound, Kan.
March 8—J. E. Baker, Bendena, Kan.
March 8—G. A. Wiebe & Son, Beatrice, Neb.
March 9—Logan Stone, Haddam, Kan.
March 9—Dubach Bros., Wathena, Kan.
March 12—J. W. Neff, Ulysses, Kan.
April 26—Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
April 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Hampshire Hogs
Mar. 14—Wickfield Farms, Cantril, Ia. Sale at Sioux City, Ia.

Sale Reports and Other News

J. J. Smith's Duroc Sale

J. J. Smith, Lawrence, Kan. sold 40 Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts including 10 fall boars and gilts that sold for prices ranging from \$15.00 to \$30. each. The top was \$77.50, paid by C. Clark of Overbrook, Kan. and the next top was \$75.00. Among the breeders from a distance was E. D. Simpson, of Quinter, Kan., who paid \$75.00 for a good one bred to Commander Giant.

PIG CLUBS A FACTOR IN SALE

Please find enclosed check. Considering the day we had a fairly good sale. Some of the best breeders in the state were at the ring-side. A number of sows were purchased for pig club work.

Our average was near the \$40.00 mark. Respectfully, B. F. Henrichs, Diller, Neb.

The Seventh Annual State Holstein-Friesian Association Sale

AT THE FAIR GROUNDS

Topeka, Kansas, Tuesday, March 20, 1923

50 head of registered Holsteins selected from fifteen State herds, whose owners are members of the State Association, and their herds are either accredited or under Federal Supervision.

A number of the consignors are sending cattle, not because they want to sell them, but from a sense of loyalty to their State Association and to make it possible to secure the required number of cattle to hold a sale.

The NATIONAL ASSOCIATION is expending \$60,000 this year advertising HOLSTEINS, the result will be an increased demand and much higher prices.

BUY HOLSTEINS NOW. Write today for catalog to

W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kansas

Auctioneers: Newcom, Ball, Berry.

Attend the STATE ASSOCIATION meeting at Commercial Club Rooms, 7 P. M. after the sale. Many important matters to come up.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Ayrshires

Increase butter-fat and improve conformation of your herd by use of straightback, level lined bull calves from high producing advanced registry dams and sires. Sales list on request.

DAVID C. PAGE, TOPEKA, KANSAS

ROBT. CAMPBELL'S AYRSHIRES

Breeders interested in buying young Ayrshire bulls are invited to ask for particulars. We have Jean Armour and Howie's Dairy King, etc. breeding. Address

ROBT. F. CAMPBELL, ATTICA, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE

High Class Registered Jersey Cows

Exceptional values, young cows 2 to 8 yrs. Some have large register of merit records. Others on test now. Many state fair winners. Also some good young bulls 3 to 18 mos. old. Inspection invited.

R. A. GILLILAND, DENISON, KANSAS

DO YOU WANT JERSEYS?

If so, write us. We have them in all ages, either sex, one or a carload. Kindly state the number and ages you want to buy when writing. No commission charge to buyer.

KANSAS JERSEY CATTLE CLUB R. A. Gilliland, Secretary, Denison, Kansas.

PRINCESS RALEIGH-POGIS BEAUTIFUL

A. A. 517 lbs. fat 327 days, solid yearling bull \$100. Other Pogis Irene calves \$20 to \$50. F. Scherman, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

Jackson County Jerseys

Reg. Jerseys, all ages, either sex. Prices reasonable. Jackson Co. Jersey Club, W. R. Linton, Sec., Denison, Ka.

JERSEY HEIFERS by grandson of Financial King, whose dam was half sister to Financial Countess Lad. J. G. Condon, Hiawatha, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

BOYD NEWCOM, Auctioneer 219 Beacon Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

LAFE BURGER Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer WELLINGTON, KAN.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. His reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or visit.

Homer Boles, Randolph, Kan. Purebred land sales and big farm sales. Write or phone as above.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Mott's Sale Calendar

Mar. 20—Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association of Kansas, Topeka, Kan.
Mar. 26—Breeders' sale, Tulsa, Okla.
April 4—Canadian County Breeders, El Reno, Okla.
April 17—W. H. England, Ponca City, Okla.
Nov. 15—Kansas Association sale, Wichita, Kan.
If you want to buy write to Mott
If you want to sell write to Mott
Address W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kan.

Registered Holstein Cows and Heifers

Twelve A. R. O. cows, five bred heifers, also two young bulls for sale, sired by and bred to highest record bulls in Kansas. Prices very reasonable. R. E. STUEWE, ALMA, KANSAS

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL for sale. Yearling. For particulars write S. Ferguson, 1501 MacVicar, Topeka, Kansas

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS. Only young bull calves, and two cows, or heifers. H. B. Cowles, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The Closs-Bradford Holstein Dispersal Sale

At the State Fair Grounds

March 7 and 8

Two of Iowa's good producing herds to be dispersed. One hundred females and twenty bulls will be sold.

The offering will represent such noted Holstein families as the Ormsbys, Homesteads, Colanathas, DeKols and Pontiacs, and will include cows with large records as well as cows of show type and best individuality. The Closs Bros. have used good sires in their herd. Their senior sire is a son of King Segis Johanna Ormsby, the famous Galloway bull. Their junior sire is K. P. O. P. 27th, one of the best sons of K. P. O. P. The B. L. Bradford herd consists of 40 head, the foundation cows were selected from the Hargrove and Arnold herd. They have been using a good son of K. P. O. P. and their herd is largely K. P. O. P. breeding.

Hargrove and Arnold will consign ten head of their best foundation females, some of them large record cows heavy in calf to K. P. O. P. Don't overlook the bulls that will go in this sale. For further information write

Hargrove & Arnold, Sale Mgr. Norwalk, Iowa

Prepotent



Every man who milks cows for a living knows that prepotency, ability to "breed on" is one of the best reasons for Holsteins.

HOLSTEIN PREPOTENCY MEANS:

Influence of 2,000 years of Breeding for Great Size and Ruggedness combined with highest yield - Strong Healthy Calves - Assured improvement in grading up common cows with Holstein bulls.

Let Us Tell You the Story of the Holstein Cow.

EXTENSION SERVICE, The Holstein-Friesian Association of America 230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

HOLSTEINS

Shungavally Holsteins

Bulls up to 7 mos. of age, from high record cows, both in short and long time test. Some from our Sr. Konigen herd sire and come from Konigen daughters and sired by our junior herd sire, whose dam holds State record for butter for a year as a junior 3-year-old and was 6th in the U. S. last year. This is the best lot of bulls we ever raised both in individuality and production. IRA ROMIG & SONS, TOPEKA, KAN.

ALL204 974977

Hall's Poland and Polled Shorthorn Sale

Coffeyville, Kan., Wednes., March 14

- 40 better bred Poland sows and gilts.
- 10 registered Polled Shorthorn cows. 1 registered Polled bull, Evergreen Sultan by True Sultan, grand champion of Neb., Iowa and Kan.
- 12 grade cows with calves or to calve soon.
- 1 purebred Percheron stallion. 1 team young Percherons. 1 team young mules.

Sows and gilts are in service to Hall's Peter Pan by Peter Pan, Giant's Model, and Duo Liberator by Revelation, 1922 world's grand champion. Duo Liberator is also nephew of 1920 and 1921 world's grand champion boars. He is also nephew of 1921 and 1922 world's grand champion sows. Much more could be said of Duo Liberator.

Sale at farm 2 miles north on Liberty gravel road and 1 1/4 miles west. Write for catalog. Mention Kansas Farmer. Address

W. C. Hall, Coffeyville, Kansas

J. T. Hunter will represent Kansas Farmer.

Shorthorn and Poland China Sale

On the J. W. Neff Farm

Ulysses, Kansas, Monday, March 12

18 Shorthorn Females, 5 Bulls, 27 Bred Poland Sows and Gilts, 5 Boars

The Shorthorn sale includes nine 1919 cows by Avondale Villager—probably the best bred herd bull owned in Southwestern Kansas; sired by a son of Imported Villager, his dam by Double Dale, regarded as the best breeding son of Avondale Villager. This lot of cattle are truly the farmers' kind—big, thick fleshed, easy feeding, dual purpose Shorthorns—the kind that produces the best beef and abundance of good rich milk.

The Poland Chinas are of the popular big type and combine the blood of such noted grand champions as Blue Valley Big Bone, Big Tim, Dishier's Giant, Designer, A Wonder, etc.

Free catalog fully describing the offering will be mailed on request. Farm located ten miles north and seven miles west of Ulysses, 13 1/2 miles south and two east of Kendall; 13 south and 12 west of Lakin. This is a complete dispersion sale, and all the farm implements and grade livestock, household goods, etc., will be sold in the forenoon.

J. W. Neff, Owner **F. S. Kirk, Sales Manager**
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer. J. T. Hunter, Fieldman.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

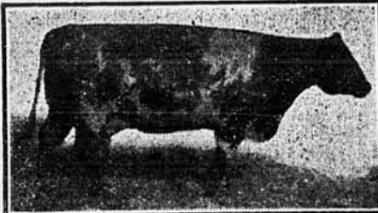
Missouri-Kansas Polled Shorthorn Sale

To be Held at the Royal Live Stock Pavilion at

Kansas City, Missouri, Tuesday, March 13

Following are Contributing Cattle

- J. G. Parker, Shelbyville, Mo., 4 females
- L. W. Thieman, Aullville, Mo., 1 bull, 3 females
- Ed Wenger, Versailles, Mo., 4 females
- C. A. Berggren, Green Ridge, Mo., 4 females, 2 bulls
- Z. F. Rathburn, Lamont, Mo., 2 bulls, 2 females
- D. B. Thieman, Higginsville, Mo., 7 females, 3 bulls
- R. M. Moody, Lenexa, Kan., 3 females
- D. F. Richardson, Boyle, Kan., 2 bulls, 2 females



A special attraction is the roan cow Marnie contributed by Mr. Parker. She has been shown by Mr. Parker from calfhood and has never been defeated. She sells with a white calf at foot by Sultan Goods and is rebred to Champion Dale, the top bull at the Kansas City sale last year. Mr. Wenger has some nice cattle characteristic of their good blood. Mr. Berggren has one well bred heifer, and one cow with calf at foot and a bull bred in the purple, out of a high priced Scotch cow. Lewis Thieman contributes a high class roan Scotch bull sired by Graceful Sultan, also some females bred to him. D. B. Thieman has a roan bull, a Duchess of Glosster sired by Modern Sultan. One red bull and red heifer sired by the great bull Augustus that will be shown at the sale. Rathburn contributes the choice out of his herd, the get of Victorious Dale, a son of Imperial Dale. R. M. Moody consigns three choice heifers that are very promising and should prove valuable in any herd. Write for catalogs to

R. M. Moody, Lenexa, Kansas, or D. B. Thieman, Sale Manager, Higginsville, Missouri
Col. Gross, Auctioneer. O. Wayne Devine, Fieldman.

Missouri Purebred Buyers

Have come more into Kansas the past five years than for fifty years before. If you have the goods you can interest them. One big reason is the fact that all Missouri railroads lead to Kansas City, the gateway to this state. But you must use

The Missouri Ruralist

to reach the largest possible number of prospective buyers at lowest cost in proportion to service. It has about four times the circulation of the next largest Missouri farm paper and is read on 100 times as many Missouri farms as the average of the breed papers. No advertising starts to "cover" Missouri on a livestock basis, unless it includes the Missouri Ruralist. Ask John W. Johnson or J. T. Hunter, the Kansas Farmer fieldmen, about it, or write direct to

THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

SHORTHORNS THE FARMER'S CATTLE

Shorthorn cows are profitable milkers and their calves grow into steers that make rapid gains in the feed lot and dress out a high percentage at the market. For information write

American Shorthorn Breeders Assn., 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

HEREFORD CATTLE

BULLS—HEREFORD BULLS. Sire, Choice Mischief 522987. Any age. Prices right. Must sell. Vernon Sutor, Zurich, Kansas.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

RANSOM FARM GUERNSEYS
Bulls—Calves to serviceable age by 1919 world's grand champion out of record breaking dams.
Ransom Farm, Homewood, Kansas

at a bred sow and gilt sale. Buyers are peculiar in their tastes after all. A thin fleshed offering of bred females is a better buy than a fat offering and yet buyers will pay more for fat sows and gilts. The Brewer offering was somewhat penalized by buyers when it should not have been. After all it was a real good sale when everything is considered.

Notes From the Field

BY J. W. JOHNSON

S. E. Westbrook of Kirwin, Kan., is starting his Hampshire swine advertisement in this issue. He is offering prize winning stock at prices to move them quick.—Advertisement.

C. E. Aubel, secretary of the tri-county Shorthorn breeders' association writes that the association spring sale is off. There was not enough cattle available of the right kind and it was decided not to hold the sale this spring but to hold it at some later date.—Advertisement.

Dubach Bros. Poland China Sale

Dubach Bros., Wathena, Kan. sell Poland China bred sows at their farm about two miles west of Wathena, next Friday, March 9. The sale will be held in a comfortable sale barn on the farm. They will sell 40 bred sows and gilts of popular breeding. Plenty of sale catalogs at the sale.—Advertisement.

Logan Stone's Poland China Sale

Logan Stone, Haddam, Kan., Washington county, sells Poland China bred sows and gilts in a public sale which will be held at his farm near there, next Friday, March 9. He is also selling three good boars and two purebred Shorthorn bull calves. The sale is next Friday at the farm near Haddam or Mahaska.—Advertisement.

J. S. Fuller's Spotted Poland Sale

J. S. Fuller, Alton, Kan. is selling 45 registered Spotted Poland China bred sows and gilts in his sale at Concordia, Kan., Monday, March 5. That is this coming Monday and you want to be sure to be there if you want Spots of good breeding and at fair prices. E. A. Cory, Concordia, Kan. is managing the sale for Mr. Fuller.—Advertisement.

J. E. Baker's Poland China Sale

J. E. Baker, Bendena, Kan. sells a choice offering of Poland China bred sows and gilts in the pavilion at Bendena, next Thursday, March 8. This offering of well bred Poland China sows and gilts will be found one of real merit and it will be a good place to buy. The sale will be held in the pavilion and it is advertised in this issue of the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

D. S. Sheard's Duroc Sale

The D. S. Sheard sale of Duroc Jerseys is next Tuesday, March 6 at Esbon, Kan. 40 head, 13 of them tried sows and the rest spring gilts with the exception of a few choice summer gilts. Esbon is on the Rock Island in Jewell county and you can make good connection out of Belleville going west in the morning and returning in the evening. It will prove a good place to buy well bred, well grown and well conditioned sows that will be sure to make money.—Advertisement.

Tomson Bros. Shorthorns

Tomson Bros., Wagarusa, Kan. and Dover, Kan. change copy in their advertisement in this issue of the Mail and Breeze and offer some real attractions to breeders of Shorthorns. They offer 10 Scotch heifers coming yearlings; 15 young cows with calves at foot or bred and 10 splendid young roan herd bulls. Breeders everywhere know what Tomson Shorthorns are like and what to expect when they offer cattle for sale. Write them at once for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

Hug & Sons Selling Herefords

Frank Hug & Sons of Scranton, Kan., report a good demand for Herefords. They report recent sales as follows: A son of Mischief Donald to Redeker Bros., Olpe, Kan. This bull was third in the senior yearling class at Topeka Fair 1922. A grand yearling of Repeater 7th to J. H. Norman of Halls Summit, Kan. A son of Mischief Donald to N. B. McCarty, Humboldt, Kan. They also sold seven yearlings to go to Arizona. They still have some choice cows and heifers and young bulls for sale.—Advertisement.

E. J. Bliss' Durocs

E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kan., Osborne county sells lots of Duroc Jerseys and has done so for several years. His advertisement appears regularly in the Mail and Breeze in which he offers boars, bred sows and gilts and all immuned and bred on year's time where desired. He has sold Durocs all over Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and New Mexico. He is a careful and painstaking breeder and will ship you anything you buy from him and it will be just as represented. Write for prices and descriptions on anything you need in the Duroc Jersey line.—Advertisement.

The State Holstein Sale

March 20 is the date of the big annual state Holstein sale and annual meeting of the association at Topeka, Kan. The sale will be held at the fair ground in the afternoon and the annual meeting and banquet will be held at the dining and club rooms as usual starting at about seven o'clock in the evening. 15 of the Kansas association herds are being drawn upon for this sale and it will be one of the best offerings ever made in Topeka. Members of the big Kansas association know that they must sell good ones in this sale, not only because they are expected to do so by the patrons and the sale management but because of a sense of loyalty to their organization. It is this same loyalty that has put the Holstein business over in Kansas in a big way. Kansas is known all over the country because of her splendid herds of Holsteins and while the prices are sure to range low in this sale it is nevertheless a profitable way for the Kansas breeders to popularize their herds. Anyway about 15 of the Kansas herds are consigning good cattle. The sale is advertised in this issue of the Mail and Breeze. It is the big day for Kansas Holstein folks and every breeder or beginner or farmer that expects to engage in the dairy business should attend this sale and annual meeting of the association. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan. who is association sale manager will have charge of the sale as usual and you can write him right away for the sale catalog. It is expected that

some good speakers will be on hand for the evening meeting and banquet. Write at once for the catalog.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Today, Saturday, March 3 is the day that H. H. Marcy and E. H. Crutchfield, Fall River, Kan., hold their combined Duroc sale. Advertisements in last issue of Kansas Farmer have carried information about this good offering.—Advertisement.

See Park Salter, Wichita, Kan., card announcement of his cleanup sale at his farm 10 miles east of Wichita, Kan., Friday, March 16. It includes 20 registered sheep, 20 registered Berkshires, 40 high grade Shorthorn cows, horses, mules and farm equipment.—Advertisement.

E. E. Erhart, Stafford, Kan. young breeder of Poland China hogs has recently been elected vice-president of the American Poland China Record Association. Mr. Erhart comes from a family of long time Poland China development of the section in which Mr. Erhart lives is due to his energetic efforts in promoting the Poland China hog there.—Advertisement.

Lugenbill Sells Shorthorns-Durocs

Watch next week's issue of Kansas Farmer for advertisement of N. F. Luganbill, Greensburg, Kan., combined Shorthorn and Duroc sale at his farm near Greensburg, Kan., Thursday, March 29. There will be 18 well bred Shorthorns from his herd that has passed the second Federal test and 25 registered Durocs.—Advertisement.

G. E. Stuckey's Durocs

See G. E. Stuckey's Duroc card starting this issue. He offers sows and gilts, open or bred. His herd sires are Valley Pathmaster by Pathmaster and Sensation's Big Bone Giant by Great Orion Sensation. Wonder how many breeders have as well bred herd sires? Write your wants to Mr. Stuckey and he will answer immediately. Address G. E. Stuckey, Route 6, Wichita, Kan.—Advertisement.

L. A. Poe's Duroc Sale

It would be interesting information if you would get from L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kan., the data on how one purebred Duroc sow bought by him less than four years ago put him into the business of raising Durocs for breeding purposes. Mr. Poe sells 38 Durocs at his farm near Hunnewell, Kan., Wednesday, March 7. It will be a surplus offering just like what he raised. The last two issues of Kansas Farmer carried advertisements of the sale. Read them and make plans to attend the L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kan., sale.—Advertisement.

Kennedy & Nickelson and Baker Sale

Attention is directed to the good Poland offering that will be sold at the Grandview Farm near Blue Mound, Kan., Tuesday, March 6. Last two issues of Kansas Farmer carried advertisement of the sale. The consignors, Kennedy & Nickelson, J. J. Baker, and Rector Green have good Poland herds and have assembled a mighty nice offering of 60 head and you will no doubt find what you want there if you need some good Polands. Read the advertisement in either of the last two preceding issues of Kansas Farmer.—Advertisement.

W. C. Hall's Poland and Polled Shorthorn Sale

Dr. W. C. Hall & Son, Coffeyville, Kan. hold a combination sale at the farm north of Coffeyville on Liberty gravel road, Wednesday, March 14. They sell 40 richly bred Polands, 10 registered Polled Shorthorn cows 1 son of grandchampion True Sultan, 12 high grade cows with calves or to freshen soon, 1 purebred Percheron stallion, 1 team young Percherons, 1 team young mules. The advertisement in this issue gives some idea as to the offering. Better write Dr. W. C. Hall, Coffeyville, Kan. for more definite information as well as catalog of the sale. Please mention Kansas Farmer.—Advertisement.

Meyer Sells Spotted Polands March 13

Wm. Meyer, Darlington, Kan. has sold Spotted Polands at private treaty for several years. His herd has increased along with the demands for hogs so he will hold his first sale Tuesday, March 13 at which time he offers 20 sows and gilts and 10 boars. The advertisement in this issue gives some idea as to breeding of the offering. Few Spotted sales have as well bred hogs as will be found in this sale and since the Meyer Spots have always satisfied customers you will find some mighty satisfactory sort of Spotted Polands here in this sale. The opportunity to get Spots here should appeal to pig club members as well as breeders and farmers. You should attend the sale if in need of Spotted Polands. However, if unable to attend you may send buying orders to J. T. Hunter who will represent Kansas Farmer at the sale.—Advertisement.

BY R. A. McCARTNEY

Last Call for Des Moines Holstein Sale

We again call attention to the big Holstein Dispersal sale to be held at Des Moines, Ia., March 7 and 8. The herds of Closz Bros. and E. L. Bradford will be dispersed. Hargrove and Arnold will also consign 10 head of their best foundation cows. This sale will offer an opportunity to purchase foundation stock from herds that are recognized as the best in Iowa. Holstein breeders should look up the advertisement in this issue.—Note the breeding of the offering and write Hargrove and Arnold, sale managers, Norwalk, Ia., for full particulars.—Advertisement.

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

Duroc Sow Sale at Fairbury, Neb.

Johnson & Dimond announce a Duroc Jersey bred sow sale to be held in the sale pavilion on the fair grounds at Fairbury, Neb., on Saturday March 10th. This will be one of the last sales of the season and about the last chance to buy bred sows. The offering consists of about 45 head of sows and gilts bred for April farrow to the herd boars Beau Sensation, a grandson of Great Orion Sensation and Crimson Rainbow, a son of Rainbow Sensation, the boar that won grand champion at Colorado state fairs two years in succession. Johnson & Dimond say this is a very choicely bred offering but that everything will sell in the rough and because of this they do not expect very big prices. Anyone wanting catalog should write at once for it and mention this paper. Parties desiring to purchase and unable to be present may send bids to any auctioneer or fieldman.—Advertisement.

The Shorthorn Breeders of Kansas

15 Splendid Young Bulls

Handled under ordinary farm conditions that insure their future usefulness. The home of Fair Acres Sultan. Marquis, a worthy son, is also in service. L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne, Ka.

Bulls by Rothnick Sultan

Four good ones, three are roan, one white. Rothnick Sultan was first in aged bull class at Beloit, 1922 and senior grand champion. WM. WALES & YOUNG, OSBORNE, KAN.

Huber & Fleming, Meriden, Kansas.

SUCCESSOR TO H. E. HUBER
Young bulls by our herd bull, Imp. Imperator by King of Diamonds, dam Village Queen.

Cedar Heights Stock Farm

Two yearling bulls, pure Scotch. One Lavender and one Bloom. Farm near Topeka on West 6th Street road. Address, H. T. FORBES, TOPEKA, KANSAS

COUNT VALENTINE 2nd 694458

First at Sedalia, second Topeka and Hutchinson 1921 shows. Sire of Honor Maid, undefeated champion heifer at same shows. A great bargain in this great sire. Sold fully guaranteed. H. H. Holmes, Topeka, Kan.

1886 Tomson Bros. 1922

A remarkable collection of breeding cows of approved blood lines noted for their uniform thick fleshing qualities. Some very choice young bulls. Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kan., or Dover, Kan.

Sunflower Shorthorns

Herd headed by Golden Laddie, son of Maxwellton Rosedale. 10 bulls from six to 10 months old for sale. Pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Write for prices. J. A. PRINGLE, ESKRIDGE, KANSAS

FEMALES OF SCOTCH BREEDING

in ages from six months old heifers to cows with heifer calf at foot. We invite you to visit our herd. S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

ELMHURST SHORTHORNS

The kind that pay the rent. Something always for sale. W. J. SAYER, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

W. J. & O. B. Burtis

Farm four miles west of Manhattan on Golden Belt Highway and Interurban line. We offer two young Scotch bulls, a few bred cows and heifers. Herd under Federal supervision. Visitors welcome.

Crystal Spring Farm Herd

of over 100 registered Shorthorns. Young cows and heifers for sale at attractive prices. Young bulls of Sultan and Villager breeding for our fall trade. Theo. Olson & Sons, Leonardville, Kansas

Bluemont Farms, Manhattan, Kan.

offer a big, rugged, heavy boned, roan bull calved May 21, 1921, sired by Maxwellton Fandango, out of imported Beaufort Rosaline.

HENRY B. BAYER, MANHATTAN, KAN.

Stonehaven Farm is three miles S. W. of town on main highway and interurban line. We can supply choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls, cows and heifers.

Rose Hill Shorthorns

Pure Scotch and Scotch topped (accredited herd). Choice young bulls, 20 females. Herd headed by \$1000 International bull, Linwood Topsman, double grandson of Avondale. W. H. Molyneux, Palmer, Kansas.

Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns

But 80 per cent of the herd is of pure Scotch breeding. One of the strong herds of the state. Visitors welcome at all times. E. W. DOLE, ALMENA, KANSAS

DECATUR CO. BREEDERS' ASS'N

Harry M. Roberts, Selden, Kan.

Quality Shorthorns. A 12-month-old Marr Clara bull calf, also a Marr Goldie January calf. Also a few very choice Poland China spring boars. Write today and address as above.

Two Pure Scotch Bulls

Both roans, one a Cruickshank Violet and the other a Cruickshank Victoria. Nine and 11 months old. Splendid young bulls. WARNER J. MARVIN, ACHILLES, KANSAS

MORTON'S PUREBRED STOCK FARM

OBERLIN, KANSAS
A few good, low down, beefy bull calves for sale sired by a great grandson of Avondale. Reasonable prices. Chester White boars on approval. Address as above.

Victoria's Baron 2nd

A pure Scotch heading our herd of nearly all pure Scotch cows. Duroc spring boars by a son of the 1920 World champion Pathmarker. VAVROCH BROS., OBERLIN, KANSAS

MILLER BROS., DANBURY, NEB.

Village Knight 2d by Imported Lovely Knight, a pure white bull, heads our herd.

SHORTGRASS BREEDERS' ASS'N

A. SLAVEN & SONS, SELDEN, KAN.

Choice Sultan at head of herd. 50 head in herd. 10 choice young bulls for sale.

A. B. Shoemaker & Sons, Lucerne, Ks.

Herd headed by grandson of Cumberland's Types. Also registered Durocs and Chester White hogs.

FOR SALE—COWS AND HEIFERS

Also some young bulls, reds and roans. A. C. SMITH, JENNINGS, KANSAS.

RIVERVIEW FARM Shorthorn Cattle

Headed by Baron Tommy and Sultan bred cows. Duroc hogs headed by Sensation Chief and Red Raven Jr. T. F. Stout & Sons, Studley, Kansas.

SILVER SPRINGS STOCK FARM

Polled Shorthorns, headed by Sultan's Heir, a grandson of Roselawn Marshal and Double Sultan. Nothing for sale. J. A. Miller, Quinter, Ks.

LANCER, MY NEW HERD BULL, 2 yrs.

Dark roan, 1900 pounds and good. Large, dark R. C. R. I. Red cockerels, \$2. Laying strains. Elmer S. Graham, Quinter, Kan.

A SON OF VILLAGE MARSHAL

heads our federal accredited herd of pure Scotch Shorthorns. Farm located near Muscotah where visitors are always welcome. ROBT. RUSSELL, MUSCOTAH, KAN.

BIG FIELD FARM SHORTHORNS

An exclusive pure Scotch herd headed by the great show and breeding bull, Rosewood Pride. Herd government tested. Write your wants. Poland China bred sow sale February 3, 1923. T. J. Dawe & Son, Troy, Kansas.

INTRODUCING AN ALL SCOTCH HERD

headed by Lavender's Diamond by Diamond Emblem. Two very choice young bulls for sale ready for service. For descriptions and prices address, E. A. Myers, Troy, Kansas.

Scholz Bros., Huron, Kan.

Springdale Stock Farm herd headed by Imp. Rosewood Stamp. Bulls of serviceable ages by him and cows bred to him for sale.

Our Farm Near Lawrence

The home of good Shorthorns. Two bulls, 10 and 12 months old. When in Lawrence call at our office. HASFORD & ARNOLD, LAWRENCE, KAN.

WILDWOOD STOCK FARM

50 females. Herd headed by Armourdale and Fair Baron. Always something for sale. ASHER & ALLISON, LAWRENCE, KAN.

Ten Choice Yearling Bulls

Reds, Roans and Whites. Mostly pure Scotch. 20 very choice females, including cows with calves at foot and nice young heifers. E. A. CORY & SONS, TALMO, KANSAS

Young Bulls and Heifers

by Lord Albion. My farm joins town on the east and we want to show you our Shorthorns when you are in our vicinity. Address, E. A. Campbell, Wayne, Kansas.

QUALITY RATHER THAN NUMBERS

Always something to sell. We like to show our Shorthorns to interested parties and will be glad to hear from anyone needing stock. Address, R. B. Donham, Talmo, Kansas.

Meall Bros., Cawker City, Ks.

New Buttergask Shorthorns. Headed by Lavender's Marshall 856495. Males and females for sale.

A. A. Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.

I have for sale six bulls, breeding ages, by my herd bull, Clara's Type. Also cows and heifers to reduce my herd. 100 head in herd.



CHOICE GOODS 186802

Any resume of the history of Shorthorn cattle during the first 20 years of the present century which did not include important reference to the bull, Choice Goods would be inadequate. His record in the show ring and the sale ring is unsurpassed. He was produced in the herd of that master Scotch breeder, James Durno at Uppermill Farms. Those who have visited the Durno herd in recent years bring back the impression that in no other herd did they see so large a proportion of big, rugged, broad-backed cows.

Choice Goods typified the ideals of James Durno, the breeder, moulded into a form acceptable on two continents. He was awarded the premier prize as a two-year-old at the English Royal and imported to Canada by W. D. Flatt. Before he had entirely recovered from the change in conditions met with in his new American home, he was defeated at the International by the thick, short-legged, deep bodied and smoothly fleshed Lavender Viscount in seasoned form. A year later he proved to be invincible in America, as formerly in Scotland, by gaining the grand champion prize in the greatest American show, after a successful season on the state fair circuit.

Choice Goods was purchased from W. D. Flatt by W. S. Robbins & Sons for \$5000 and later sold, with five females, to the Tebo Land and Cattle Company when he was used until the dispersion of that famous herd, when he was again sold to a group of Nebraska breeders for \$5500. He is the only Shorthorn bull that ever changed hands in this country, three times at a minimum price of \$5000.00.

His performance in the show ring is none the less remarkable. After two years retirement to the breeding herd he was again brought out by the Tebo

YOUNG BULLS FOR LIGHT SERVICE

And about 25 bull calves. Also some desirable young females. Real calf club material. Come to Abilene. Address C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KAN.

DR. HARKEY'S ACCREDITED HERD

Young outstanding show heifers and bulls by the grand champion REALM'S COUNT 2nd. A superior herd but those for sale are priced right. DR. W. C. HARKEY, LENEXA, KANSAS.

Bluemont Auditor, Jr. Champion

STAFFORD CO. STOCK SHOW
Two bull calves for sale sired by Secret Lad. Dams by Missie's Last and Watonga Searchlight. G. D. HAMMOND, ST. JOHN, KANSAS.

J. P. Ray & Sons' Herds in Kan. and Okla.

Headed by Cumberland Hero by Cumberland Diamond and Missie's Sultan 2nd by Missie's Sultan. Sale Feb. 20. Write Guy Delay, Mgr., Hooker, Okla., or J. P. Ray & Sons, Lewis, Kansas.

A Large Well Bred Western Kansas Herd

Dams mostly by Avondale Villager by Augustine and Whitehall Gloster by Fond Memory. Junior sires are Emblem Marshall by British Emblem and Wesley by Maxwilton Wanderer. Offering cows, heifers, bulls and young stock. Robert J. Ackley, Holcomb, Kan., Motor Rt.

The Oldest Shorthorn Firm in Linn Co.

Dams mostly by Searchlight, Orange Lad, Orange Major and King's Choice. Herd sire, Vipewood Baron. Offering a number of nice bred heifers, yearlings, and calves. Priced to sell. Write A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

Cumberland Diamond—Villager's Champion

These sires head the herd. Dams from popularly bred Scotch families as well as some from milking strains. Heifers, bulls, cows and young stock for sale. E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS

Good Reliable Breeding Shorthorns

Imp. Kinchtry Ensign at head of herd. Dams by Lavender Stamp out of popularly bred Scotch dams. A Lavender Stamp yearling bull and some Scotch topped females for sale. F. X. KELLY, GARDNER, KAN.

THE FOUNDATION KIND

Senior sire, Rosedale Secret by a son of Whitehall Sultan. Junior sire, Roan Acres Sultan by 2nd Fair-acres Sultan. Dams, Dainty Dame, Wimple, Nonpareil, etc. Scotch and Scotch topped females and youngsters for sale. F. W. Wilson & Son, Wellsville, Kan.

KELLERMAN'S SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Roan bull by BRAVE MARSHALL, Campbell Bloom dam. 9 months and weighs 900 lbs. Red bull, same sire, out of Victoria dam. Both priced to sell. G. F. KELLERMAN, MOUND CITY, KAN.

Dual Shorthorns

"Record of Merit" cows \$450. Untested cows, heifers and serviceable bulls \$100 to \$150. Herd headed by White Goods, the greatest sire of R. M. daughters. Federal accredited. J. W. HYDE, ALTOONA, KAN.

Sires That Have Influenced Kansas Herds—19

Land and Cattle Company at the World's Fair in St. Louis where he defeated as great an array of Shorthorn bulls as had been assembled in America. Those who have fitted cattle to the highest degree attempted to bring them back in the pink of condition two years later readily will appreciate the difficulties encountered. Only inherited constitution and fleshing capacity can stand such an ordeal.

In hands which were able and willing to select breeding matrons of the best of type and bloodlines, Choice Goods had as great an opportunity as a breeding bull as has ever been offered to any bull in America. Mated with such females as Ruberta, Cicely, Clara 58th, Runaway Girl, Golden Abbotburn, Rosedale and Violet 9th, much was expected of the produce. The many state fair, Royal and International champions which have carried the blood of Choice Goods in their veins bear striking evidence of the wide use of this blood by the best of American breeders and showmen. This is evidenced from the winnings of Little Sweetheart, Lady Supreme and Countess Vesta, three of the recent International Grand Champion females who are his direct descendants. Several sons and grandsons were showing and winning almost contemporaneously with their sire. Most of these gave valuable service in leading herds. The list includes The Conqueror, used by T. J. Wornall; Choice Goods Model, used by E. M. Hall; the Choice of All, used by N. H. Gentry; Good Choice, Diamond Goods and Best of Goods, used by Bellows Bros.; Golden Goods, used by H. C. Duncan; Ruberta's Goods, used in leading Nebraska herds; New Goods, used by Harriman Bros.; Rosedale's Choice, used by Chas. E. Leonard; White Goods, used by Thomas, Jamison & Mitchell; Lavender Clipper, used by W. H. Dunwoody; Scotch Goods, used by E. W. Brower and many others.

Choice Goods was a beautiful roan with wonderful head and horns, straight in lines and of impressive appearance either standing or moving. He was a big bull, long, deep bodied, well covered, evenly fleshed and with well set, powerful straight legs. While not as great a sire as Whitehall Sultan and perhaps a few others, Choice Goods has had few equals as a show bull in regular service.—W. A. Cochel.

Choice Heifers

Open or bred. Herd sires: (Imp.) FANCY COMET and CHALLENGER'S KNIGHT K. Bulls of serviceable age all sold. Write us about these heifers. H. I. Gaddis, McCune, Ka.

BULLS AND CALVES

Scotch and Scotch topped bulls and calves. Nicely marked. Some bulls old enough for service. A number sired by Fair Acres Jr. THEO. JAGELS, HEPLER, KAN.

1894—Nevius Farms Shorthorns—1922

Females of best Scotch families. Young herd bulls by Golden Search by Searchlight, and Brave Sultan. Priced right. C. S. NEVIUS & SONS, CHILES, KANSAS

R. M. Anderson, Beloit, Kan.

Milking Shorthorns, headed by Glenrose Lad 506412, the best Dairy Shorthorn bull in the west. Must sell him. Write for price.

Cloverleaf Herd of Shorthorns

A herd of pure Scotch Shorthorns headed by Baron Dale by Diamond Dale. Scotch cows and heifers for sale. Farm four miles west of Sumnerfield on the Nebraska-Kansas line. Write for prices and descriptions. G. F. WART, SUMNERFIELD, KANSAS.

HEAVY MILKERS OF BEEF TYPE

Practical Farm Shorthorns in fact is our aim. Several outstanding young herd bulls by Villager Magnet 468996 for sale. Fred Abildgaard & Sons, E. G. Winfield, Kan.

HEIFERS AND BULLS

By Imp. Bapton Dramatist, out of Scotch dams, a number of which are imported. Write or visit our herd. D. WOHLSCHEGEL & SONS, Harper, Kan.

RUGGED FARM BULLS

At farmer prices. FAVORITE by Cumberland Type heads the herd and giving fine results. Accredited herd. Write us. FRED MANINGER, HARPER, KAN.

WHITE'S WELL GROWN SCOTCH BULLS

Dark Roan Sept. 2-year-old; light roan May yrng; Nov. yrng; Jan. yrng; Feb. yrng. Priced reasonably. Federal accredited herd. 60 day retest if desired. You'll like these bulls. C. H. White, Burlington, Kansas.

Emblem Jr., Noted Son

of Imp. British Emblem heads my Shorthorns. His choice sons and daughters now for sale. E. S. DALE, PROTECTION, KANSAS

ALFALFA LEAF FARM SHORTHORNS

A herd of choice bred, thick fleshed, early maturing Shorthorns. Herd headed by MAXWALTON MANDOLIN. Herd is federal accredited. Young stock for sale. JNO. REGIER, WHITEWATER, KAN.

Homer Creek Stock Farm

is consigning 5 cows with calves at foot to Lyon Co. Shorthorn sale at Emporia, Kan., March 18. A valuable lot of breeding cows. CLAUDE LOVETT, NEAL, KANSAS

1916—EUREKA SHORTHORNS—1923

VILLAGE MASTER by Silver Knight and VILLAGE PARK BARON by Imp. Gainford Rothes Prince in service. Both bred by J. E. Frather, Williamsville, Ill. Write your wants or call and see the herd. Harrison Brookover, Eureka, Kansas.

High Class Bulls For Sale

Including some sired by Marauder out of Matchless Dale dams. Offering our senior sire, Cumberland Cup. New sire is SCOTTISH CROWN by Marshall's Crown. Ivy Allen & Sons, Burlington, Kansas.

Lowmont Shorthorns—Federal Accredited

Herd bulls, Augusta's Archibald by Right Stamp, out of Imp. Brandy's Augusta 4th and Merry Omega by Anoka Omega. Young bulls for sale. E. E. HEACOCK & SONS, Hartford Kansas.

Collynie Bred Shorthorns

Offering Kansas Prince for sale. Have used him for almost 7 years. He has proved a great sire. Also a 2-year-old Scotch bull that is a real bull. O. O. MASSA & SONS, Coffeyville, Kansas.

KNOXKNOLL STOCK FARM

SCOTCH CUMBERLAND 489200, grand champion 6 strong 1922 county shows, heads my federal accredited herd of 50 females. Junior sire, RADIUM STAMP 1024006. S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Allen Co., KANSAS.

125 FEMALES OF BREEDING AGE

All bred last spring to Villager bulls. A tuberculin tested herd of Orangeblossoms, Victorias, etc. Scotch and Scotch topped. Nothing for sale now. WALTER WELCH, MACKSVILLE, KANSAS

MORE IMPORTED COWS

than in any other herd west of the Mississippi. Imp. LOCHDHU WARRIOR at head of herd. Young stock both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. 100 head in herd. J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

LOOKY ACRES SULTAN

By Fairacres Sultan, heads my herd. Most of the dams are on Victoria foundation. Young stock by Looky Acres Sultan and Village Viscount, by Gregg's Villager. Write us. Fremont Loidy, Leon, Kansas.

BRITISH VILLAGER

by British Emblem and out of a Mysle dam, heads the herd. Dams mostly Orange Blossoms, Acornites. Proud Queens, etc. Nothing for sale; inspection invited. ASENDORF BROS., GARDEN PLAIN, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Grassland Polled Shorthorns
Young bulls for sale of a very high quality. Also females, either cows or heifers. Inspection invited. Address. ACHENBACH BROS., Washington, Kan.

Banburys' Reg. Polled Shorthorns

Some of the best blood of the breed. 10 bulls for sale \$75 to \$500. Public Sale and Calf Show April 20, 1923. Calf Show 12 A. M. J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Increasing in popularity. Cows, heifers, yearling bulls by Forest Sultan and Buttonwood Marshall. A large herd from which to make selections. C. M. Howard & Sons, Hammond, Kan.

SUNNY SLOPE STOCK FARM

Young stock for sale, either sex, sired by Cumberland Sultan. Good individuals and priced right. Inspection invited. T. M. WILLSON, LEANON, KANSAS

D.S. SHEARD, ESBON, KAN.

Cows and heifers of the best Polled blood lines. Sultans, Select Goods and Barons. Your inspection invited.

A Guernsey Sets State Mark

BY R. B. BECKER

A new state record for the Guernsey breed has been established in Kansas. Imported Donnington Goldie 6th a mature Guernsey cow owned by Ransom Farm, Homewood, has completed an Advanced Registry record of 13,094 pounds of milk and 659.46 pounds of butterfat. This record exceeds that of the Kansas State Agricultural College cow Imported Pallas, who produced 13,240.4 pounds of milk with 624.75 pounds of butterfat.

Both of these high producing cows were imported from England by F. S. Peer in 1916.

Imported Donnington Goldie 6th comes from excellent blood lines in England. A maternal sister, Imp. Donnington Goldie 5th, was brought to the United States, and made an Advanced Registry record of 17,861.7 pounds of milk and 796.52 pounds of butterfat as a junior 3-year-old. Since 1916 Goldie 6th has produced six calves in Kansas, four being heifers and two bulls. She is a large rugged cow and has done much to increase the popularity of Guernseys in Franklin county.

Timber Resources Diminished

In the course of about 75 years most of our enormous natural wealth in virgin timber has been consumed or converted into other forms of capital, says Colonel William B. Greeley, Chief of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. With industrial progress our per capita consumption of timber increased until, a few years ago, advancing prices and depletion of supplies turned the tide.

"We are still living mainly on our forest capital," says Colonel Greeley, "and to meet our current needs we are not merely draining the insufficient reservoir of remaining mature timber, but also drawing heavily on growing stock that has not reached saw-timber size. The accident of a sudden crisis less than three years ago sent lumber prices temporarily skyward, so fast that public attention was sharply drawn to the situation and an inquiry ordered.

"The crisis passed, but the inquiry made clear that the Nation had experienced a brief preliminary symptom of the economic stringency which must come as the full consequences of our past and present course works out. The availability of accurate information is essential to every effort in the whole process of restoring the balance between timber used and timber growth."

Parasite for Bean Beetle

Efforts of the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture to find a way to control the Mexican bean beetle, which is rapidly spreading in the Southeastern and South Central states, have been rewarded by the discovery of a very promising parasite. A representative of the United States Department of Agriculture discovered in Mexico a tachinid fly parasite that preys upon at least two species of the genus to which the bean beetle belongs and seems to restrict itself to that genus. It was responsible for a very high fatality among the larvae of young of the beetle in the Valley of Mexico and at Cuernavaca.

In the neighborhood of 2,000 living puparia of this fly were sent to the Birmingham, Ala., laboratory, and from this material, the entomologist in charge of the laboratory has succeeded in rearing one generation from native bean-beetle larvae. A considerable number of puparia are now being held in hibernation for the coming spring.

Fixes a Butter Standard

A federal standard for butter, which has been under discussion for many years would be definitely determined on the basis of an 80 per cent butterfat requirement by a bill passed recently by the House.

The measure, which now goes to the Senate, would define butter as a product made exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with or without common salt, and with or without additional coloring matter and containing not less than 80 per centum by weight of milk fat.

Give the boys and girls a chance. Let them join the pig or poultry club—still better all of them.

DO YOU KNOW WHY THE GEAR-SHIFT IS DIFFERENT?

The design of Dodge Brothers gear-shift takes into consideration the natural inclinations of the driver.

To start, you throw the lever forward. To reverse, you pull the lever backward. And when the car is running in high gear—which is about ninety per cent of the time—the lever is in a forward position, out of the way, where it does not interfere with passengers, robes, or luggage.

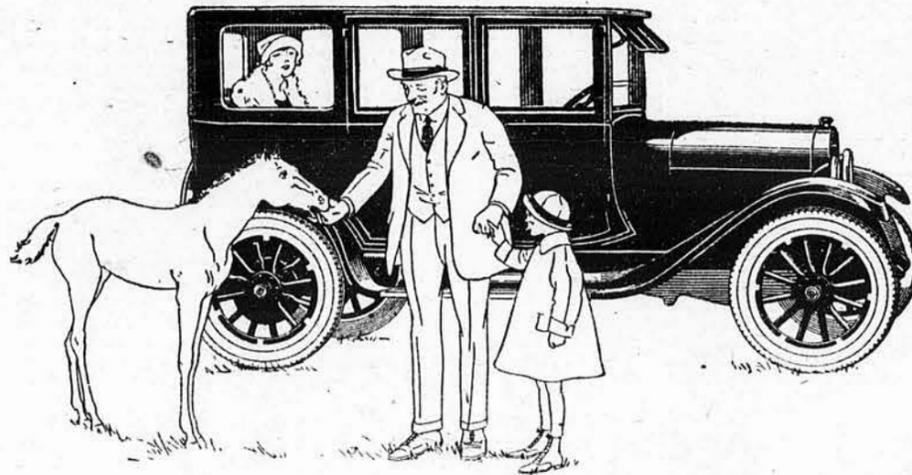
Moreover, the transmission, developed and patented by Dodge Brothers, is so designed that the countershaft—used in intermediate speeds and in reverse—is disconnected when the car is in high. There are no gears in mesh. Power is transmitted directly from clutch to rear axle.

This exclusive feature prevents the loss of power through friction, reduces gear-box noises and eliminates a vast amount of wear.

That is why the gear-shift of Dodge Brothers Motor Car is different.

DODGE BROTHERS

The price of the Business Sedan is \$1195 f. o. b. Detroit



Patents Pending

