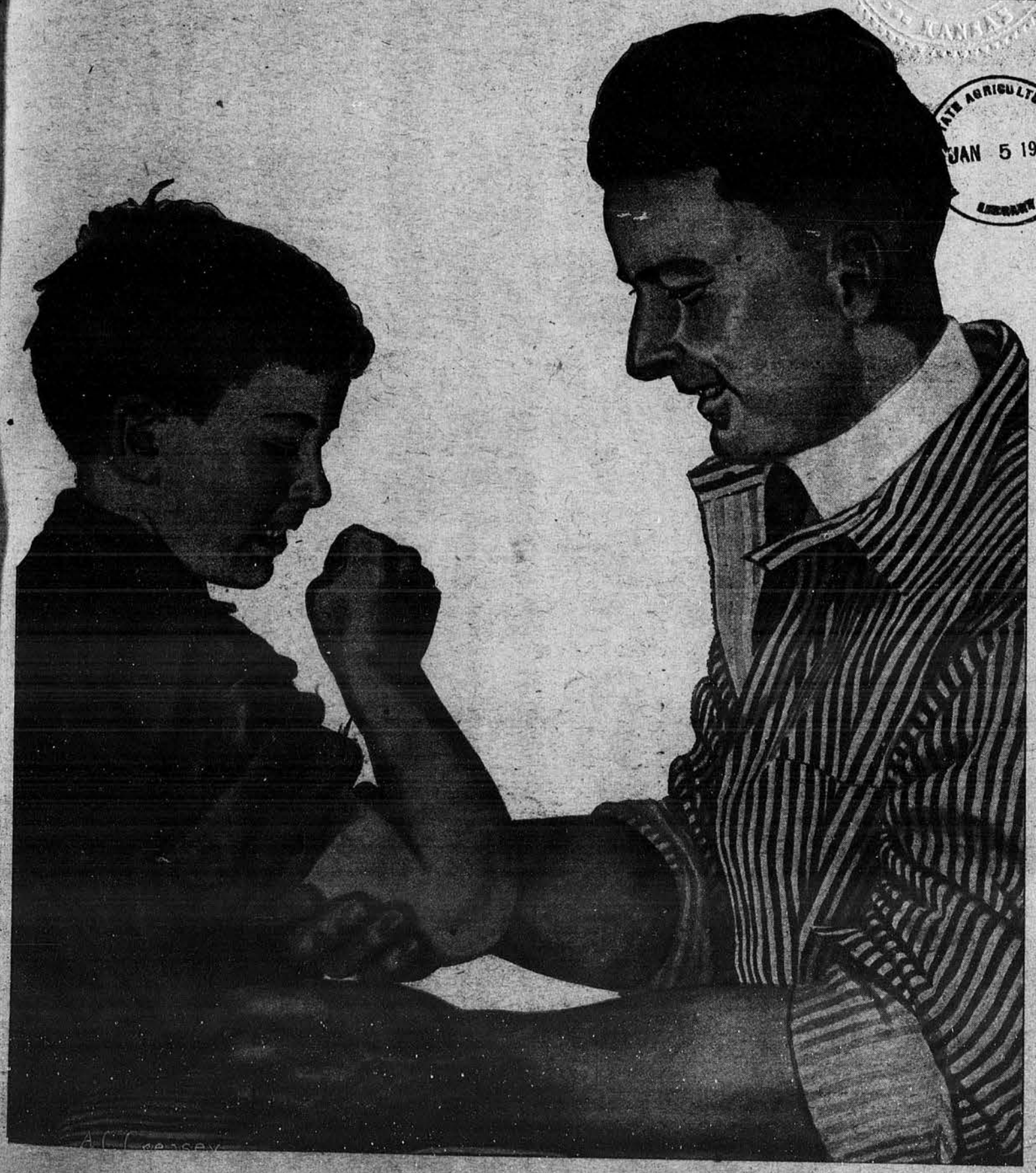
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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 62 January 5, 1924 Number 1

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KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

January 5, 1924 By Arthur Capper. Vol. 62 No. 1

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Sell Apples In Eight States

Two Doniphan County Orchardists Have Seen Fruit Growing Develop Into Prominence and Give Spraying the Credit. They Control 700 Acres

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

GROWING apples in partnership, is the business of George Kinkead and Edward Yates, in Doniphan county, and together they own and control 700 acres in orchards. These men have been in this business for many years, putting their best efforts, especially for the last 10 years in producing the highest possible grade of commercial apple.

"I have seen orcharding rise from a plane of struggling for existence to the place of importance it now holds," said Mr. Kinkead. "Back in 1908 and 1910 many folks became so discouraged with their orchards that they cut them out. Scarcely anyone knew how to spray and they couldn't grow good apples without it. Most of our success today in producing good, marketable apples is due to spraying."

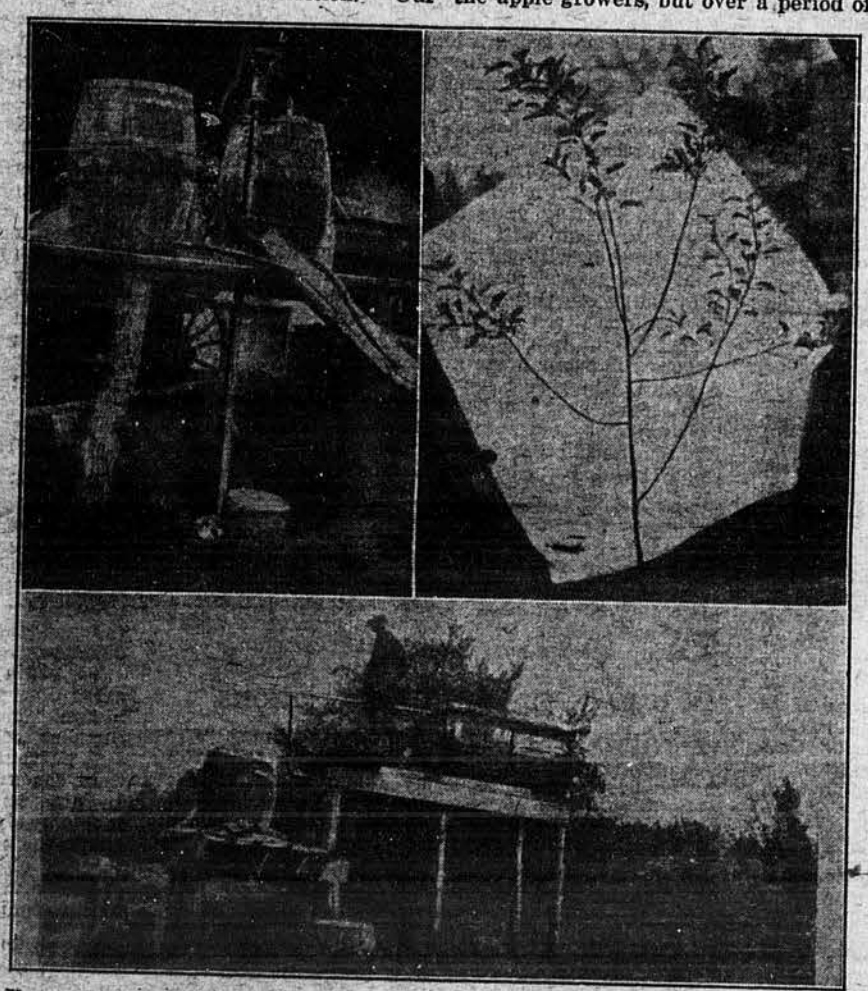
How Various Conditions Are Met

The Kinkead-Yates orchards present a variety of conditions due to locations. Some are near Troy, Horton and Hiawatha, in Kansas, and others are in Missouri near St. Joseph and Sibley. Every orchard is a different problem, assured Kinkead, "and the only way to make a success in this work is to study each orchard separately and each tree in an orchard."

Altogether there are about 35,000 trees on these 700 acres, divided among Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Wealthy, Jonathan, Grimes Golden, Delicious, Winesaps, Ben Davis, Gano, Black Twig, York Imperial, Missouri Pippin and Rome Beauty. Sixty per cent of the trees are producing, their annual ages ranging from 8 to 35 years. The non-bearing trees run from 2-year-olds upward.

This year the orchards produced a little more than a 40 per cent crop, the cut being due to late frosts in the spring. The total amounted to 135 carloads varying in capacity from 160 to 200 barrels. More than 85 per cent of the crop was commercial fruit, and of this about 60 per cent was sold direct to the consumer. The remaining 40 per cent went to wholesale houses in Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth.

Twenty-five men operating in Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois handle the direct-to-consumer selling. These men are regular employes and meet with the carloads of apples to their destination. If a man cannot sell his load of apples in one town he simply moves on to the next, and when he does sell out he wires Troy, Kan., for more apples. Most of the commercial apples are packed in barrels before being shipped, despite the extra cost, because they are more easily handled and stay in better condition. "Our system of marketing is very satisfactory," Kinkead said. "We get a few kicks from merchants in the towns where our cars stop, but not enough to bother. Our Jonathans bring an average of $600 a carload, while the other varieties sell around $400. This hasn't been a very profitable year for the apple growers, but over a period of years orcharding is a paying proposition. The sad part of our business comes in the form of outlandish freights."



Upper Left Shows Ideal Small Capacity Bordeaux Mixer. At Right is 1-Year Jonathan With Limbs Well Distributed for Good Head. Below is the Bordeaux Mixing Apparatus on George Kinkead Orchards

Each year additional trees increase the Kinkead-Yates acreage. Two-year-old trees are used for this purpose because both men believe they get a better start than 1-year-olds, due to greater endurance and vitality. The modified leader pruning is used and the head is started about 18 inches from the ground. In old trees they like to have the scaffold branches about 2 feet from the ground and the second limbs about 6 feet above those. By the time trees have been bearing a few years the pruning necessary is almost negligible, and all the vitality of the trees can go to producing large, perfect apples.

Grows a Few Cash Crops

In new orchards some berries, corn and potatoes make up a variety of cash crops that help pay the overhead until the trees begin to produce. If these extra crops are managed properly there is no reason why they will not pay all the expenses of bringing new orchards into bearing, so Mr. Kinkead believes. No cultivating is done after July in the new orchards, but the weeds and grass that grow are kept mowed pretty close. A tractor and tandem disk do the cultivating work very efficiently.

Old orchards are permitted to sod down and when fertilizer is needed it is placed right on top of the sod. "This is as good a way as breaking the sod," said Kinkead, "and no soil washing follows. It is necessary to keep steep orchards in sod to save the soil. We have used nitrate of soda for fertilizer but prefer manure. It will pay us to ship in manure when we need it again."

"When it comes to spraying," both men agreed, "you have a big and important job on your hands, and right there is where the college of agriculture has done some great work in assisting fruit growers." Six or seven sprays are put on during the season at intervals of two to four weeks. A dormant spray of strong lime-sulfur solution comes first, with lime-sulfur and arsenate of lead second. The third spray is Bordeaux Mixture and sulfate of nicotine when necessary. Curculio and codling moth are the

(For Continuation Please See Page 13)

Just a Matter of a Few Cows

By W. E. Markley

PROSPERITY, a fine country home, nice income, comfort and happiness are just a matter of a few cows with J. F. Stebbins, well known farmer-dairyman of Ellis county. He owes it all, he said, to bovine family and hard work.

Not only does Stebbins profess to be one of the hardest working farmers in his county, but is an extensive dairyman as well—and works at both jobs. No better analysis of what Western agriculture actually will do in the way of diversification and general prosperity can be determined than thru the story of the success of Jack Stebbins and his "matter of a few cows."

Doesn't Take Any Long Chances

Stebbins does not believe in long-chance gamble, and for the last six years has sat steady in the boat, as he expressed himself, and rowed safely thru the trying years of repeated crop failure.

There is an average income of $600 every month between Stebbins and the traditional wolf—all from his cows. On a 400-acre farm, which is incidentally just a patch, compared with some of the Kansas all-wheat farms, he raises each year, 125 acres of wheat and enough corn, alfalfa, sorghums and rough feeds to maintain a herd of 45 cows, with an average of 30 milkers the year around. Bear in mind that his entire crop production each year is marketed thru his dairy herd. In a 12-month period Stebbins delivers a trifling 150,000 pounds of milk and cream to his customers—enough to fill a large swimming pool.

Stebbins expresses his attitude toward the all-wheat program as follows: "I have raised some wheat every year since 1916, but not extensively and my candid opinion is, that I would have been far better off if I never had planted a grain. Of course," he continued, "some one must raise wheat, but it should be raised with intelligence and extreme caution.

"The one crop program with wheat is one of the nicest ways to go bankrupt that a dirt farmer can pursue. In 1918 the wheat outlook was admirable; I had a large acreage that year; damaging rains came at the eleventh hour, prices slumped, and I dug down into my pockets to pay expenses—on my wheat crop. The following year I had 125 acres. Threshers pulled into the field and worked one day, the market price was $2.40. That was on Friday. Owing to a breakdown, operations were not resumed again until the following Monday. The market had slumped 10 points. Tuesday, because of an alleged car shortage, elevators flatly refused to accept any wheat—buying was discontinued indefinitely at our shipping point. I was forced to bin 800 bushels which I sold in the spring at a dead loss of $1,000. An interruption of two days' threshing caused this loss."

Stebbins paused to sniff in utter contempt at mention of the "white collar" job. "Dairying may be classed as one line of endeavor toward the salvation of Western Kansas agriculture," he said, "but not for the 'white collar' class."

Milking Cows is Work

Milking ordinary farm cows is work—365 days of it—but I would much rather work all the year and have money to pay expenses and possibly a small bank account, than farm the three months' route and sit around 'broke' the other nine months.

Stebbins lives in a fine country home 2 miles west of Ellis, has reared a large family, two members of which he has given a college education, and his prosperity is just a matter of a few cows—and real work.

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Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

ADVERTISING RATE
80c an agate line. Circulation 120,000

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KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher
F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor T. A. McNEAL, Editor
JOHN W. WILKINSON and M. N. BEELER, Associate Editors
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One dollar a year in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. All other states, $2 a year

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Passing Comment—*By T. A. McNeal*

FOR many years the finger of scorn was pointed at China by militarists as a horrible example of pacifism. China had no army worth mentioning. A well-drilled and well-armed regiment of either American, British or German soldiers could in all probability have marched from one side of China to the other without being successfully opposed by a Chinese army. Well, the World War has had a great effect on China. There are today probably more soldiers in China than in any other Asiatic nation, and probably more than in any European country. It is quite probable also that the Chinese army is not very effective but the country has become militarized. Life, however, is no more secure in China; the bandits still hold their organizations and levy tribute on both natives and foreigners.

It is even said that the Chinese soldiers are little, if any, better than the bandits and that sometimes they are soldiers and sometimes bandits. Instead of being industrious workers, these soldiers now live off the country, which, after all, is what any other army does.

China is another country in which I have been disappointed. So far the Chinese Republic has not been up to expectations.

Rambling Observations

FOR the fourth time in my life, I have visited Washington. I am of the opinion that every citizen of the United States ought to visit Washington at least once and spend at least a week in the capital city. There are several reasons for doing this; first, you are, in theory at least, one of the sovereigns of this mighty republic, and a sovereign is supposed to know something about what is being done at the seat of government. Quite likely he will come away with the impression that he may be a sovereign in theory but that, as a matter of fact, he has very little to say about the way the sovereign business is conducted. Secondly, Washington is the most interesting city in the United States, if not in the world. It is the only city that lives and moves and has its being in politics.

Here is a city of a half million people and, directly or indirectly, the entire business of the city and the inhabitants thereof is politics.

Washington is the one city which thrives by increase of taxes; the more taxes are levied and the more public expenses increase, the better for Washington. Congressmen are not often solicited to reduce expenditures but they are continually urged to increase them.

Necessarily, the cost of running this Government of ours is enormous. Congressmen become so accustomed to big figures that sums which seem large to the ordinary individual outside of Washington, come to be regarded there as trifling.

Judgment Based on Comparison

EVERYTHING in the world seems to be judged by comparison. If you lived in your childhood where there were no mountains, if there was a hill near your home that was 100 feet high, it seemed like a tremendous elevation. When you were thinking of high places, you instinctively compared them with the big hill at home. Afterward, you visited maybe the mountains of the Appalachian range; the big hill at home immediately seemed to sink into insignificance and you began to make these green topped mountains your standard of height; other elevations were great or small as compared with these mountains.

Afterwards when you visited the mighty Rockies with their tops piercing the clouds and, in some cases, covered with perpetual snow, the mountains of the Appalachian range became almost like great mole hills by comparison.

If you are a man or woman past 60 years old and have lived on a farm, or maybe in a little village, you remember when 5 cents seemed like considerable wealth. If you ever saw a whole dollar at one time, you belonged to the plutocracy of your neighborhood. The man who had accumulated property worth $15,000 or $20,000 was considered a very wealthy citizen. Envious people were even inclined to believe that he must have resorted to doubtful methods in order to accumulate so much. Now, the man who is worth only $15,000 or $20,000 is scarcely considered in even comfortable circumstances.

Even a quarter of a century ago it was not considered necessary for a student at one of our best colleges or universities to spend more than $300 a year for board, books and tuition; now it is common for the catalogs of big colleges to give the minimum of student expenses for the year at $800 or $900, and the average student probably spends nearer twice that amount.

The Builder

AN OLD man going a lone highway
Came at the evening cold and gray
To a chasm vast and deep and wide.
The old man crossed in the twilight dim,
The sullen stream had no fears for him,
But he turned, when safe on the other side,
And built a bridge to span the tide.
"Old man," said a fellow pilgrim near,
You are wasting your time by building here,
You never again will pass this way,
Your journey will end with the closing day.
You have crossed the chasm deep and wide,
Why build you this bridge at evening tide?"
The builder lifted his old gray head,
"Good friend, in the way that I've come," he said,
"There followeth after me today,
A youth, whose feet must pass this way.
The stream that has been as naught to me
To the fair-haired youth might a pitfall be.
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim,
Good friend, I am building the bridge for him."

Billion Dollar Appropriations

A THIRD of a century ago the country was greatly agitated over the report that the appropriations made by Congress might aggregate a billion dollars, now nobody expects that the total will ever again come below three times that amount.

I do not believe that it is really possible for the human mind to comprehend a billion dollars, much less the vastly greater sums our Government expends every year for different purposes. But when men become accustomed to talking in billions, the expenditure of a few millions seems about as insignificant as the old home hill after you have spent months among the mighty peaks of the Rockies.

Now the average member of Congress does not intend to be extravagant; on the contrary, he knows that, whatever the Washingtonians may think, extravagant expenditures are not popular with the home folks. In fact, the home folks have not acquired the habit of thinking or talking in sums of billions and cannot understand why Congress should, just offhand as it were, vote away billions of the people's money. He knows that despite anything he can do there will be quite a lot of explaining necessary for the home folks; but he finds himself swamped, overwhelmed by the gigantic appropriations that must be made, and, I apprehend, passes thru the last days of the Congressional session in a sort of daze, finally voting for most of the appropriations and inwardly praying that he may be able to square himself with the folks at home.

Example of Extravagance

JUST as an example of the extravagance of Government, there is a Senate dining room and also a House dining room where most of the Senators and members of the lower house take their midday lunches. While the Senators and Representatives are supposed to pay for what they eat, both dining rooms have generally been run at a loss. In the case of the Senate dining room, the deficit used to run well up into the millions, sometimes as much as 18 or 20 million dollars a year. Now this seems incredible, but it is true. A year or two ago the conduct of the dining hall was put under the charge of our own Senator Curtis, who, by the way, seems to me to be perhaps the hardest worked member of the Senate, in that he has to look after more detail work than any other Senator.

When Senator Curtis took hold, he made some discoveries. One was that the waiters were supplying their own private tables from the food furnished by the Government and another was that some Senators forgot to pay for their meals. He immediately insisted that the dining room must be run on a business basis and that there must be a strict accounting made to him of all food purchased and of all receipts and expenditures.

As a result, notwithstanding the fact that he had to incur a large expense in the way of buying new furniture and equipment for the kitchen and dining room, he wiped out the deficit and actually turned back several millions into the Treasury. However, if this bit of economy ever has been noticed in the newspapers, I have not happened to see it.

I merely mention this to show that Congress has become so accustomed to talking in billions and the newspaper correspondents at Washington have also become so accustomed to dealing with incomprehensible figures, that the mere lopping off of a few millions does not impress them at all.

Congressmen Mere Ciphers

I SUPPOSE that to the average citizen an election to Congress seems like great honor and in a way it is. To be selected as one out of about a quarter of a million citizens to represent them in the National Legislature does look like a great distinction, and yet one scarcely can go to Washington without being impressed with the thought that Congressional honor is largely a delusion.

To begin with, the ordinary member of Congress does not seem to cut much figure in Washington. I suppose the Washingtonians have become so accustomed to seeing Congressmen come and go that they do not regard them much more than the average citizen regards migratory birds. In any body of men, legislative or otherwise, it always is true that there are a few leaders while the most of them are followers, important just as ciphers are important, to fill up vacant orders and add importance to the digits which really signify value.

In no other legislative body, perhaps, is the average member more circumscribed by rules and customs. Of course he has the privilege of writing, or having written for him, as many bills as he can think of, whether they have any merit or not, and dropping them into the hopper, but after that the course of a bill is determined by certain rules over which this individual member has very little control. He finds himself constantly running against obstacles that he may not understand and which he is powerless to overcome.

There is, of course, the "passing of the buck" between the upper and lower house, as there always is in a two-house legislative body, but there are ways of either promoting a bill or killing it in Congress that are not known in the ordinary state legislature.

Senator Norris, of Nebraska, who can be re-elected by just saying the word, has announced that he intends to quit the Senate and retire to private life because he has become wearied and disgusted with the way business is done in Congress. He blames the delays and lack of efficiency to the two-house system.

Disillusionment in Washington

THERE is no other place in the world I think, where one suffers more disillusionment than in Washington. There are a great many political tragedies. I sat in the Senate gallery and watched the fruitless effort to elect a chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, and thought how vain after all are the ambitions of men.

Here is a Senator, once counted one of the most brilliant lawyers of his state; three times

elected to the high office of governor; nearly 20 years a United States Senator; once a prominent candidate for the nomination for President, head of one of the most powerful committees of the greatest legislative body in the world; his name connected with a very important piece of legislation, one of the most important places on the statute books of the Nation in many years, President of the Senate.

With all these accumulated honors it might be supposed that he is a most fortunate man, and yet his case seems to me to be a real tragedy. When he came to Washington he was possessed of a moderate fortune, perhaps $100,000. That is gone. He quite probably is in debt in addition to having spent his former accumulations. He is approaching his 74th birthday; he is failing in bodily and possibly in mental vigor. Increasing deafness interferes with his efficiency as a presiding officer. If he lives out his present term he will retire to private life a penniless old man, incapable of again building up a private practice in his profession. The most fortunate thing that can happen to him is to die in office.

There are in Washington many men who originally went there as members of one house or the other, and finally failing to secure reelection, they settle down in Washington and often eke out a meager and precarious livelihood, without influence in Washington and forgotten at home.

Why do they want to stay in Washington? Why does the foolish moth want to hover about the flame until its wings are singed and it falls injured and helpless to die under the glare of the light that attracted it?

It would seem that a man who has risen to a place in Congress ought to have more sense than a moth.

Why the "Farm Bloc" in Congress

Address by Senator Capper, Broadcast by Radio, Wednesday Evening, December 19, 1923, From Station of Radio Corporation of America



THE "Farm Bloc" movement in Congress is evidence of an economic upheaval of vital importance to national welfare. It is not a political or class movement. It seeks to effect an economic readjustment rather than to gain class or partisan advantage. It is "For" things rather than "Against" them; for harmonizing views, not for creating discord; for co-operation, not antagonism; it is for the city man as well as the country man. The farmer is not a Bolshevik. He believes in orderly government. He has respect for law and is a steadying influence in the Nation. He asks for no special favors—nothing more than is accorded other industries under like conditions.

The reason for the Farm Bloc's existence is the fact which the general public has not realized, that the Nation has passed into a new economic era in which the balance between agriculture and other industries must be more carefully safeguarded.

Solid Basis for Agriculture

This movement is based on the need of a fairer deal for American agriculture and a solid basis for progress thru constructive legislation. The enactment of wholesome, progressive legislation, in which agriculture occupies a leading tho not necessarily an exclusive position, is its mission. It never has advocated anything wild or impracticable or unfair to others. It recognizes that the farmer's problem is the product of economic causes and that the knottiest part of it cannot be solved by political or legislative processes.

The Farm Bloc is trying to shape its policies and govern its actions in a way to bring about a better understanding between all worthy elements of our population. It is working for honest industry, honest finance, honest commerce, honest agriculture, honest labor, and it wishes to promote co-operation between all of these elements.

Recognizing that a nation to continue in a sound condition economically, must be in a healthy condition agriculturally, the "Farm Bloc" first proceeded to try to discover what was wrong with the farm industry and what Congress could do to give it a more vigorous life. The facts have been presented to Congress in an intelligent, fair and convincing way. We have shown that the farmers' customers have a vital interest in agriculture. Farmers to be prosperous must have economically healthy customers to deal with. A decaying agriculture means a declining commerce. It means closed factories, empty freight cars, a paralyzed overseas trade. The "Farm Bloc" has tried to drive home the truth that the city is dependent upon the farm and that agriculture can obtain customers only among those who dwell in cities. In short, the East and the West undoubtedly have a common interest.

We must never forget that farming is our biggest industry. Thirty millions of our citizens are engaged in it. It represents an investment, on land alone, estimated at more than 45 billions of dollars. But not a dollar of this 45 billions represents the value of the horses and mules, tractors and plows, harvesters, threshers and other equipment of the farm.

Average Gross Income $715

Last year, according to a survey by the United States Department of Agriculture, the average gross income—not for each of the 30 millions of our citizens engaged in the industry, but for each farm unit—was $715. Nor was this profit. It was gross income. Out of it the farmer had to pay his taxes, cost of operations, upkeep, interest on loans and wages to his help.

Prices received by the farmer for his products are all out of balance with the price of nearly everything he must buy. When the farmer takes his dollar to town to buy the few things his restricted income permits, he finds it worth but 75 cents in terms of other commodities, according to the Department of Agriculture. The "spread" in cost between producer and consumer is entirely too great and is the result of a wasteful, inefficient marketing system which leaves farmer and consumer absolutely at the mercy of speculators and profiteers.

The business of the farmer is basic. If it is healthy, it stimulates all other business, because from it pours out a full, strong stream of the life blood of commerce. If it is sick, the poison of its illness courses thru the veins of commerce.

This big industry has been sick since 1920. The Government's figures I have cited prove that. The patient is ill.

Secretary Wallace's recent report states that 23 per cent of the farmers in 15 wheat-producing states are either bankrupt or have been saved from actual bankruptcy only by the leniency of their creditors. I am glad to say that conditions are improving.

Congress Passed Needed Legislation

But for the realization by the "Farm Bloc" in Congress of the devastating effect of the deflation policy of 1920; but for putting thru Congress five important measures, including the act empowering the War Finance Corporation to come to the rescue of the farmer with hundreds of millions of emergency agricultural credit, the Nation's agriculture probably would have "taken the count." Even with this emergency aid, the farmer will not, for some time to come, fully recover from the depressions of the last three years, tho conditions are steadily growing better.

The Farm Credits act passed by the last Congress strives to put the farm industry on an equal footing with the business man and with the corporate industry. A farmer has been placed on the Federal Reserve Board.

The "Farm Bloc" Grain Futures act curbs speculators and gamblers and profiteers in food products. It prevents manipulation of the farmer's markets against him.

Another "Farm Bloc" act has legalized farmer co-operative marketing.

No Voice in Fixing Prices

For many years the farmer has been the sole big producer who has not had a hand in the selling of his product. He is the only man in business in this country today who is compelled to accept what is offered him for his products and at the same time is compelled to pay what others ask him for their products. The speculator, the market manipulator and the profiteer have attended to this for him, taking the lion's share of the profit justly due the farmer, and at the same time unjust profit from the consumer. Co-operative marketing, I am glad to say, is growing in a wonderful way all over the country, and will help both producer and consumer.

A searching inquiry, conducted by the last Congress, discovered that the consumer's dollar was cut three ways. Of this dollar, manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing gets 31 cents; distribution gets 49 cents; and the producer, the farmer, only 20 cents.

This split of the consumer's dollar makes the farmer a vitally interested party in the question of transportation as well as marketing. The farmer is not a railroad hater. He knows that proper and adequate transportation is essential to his welfare as well as to the country's. He wishes to see the railroads and all other business on a prosperous basis. The farmer expects to pay what transportation service is justly worth, just as he wants to get for his products what they are justly worth. The farmer believes in prosperity, but he wants it passed 'round.

The farmer makes a noise about higher-than-war freight rates because he pays these rates. He alone of all shippers has nobody to whom he can pass his increased costs. He pays the freight and he pays it both ways. All others pass on their increased costs to someone else.

Farm Bloc on the Radio

GENERAL HARBORD, president of the Radio Corporation, makes the statement that 60,000 persons "listened in" on this address between New York and Chicago and from Buffalo to Atlanta. It was broadcast by the same radio system used recently by President Coolidge.—The Editor.

More than 1 million farmers, according to the findings of the United States Department of Agriculture, quit the farm last year. How the Nation is to prosper and get food if excessive and discriminatory freight rates and other adverse economic factors continue to drive the farmer from the land and from his task of production, is a question of deepest concern to every one of us.

If business is to prosper normally, year in and year out, the buying power of the farmer must be restored.

Our great present purpose must be to find means to restore the whole unbalanced situation to a balance, to make the farmer's dollar worth as much as anybody else's dollar.

No Panaceas Claimed

The relief legislation for agriculture in the last Congress was not of the instant-panacea kind. It consisted of constructive measures, supported by the American Farm Bureau Federation and all the other big farm organizations, by which farmers were put in a position to help themselves and each other thru developing a new and more stable and permanent prosperity for their industry, largely thru organization and co-operation.

It will take time for results to show. Any really constructive program for agriculture will have to be carried out to a great extent by the farmers themselves, and this requires time. And however sound and correct such legislation may be, it cannot create prosperity on the farms over night.

No act or program of legislation can effect a speedy cure of all our ills, but a foundation for great progress in agriculture must be laid, and time, patience and sticking together, will ultimately bring it about. Diversified farming, more attention to dairying, poultry raising and breeding of livestock, and co-operative marketing are helping the farmer get on his feet.

I do not anticipate an elaborate farm program in this Congress. While I believe the farm situation should have first consideration from Congress, I am not saying, and I never have said, that Congress or Washington can straighten out or end all the troubles of the farmer. Congress cannot repeal or amend economic laws. There are no miracle-workers in Washington. But I do say it is up to this Congress to give its first attention and its best attention to the problems of agriculture.

It is up to this Congress to take an economic spirit level and go about the job of reducing some of these economic inequalities. We must bring about a fairer relationship between the results of the labor of the farmer and the labor of others.

There must be prompt reduction of excessive freight rates, economy all along the line in every department of the Government, substantial reduction in war taxes, a fairer readjustment of the burdens of taxation according to ability to pay and service rendered, and a downward revision of the tariff on the things the farmer must buy. These are some of the things that can be done and that will help the farmer, and by helping him will help the whole country.

My friends, the decline of every great nation has been preceded by the decline of its agriculture. A nation cannot rise above its agriculture.

Big Business Should Aid Farmers

Big business should be aiding instead of opposing the efforts of "farm blocs" in Congress. What these legislative groups are seeking to do is more necessary for National welfare and the good of all the people, than for the farmer and stockman they hope to benefit directly in order that all others may be benefited.

I believe therefore that for the next quarter-century the outstanding policy of this Nation should be the carrying out of a great constructive program for the encouragement and upbuilding of its farm and livestock industry. The "Farm Bloc" has such a program well started in Congress. If all its measures are enacted they will lay a broad foundation on what may be erected the world's best and most enduring system of agriculture. That also would mean the upbuilding of what would be the world's most enduring and most widespread and genuine National prosperity.

News of the World in Pictures



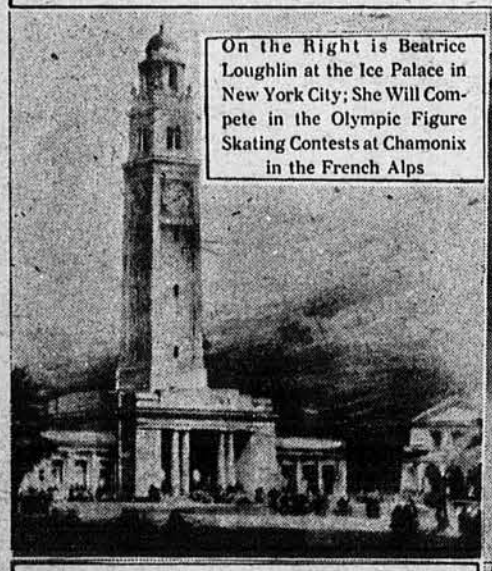
George II, Who Has Just Abdicated the Throne of Greece, and His Wife, Queen Elizabeth; They Have Gone As Exiles to Rumania to Take Refuge With the Queen's Parents



When the Sidewalks of New York's Shopping District Were Crowded Recently With Shoppers This Wise One Took to the Middle of Fifth Avenue to Insure Speed



At the Right is Princess Ileana of Rumania Whose Betrothal to King Boris of Bulgaria is Reported; Her Mother, Queen Marie, Has Already Linked Rumania to Greece and Jugoslavia Thru Former Marriages of Her Other Daughters



On the Right is Beatrice Loughlin at the Ice Palace in New York City; She Will Compete in the Olympic Figure Skating Contests at Chamonix in the French Alps



Queen Wilhelmina Driving Four Spirited Horses at Scheveningen, a Famous Dutch Resort



At the Right is Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador to the United States

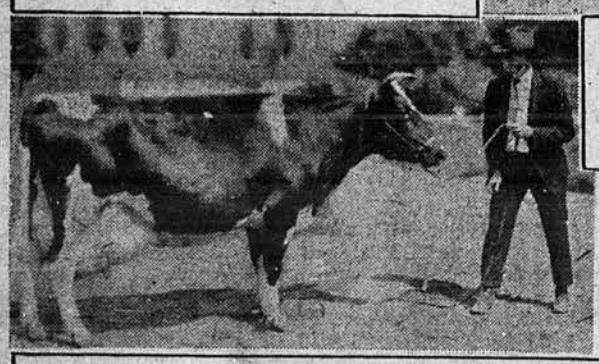
The Campanile Now Being Built at Baton Rouge, La., As a Memorial to the State's World War Heroes



At the Right is Miss Vernelle Head, Omaha's Richest Heiress, Who is to Marry Raymond Burr, Manager of Sinclair Oil Company in France



A McCormick-Deering 15-30 Tractor Pulling a McCormick-Deering Corn Picker and Wagon for Receiving the Harvested Corn; It Picks From 5 to 7 Acres in a Day, 10 Hours Long



Lady Vale Walker, Owned by the Kansas State Agricultural College, Has a Yearly Record of More Than 20,000 Pounds of Milk



Former Dorothy Benjamin Caruso, Little Gloria Caruso, and Captain Ernest Ingram, Whom Mrs. Caruso Recently Married in London; They Will Spend Several Months in New York and Then Make a Tour Around the World



Arthur Gladstone Havers on the Left, British Open Champion, and James Ockenden at the Right, French Open Champion, in Golf, Now Touring the United States



Architect's Drawing of New Skyscraper Church on Broadway in New York City; It Will be a Combination Church and Apartment House and Will Cost 4 Million

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KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE JAN 5 1924 STATE LIBRARY

Dickinson and Reno Counties Win

Every Member Was Faithful to the Last Minute, and Thru Loyal Co-operation and Hard Work They Earned the Prizes Offered by Senator Capper

By The Club Managers

TEN Dickinson county boys received a Christmas present they worked more than eight months to get. It was only a telegram at that, but the news it contained meant a great deal. "Congratulations, you and your teammates win the pep contest," was the way the message read. To those boys it meant they took first place in the Capper Pig Club Pep Contest, in which they were competing with 84 other county teams.

Not an Easy Race

It wasn't an easy race and the prizes won are well earned. The Dickinson county boys had to work their best to come out in the lead. This contest started in earnest about the time school was out last spring and ended December 15. During those months Fern Mitsch, Varnon Darling, Joy Harding, Harvey Schlappi, Ernest Anderson, Samuel Marston, Clarence Gross, Wilbur Cratty, Leon Loy, and Roger Buchenau, who is county leader of this team, worked together with a determination to win.

Time was found to get started in the purebred hog business, hold monthly meetings to talk over their progress, study bulletins on the best methods of handling their herds and listen to advice from experienced breeders. Two unusual things these Dickinson county boys did was to hold a week-end camping trip for one of their monthly meetings, and at another time, on Labor day, to be exact, they put on a hog show at Chapman, Kan. They were extremely fortunate for two reasons. First, they had a real, wide-awake booster, in the person of W. N. Wilkins, to help find unusual ways in which to make contest work especially interesting. Mr. Wilkins is a banker in Chapman, Kan., but he made it a point to find a good amount of time to invest in club work with his ambitious young friends. The second thing for which those boys were fortunate is the fact that their parents backed them to the limit. Every monthly meeting found mothers and dads in attendance, and several times the total attendance neared the 1,000 mark because of interested friends present.



Two of These Cups Will be Awarded to the Winning Teams in the Pig and Poultry Clubs. Line Up and Help Your County Win Next Year

Dickinson county didn't hold all the meetings or do all the unusual things by any means. For example, let's consider Anderson county. This team placed second in the pep contest, and a close second, too. Five members made up this team, but they were so enthusiastic, under the leadership of Glenn Johnson, that almost the entire county knew about them.

How the Meeting Was Planned

But nevertheless, when it came to holding county meetings they advertised far and wide thru the papers and with handmade posters. One meeting worth special mention was held in August at Garnett. It was the result of months of planning and the hundreds of folks present decided it was a real success. Perhaps we haven't said much about mothers in the Capper Pig Club, but everyone knows that successful picnics couldn't be held without them. Neither could club work be done without their sympathy and interest. If one mother's name were to be mentioned out of the many who have helped, it would be Mrs. Fred Johnson, mother of the Anderson county leader. She gave freely and willingly of her time to make the club work a success in Anderson county and much credit is due her.

One county team that took first place a year ago figured closely in the winners' list this year. This is Morris County Team No. 1, which stands third. Lauren Rumsey has been an able leader for three years, and the work he and his manly teammates have done will not be forgotten by substantial men in Morris county. In the father-son division of this particular team is a man who thinks there is nothing quite as fine as boys, and he surely has given his time and pep to make things hum this year. This man is C. V. L. Branic, and if you ask the junior members who he is they will tell you he is the biggest boy on the team. Experienced breeders and town business men alike boosted for these Morris county boys. It is with a great deal of pride that one thing about Lauren Rumsey is recalled—he won a trip to the International Livestock Show at Chicago for excellency in his work as a purebred hogman.



Dickinson County Boys Held a Hog Show at Chapman to Prove They Had Quality Stock

It would be a pleasure to tell of the many fine things each county team has done, and the things each individual in these teams has accomplished, but we must wait a few weeks for the announcement of the other prizes. Here, however, it is fitting to take space to give the standing of the 10 leading county teams in the Capper Pig Club Pep Contest and the names of their leaders:

Dickinson No. 1	Roger Buchenau
Anderson	Glenn Johnson
Morris No. 1	Lauren Rumsey
Bourbon	Oscar Dismang
Republic	Glenn Segrist
Linn	Marion Curtis
McPherson	Dan Reusser
Shawnee	Francis Scherman
Morris No. 2	Floyd Bosch
Sumner	Joseph Crow

These county teams will receive cash awards for their fine work, and the first team in the list will receive the $50 silver pep trophy that Senator Capper has for them. Each boy's name will be engraved on the beautiful cup, and it will be a lasting symbol of what a successful man thinks of boys who are not afraid to work. Along with these prizes at this time we can announce that Anderson county sent in the best scrap book that ever has been received. It isn't a scrap book—it is a very neatly arranged review of the year's work, and is indeed a credit to those who worked so hard to prepare it. This book, along with the others, will be kept in a permanent file in the office at Topeka. A Bourbon county club member wins the prize for sending in the most bulletin reviews. By himself, Paul Tewell, sent in 544 bulletin reviews. This is more than any other single person sent in for credit. Reading that many bulletins and books on hog raising is some job, but Paul spread it out over eight months and got some real value out of what he read. It pays to know how to do a job the best way, and that is the idea with which Capper Pig Club members have carried on their work this year. Paul wasn't the only boy to send in reviews. Almost every club member in Kansas received credit for bulletin reviews.

More boys may enjoy the pleasures of club work during 1924 if they wish. The membership is being increased considerably, and every ambitious boy in Kansas is invited to join for the contest of the new year. If there is any doubt as to the value of the club work, simply ask some boy who has been in the club. If you will send in the application properly filled out that is in connection with this story, you will receive full information about how you can join the Capper Pig Club and own some purebred hogs. Remember, if you don't have the money to buy a purebred sow, Senator Capper will lend it to you, and if you don't know where to buy one, our fieldmen will buy one that suits you and send it to you. Without a doubt these fieldmen can find what you want. They are experienced breeders themselves and they know a good animal when they see one. Some of the highest producers and some of our best prize winning hogs come from contest sows selected by the fieldmen for the Capper Farm Press.

If Wishes Might Come True

All wishes do not come true, altho many of them do. Miss Flanagan and I wished so much that we might be present when Opal Shuff, leader for Reno county, opened the telegram Christmas morning, which read: "Reno wins trophy cup. Congratulations!" Yes, the question is answered at last. Reno county won.

We have enjoyed a fine race filled from the start to the finish with pep and enthusiasm and fellowship and good sportsmanship, qualities that will help all of us to build the things that endure. And we didn't know, until the very last moment who would be the winner, for several counties were running almost neck to neck.



Opal Shuff, Leader, Who With Her Team Brings Honor to Reno County

As I said, all wishes do not come true, and I know that many leaders who were hoping they would win were disappointed. Yet I feel certain that they have long since learned the wisdom and truth and beauty of the lines, "Victory isn't all in winning, girl of mine." The silver cup was the goal for which all of us were working, but we knew when we started that only one of us could win. However, the silver cup is only one reward, for we have learned much, we have worked together, most of us have our own bank accounts, we have done the best we could—and looking back, it is a record of which we may well be proud, even if the coveted cup did not come our way—this time. After all, another year is coming.

And why are the girls of Reno county the winners? The only answer I can give is that they had the most points. But points must be won. Well, the girls wrote bulletin reviews—oh, about 800 of them, and they held meetings every month and gave a program every month. And their newspaper items were exceptionally good. They did any amount of original work, gave several plays and held several food

(Continued on Page 17)

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 recommmendations, 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 & 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.

New Tricks With a Combine

Greeley County Wheat Grower Makes Farm Machinery Perform Unusual Work and Thereby Earns Bigger Profits on His Investment

By John R. Lenray

WHEAT heads swayed on long stems as a listless wind drifted across the level expanse of Greeley county. Blades rustled occasionally. Heat waves danced above the fields, yellowing under a glittering sun. Virgin soil recently won from sod of Buffalo grass, centuries old, promised a fair crop. As harvest approached Antone Nelson's problem came nearer.

He had more machinery than his own wheat crop justified. There were plentiful acres without combines to cut them and he knew that there would be custom work to do when his own harvest was completed, but even that was not enough. He must make the dollars invested in a combine and tractor earn as much as possible.

Increased His Acreage

Wheat possibly would make 20 bushels, maybe 15 or less. Conditions had not been favorable. The fall before had been dry and the drouth had persisted until early spring. Much of the wheat had been winterkilled or thinned by lack of moisture. A light yield foredoomed low earnings for custom harvesters. Prices offered for cutting and threshing in the field are based on the acre and the bushel. Nelson could estimate fairly well what his income from acreage would be because he knew about how much wheat he could cut in a season, but the returns on the yield basis were an unknown quantity. For instance if the price were $2.25 an acre and 10 cents a bushel, the returns for harvesting an acre of 15-bushel wheat would be $3.75, or for 30-bushel wheat, $5.25. But there was no 30-bushel wheat and if perhaps by some chance the yield should be less than 15 bushels, then his earnings would be even smaller.

Interest and depreciation on machinery have a way of piling up without regard to wheat yields. As Nelson pondered the problem he visualized the many, many trips around and around wheat fields that would be necessary to take care of interest, depreciation and give him a living wage. It was evident that a big acreage was what he needed. He would have to make up in acreage what the wheat lacked in yield.

But he had only one combine and the prospects did not justify purchase of another and an additional tractor to pull it. How could he make his one combine cover the necessary acreage? He had a good machine, the best, he believes, that is made. The makers contended that it would handle 40-bushel wheat. But that did not make it capable of covering any more territory. It would cut a 12-foot swath.

Twelve-foot swath, 40 bushels—Nelson turned the figures over in his mind. It would take twice as many 20-bushel acres to make the same money as it would of 40-bushel acres—twice as many times around the field. A 12-foot swath in 40-bushel wheat would equal two 12-foot swaths in 20-bushel wheat. Hum-m-! Nelson had a thought.

He went out to look at the combine. The grain-wheel was set behind the platform about a third of the way to the outer end. Nelson examined it minutely, more carefully than he had ever done before. Then he betook himself to a local tinsmith in Tribune and procured enough galvanized sheet metal to construct a hopper and a chute. The hopper was large enough to receive the wheat from a header and the chute was large enough and long enough to slide the headed wheat on to the combine platform. He erected the chute and hopper over the grain wheel, obtained a header and attached it to the combine. If this outfit performed successfully he could cut a 24-foot swath. If his combine would handle a 12-foot swath of a 40-bushel yield it ought to handle the light wheat from two 12-foot swaths.



Nelson Doubled the Harvesting Capacity of His Combine for About $300. Wheat from the Header Passes into the Combine Thru the Hopper and Chute

How He Solved His Problem

When harvest time came it worked. Nelson cut his own wheat and then began harvesting for his neighbors. Last season he harvested 1,000 acres, 12,000 bushels, with the outfit in 26 days. He cut 80 acres, 1,040 bushels, in one day, but that is not an average day's work. He considers that an average of 60 acres a day for a season of about 30 days is doing mighty well. He pulls the outfit with a 20-35 tractor. For the cost of the header he doubled his harvesting capacity.

Nelson modified his combine so that it would harvest flax seed. Flax is hard to handle because the fiber in the straw wraps around moving parts and clogs the machinery. Furthermore where it is cut and windrowed it shatters badly, especially when it must be turned after rains. Simon Fishman, who had 125 acres of flax to harvest, told Nelson that he would not object to 20 per cent loss from shattering if the combine could be made to work. Nelson spent a half day in preparing his machine. When he got thru the usefulness of his combine had been broadened. Some of the flax seed blew over but this loss and the shattering combined were not more than 10 per cent, according to his estimate. Neighbors who inspected the job said the loss probably was not even that much.

Scorns Corn for Hog Feed

Gove County Farmer Makes Pork on Barley and Grain Sorghums, Lowers Production Costs with Pasture and Breeds Sows to Farrow Twice a Year

By M. N. Beeler

FAILURE of the corn crop is the least of A. Yale's worries. That's strange, too, because Yale is a hog producer. But if he had thought corn necessary for making pork, he likely would not have undertaken the hog business in Gove county. Corn is even more uncertain than wheat in that region. Yet Yale markets some hogs every year.

Maybe his system is a little slower than that followed in the big Corn Belt to the eastward, but he does not have to earn interest on the high investment that is necessary in Iowa, Missouri and Eastern Kansas. That makes up the expense of carrying the hogs a little longer and leaves some besides.

Yale hasn't any objections to corn as a hog feed, altho he believes it is possible to make just as good pork and maybe a little better from other feeds, but what is the use in trying to fatten hogs on corn, he contends, when other crops are more dependable and will produce better yields?

Barley and Kafir for Feed

Yale likes ground barley and ground kafir, altho he will use any of the grain sorghums in a fifty-fifty combination with barley when the kafir is not available. He makes a marketable hog in about 10 months under his system and that is as good as many Corn Belt feeders do.

Eight sows, bred to farrow twice a year, produce all the pigs he cares to handle. Pasture forms an important part of the ration and that makes mighty cheap feed. The pigs provide a profitable market for green crops which could not be sold otherwise. Instead of growing cane, to make indifferent hay, Yale sows it for pasture and lets the hogs save him the trouble of harvesting and feeding it. Winter wheat, of which he grows only a limited acreage, forms part of the pasture rotation. Barley, oats and cane fill in the remaining pasture months. Spring pigs are run on pasture during the summer and given just enough grain to keep them growing. When grains become available, they are fattened out.

Yale has adapted his marketing to his method of production and makes it pay. He knows there is no use in trying to compete with Corn Belt feeders in getting his hogs to market early. He would only succeed in getting there when the season glut is on and would strike the low price for that period. He times his finishing so that spring pigs go to market in winter after the fall and early winter slump has passed, and the fall litters carry over to catch the late summer market between the heavy run periods. The ground grain ration is fed as a slop.

Yale's farm is 10 miles southwest of Grainfield. He owns a section and a quarter. A quarter section is rented out and he farms 320 acres of the rest, about 100 acres of which is devoted to wheat. The rest produces feed crops.

"I can make more money on the feed crops that go into hogs than I can from wheat," said Yale one day last fall. "That is why I do not grow any more wheat. This country is better adapted to grain sorghums than it is to corn, and I can usually raise enough barley to make up my grain ration for hogs. I do not think much of corn as a hog feed anyway. It might be different if I could be sure of a crop, but the other grains are more certain, will give a satisfactory yield more frequently and in general will make more an acre than corn.

Pasture Lowers Cost

"I can make my pigs weigh 250 to 300 pounds when 10 months old. Even if the grain sorghums were not about as good as corn, their higher yields would make up for any deficiencies in feeding value. I do not require any better feed than a mixture of half ground barley and half ground kafir.

"Pasture is the big item in reducing my production costs, tho," he continued. "Barley serves a double purpose in that it furnishes some spring pasture and then supplies grain for fattening them after harvest. I seed winter wheat, oats and barley in spring, especially for pasture. Then a little later I drill cane on the same land. This continues the pasture season until fall."

Thus Yale has overcome the handicap of no adequate permanent pasture. The necessity for seeding every year increases the cost somewhat, but he obtains a heavier yield than he would from native Buffalo grass pasture.

Why I Enjoy Our New Farm Home

BY MRS. EDNA VAWTER

PERHAPS the following recitation of conveniences will explain why I enjoy the new home on our Logan county farm. It is of the bungalow type, 30 by 32 feet, and faces east. It is wired for electricity and piped for hot and cold water, contains built-in buffet, clothes chute, broom closet, ironing-board closet, kitchen sink and drain board, folding work table in the kitchen, bath and furnace.

The basement is divided into four rooms—one for the hired man, 12 by 14 feet, laundry room with drain, furnace room, and the fourth for pressure water tank and fruit cupboard. From this last room the stairway leads to the back entry which also serves as a cloak room.

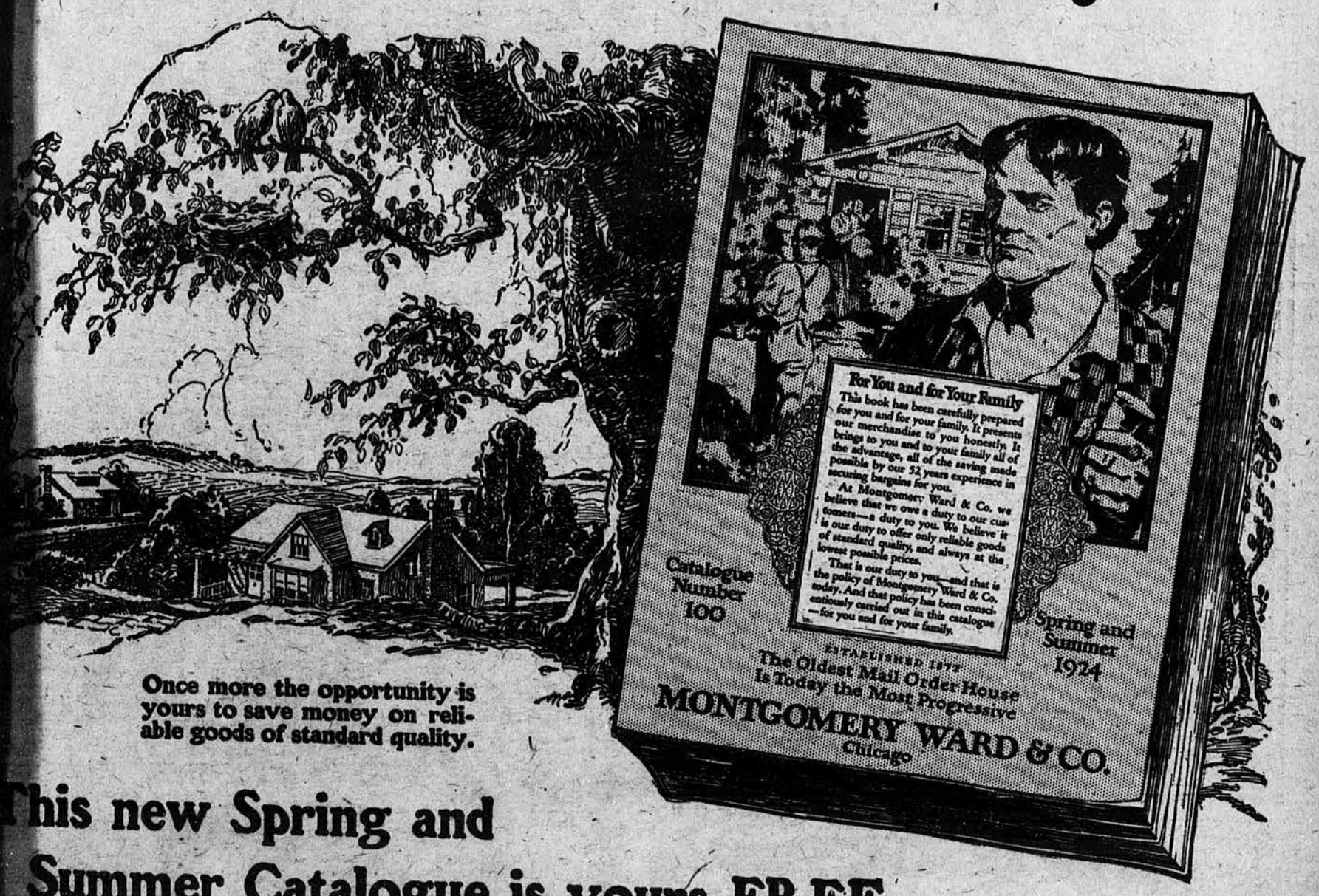
On the first floor are screened porch, kitchen, bath, dining room, living room, front entry hall, sewing room, bedroom and hall which connects all the rooms. There are three bedrooms and five closets, one of which is lined with cedar, upstairs. Bath and kitchen are white enameled while the rest of the house is finished in the natural wood. The outside is chocolate brown trimmed in cream.



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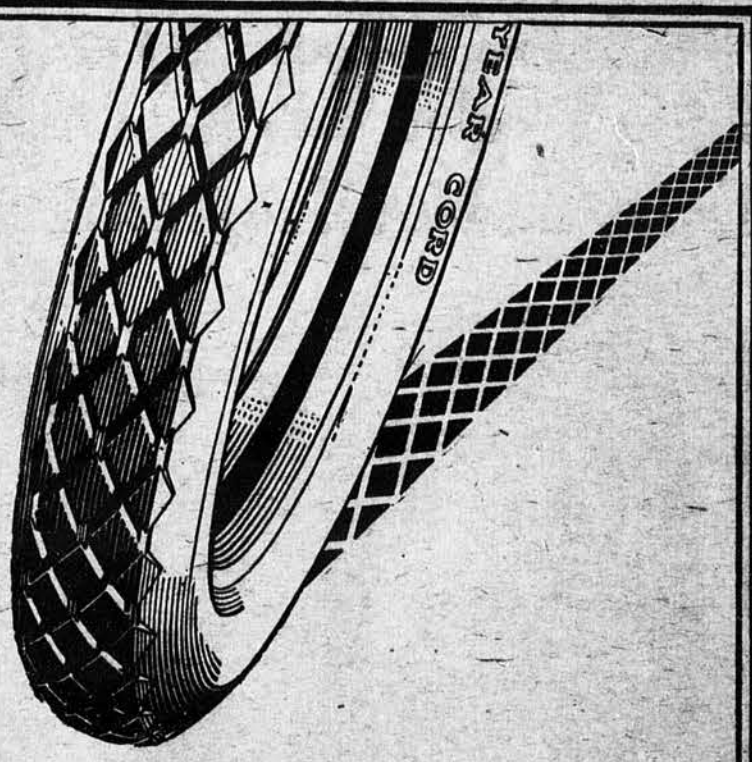
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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

Present Indications Are That Kafir and Corn Will Supplant Much of the Wheat Acreage

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE crop estimates for Coffey county show, in round numbers, 27,000 acres sown to wheat this fall. This indicates a falling off of fully 60 per cent as compared with two years ago. This means a large acreage for corn or kafir next spring. We think the most of it will go in corn. Corn is a cheap crop to raise; that is, it does not take so much money to handle it as wheat does but it takes work and this the farmer is supposed to supply at a rather low rate.

Altho 1923 was not a good corn year in Coffey county yet on the whole corn has returned a greater net profit than wheat. Many farmers tell me their corn has averaged 25 bushels to the acre this year; at 67 cents a bushel, the price offered today in Burlington, it means close to $17 an acre which is by far larger than the gross receipts from the average crop of wheat and in addition the cost of raising the corn was fully $3 an acre less than that of wheat.

More Good Roads Now

Coffey county has been graveling some roads this fall and has succeeded in having the work done at a very low cost as compared with the usual contract system. This Coffey county work was done by day labor hired by the county commissioners and they have put up 3 miles of good gravel roads at a cost of $1,000 a mile.

Many road officials refuse to believe that such roads can be made for that amount but the Coffey county road is there to speak for itself and the cost accounts are open to anyone who cares to examine them. This low cost is partly due to the fact that an inexhaustible bed of the best road gravel in the state was at one end of the road. Thus the hauling, which is the main cost in building gravel roads, was in no place more than 3 miles.

A double purpose was accomplished in building this road; a hill was cut down and the material moved furnished gravel for the road. This road was macadamized in the same way that the streets of Le Roy, Gridley and Hartford were macadamized and those streets have stood up to heavy hauling for a period of two years even better than the concrete pavements of Burlington.

Chances for Land Trades

A Nebraska reader asks this week if it would be possible to trade land in that state for land in Eastern Kansas. We suppose it would be, but that is a matter for some real estate agent. There is always land for trade as one may note by reading the "want ad" columns of the papers. But it is very seldom that a desirable farm free from indebtedness is offered for trade. Trading stock, as a rule, comprises farms that have some drawback such as poor soil, poor buildings, lack of water or else the trader is so heavily mortgaged that he has but the slimest equity possible in the land. If possible, it is always best to sell and then take the proceeds and buy elsewhere rather than to trade; if one has to sell cheap, the same reasons that compel the cheap sale will operate to let him buy cheap elsewhere.

About Seeding Bluegrass

A reader from Marysville, Kan., who has written before regarding English bluegrass writes again for more data about this pasture grass. He says "If seeded in the spring on disked wheat stubble may we expect a seed crop that season?" No, this grass does not make seed the same year it is sown. If sown in the fall it will make a crop of seed the next June; if sown in March or early April it will not make a seed crop until a year from the following June. This is the advantage of fall sowing where a seed crop is desired; a fall seeding also usually makes a better seed crop than where it is spring sown.

A second question asked is "If sown in spring will it make a permanent pasture or will it reseed for the next year?" It will make a permanent pasture or rather it will provide pasture for several years. It does not reseed itself. If the seed is not harvested and is allowed to fall to the ground it seldom ever grows and in this it is like wheat. In fact, if this grass seed is sown in just the same way wheat is sown only two weeks earlier you will be handling it about right. After this grass has been pastured for several years it should be plowed up and the ground cropped to corn.

Have you made any money on poultry in the last 12 months? If you have, write us a letter about your experience and enter it in our poultry contest, and maybe you will win a valuable prize. Read our announcement of prizes in another part of this issue.

Water your horses at least three times a day. The stomach of the horse is very small as compared with the horse's body.

Failure to graze down the bunch grass or burn it provides a comfortable winter hotel for the chinch bugs.

Cash Prizes For Poultry Letters

THE Special Poultry Edition of The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will be published on January 26, 1924 and in that issue we wish to have as many of our readers in Kansas and Colorado as possible tell us what success they have had in raising chickens or in marketing poultry and eggs. Your experience may be valuable to someone else and will help us to arouse a greater interest in the poultry industry.

There will be five contests but in order that all may have a fair show no contestant may compete for more than one prize. For the best letters submitted on each group of topics mentioned below, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze offers the following cash rewards: First prize, $2.50; second prize, $1; third prize, 50 cents.

The Farm Flock for Profit—Send us a brief letter giving your profits on your farm poultry flock last year. Mention methods used and submit records as far as possible. State what breeds of poultry you have found satisfactory.

Incubators and Brooders—Tell us about your experiences and success in handling incubators and brooders and how long you have used them in your poultry work.

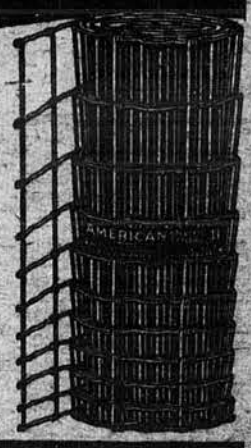
Day Old Chicks—Have you tried purchasing day old chicks and found this plan as satisfactory as setting and hatching eggs produced on the farm? Give facts and figures to support your statements.

Production and Marketing of Eggs—Tell us what you know about eggs. Do you know a better way to feed poultry for egg production? Also tell us how you keep your records and how you market your eggs and any other tricks about the trade you consider worth while.

Money from Turkeys, Ducks and Geese—What luck have you had with turkeys, geese, ducks, guineas or pheasants as sidelines in the poultry business and to what extent have they proved profitable?

Closing Date for Contest—All letters intended for the Poultry Contest should reach us on or before January 18, 1924, at the latest. Address all communications intended for this contest to I. B. Reed, Poultry Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

American Fence
ARROW R.R. RAIL SECTION T-STEEL POSTS



American Fence is made of full gauge wire, full weight and full length rolls. Use American Fence for economy—long life service and more dependable stock and crop protection.

Ask your dealer for Arrow Tee Steel Fence Posts—built like a Railroad Rail—with larger anchor plates which lock the post into the ground as driven. Frequent notches provide means for attaching every line wire if desired.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY
Chicago New York Boston Dallas Denver

We Can Save You Money On Magazines
Just drop us a postal card asking for price on any club of magazines you desire. You will find our prices satisfactory.
Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze
Topeka, Kansas.

Poultry Edition
Jan. 26 Last Forms Close on January 19th

YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A BOG SPAVIN OR THOROUGHPIN
but you can clean them off promptly with



ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. $2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Cysts. Allays pain quickly. Price $1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Made in the U. S. A. by
W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 607 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

WASHINGTON



KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE JAN 5 1924 LIBRARY

Where Farming is a *better* paying business

If you are looking for a better place in which to live, you will find in Washington a delightful climate, tempered on the west slope by the Japan current, and in the east section by the warm Chinook winds; a land of brilliant sunshine, with nights that are always cool; a wonderland of inspiring natural beauty; soil of marvelous fertility, both irrigable and non-irrigable, producing high yields of all crops; soil and climate so diversified as to be adapted to practically every type of farming and every crop grown in the United States.

Consider these figures:

Washington's average acre yield of wheat is 20 per cent higher than the nation's average.

The yields of its orchards are the highest in the United States.

Its yield per acre of hay is 50 per cent greater than the average for the nation.

The highest producing cows in the United States are the basis of its great dairy industry.

The value of its hogs, per 100 pounds, is 16 per cent greater than the national average.

The weight per fleece of its wool is 15 per cent greater than the national average.

Its highly developed poultry industry is unexcelled in unit production, quantity or favorable conditions.



These are some of the reasons why farming pays better in Washington.

There is not room to tell of this wonderful country, the climate, the roads, the schools and churches—the thousand and one things that make you really enjoy every day you live in Washington.

The free book, "Washington for the Farmer," tells you in detail about all of these things—gives you accurate, authoritative information about this great state and the opportunity it holds for *you*. Fill and mail the coupon *today*.

P. S. Eustis, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., Chicago, Ill.; A. B. Smith, Passenger Traffic Manager, Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.; A. J. Dickinson, Passenger Traffic Manager, Great Northern Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

The Chicago Burlington & Quincy R.R.
The Northern Pacific Ry.
The Great Northern Ry.

Burlington Route

NORTHERN PACIFIC

Agricultural Bureau
Dept. 18A, 1401 Burlington Railroad Building
Chicago, Ill.

Please send me the free book, "Washington for the Farmer."

Name .....

Address .....

.....

The REAL CAUSES of Present Railway Rates

WHEN a man—especially a public official—tells you freight rates ought to be reduced, ask him if he is willing to try to help remove the REAL CAUSES of present railway rates!

Most of those who are advocating reductions of present rates are, in what they say to the public, completely ignoring the true causes of present rates, and **offering no suggestions whatever for removing these causes.**

Many of them are advocating repeal of the rate-making provisions—Section 15-A—of the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act as the sole means of bringing rates down.

How could repeal of these provisions bring rates down, when they had nothing to do with putting them up?

Where Increased Railway Earnings Are Going

Railway rates were the lowest in history in the year 1916. Because of increases in traffic and advances in rates the railways in the entire year 1923 had total earnings averaging about $7,800,000 a day more than in 1916. But their expenses and taxes have increased about $8,100,000 a day. They are paying out in wages alone $4,418,000 a day more than in 1916. **This increase in their wage bill since 1916 is taking almost 57 cents out of each $1 of increase in their earnings.**

The increases in the total earnings, operating expenses and taxes **per day** since 1916 have been approximately as follows:

	Per Day	Per Day
Increase in earnings		$7,838,000
Increase in wages	$4,418,000	
Increase in cost of fuel	906,000	
Increase in cost of materials and supplies	1,769,000	
Increase in other operating costs	314,000	
Increase in equipment and joint facility rents	222,000	
Increase in taxes	478,000	
Total increase in expenses and taxes	$8,107,000	
Increase in earnings	7,838,000	
Reduction of net operating income available for interest, dividends and improvements	$ 265,000	

Do They Tell You This?

These increases in wages, taxes and other expenses are the **real causes** of the present rates. If any man who advocates reductions of rates does not tell you that these increased costs are the real causes of present rates, **and that these costs must be reduced if railway rates are to be reduced with safety to the business of the country,** he is either ignorant of the facts or is deliberately trying to mislead you.

Profits Reduced —Not Increased

He may say present rates are due to large profits the Transportation Act allows the railways to earn. **This is not true.** The profits of the railways **ought** to have been larger than in 1916, because by the end of 1923 the **actual investment** in their properties was about **four billion dollars larger** than at the end of 1916. But because their total operating expenses and taxes have increased more than their total earnings, their profits—"net operating income"—were smaller in 1923 than seven years before in spite of the large new investment that has been made in their properties.

Railway operating expenses and taxes are more than **double** what they were in 1916. Railway profits are **smaller.** Ask yourself, then, why **certain public men and certain railway labor union leaders join** in demanding legislation that would cause all reductions of rates to be taken out of railway profits?

Is This Business —or Politics?

Is this fair—or is it unfair? Is it **business**—or is it **politics?**

Are they trying sincerely to bring about substantial reductions of rates for the benefit of the farmers?

Or are they trying to financially wreck the railways, and render it impossible for them to render the public good and adequate service?

Whatever the purpose of it, this would be the effect of the policy of regulation advocated by the men referred to.

This is one of a series of advertisements published to give the farmer authentic information about railroad matters. Any questions that you would like to ask will be cheerfully answered. Address:

WESTERN RAILWAYS' COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS

650 Transportation Building, Chicago, Illinois

S. M. FELTON, President, Chicago Great Western Railway;
L. W. BALDWIN, President, Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.
RALPH BUDD, President, Great Northern Railway,
H. E. BYRAM, President, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.;
W. H. FINLEY, President, Chicago & Northwestern Railway,
CARL R. GRAY, President, Union Pacific System.
J. E. GORMAN, President, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway,
HALE HOLDEN, President, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway,
C. H. MARKHAM, President, Illinois Central Railway,
C. E. SCHAFF, President, Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines.

Read our announcement elsewhere in this issue concerning our cash prizes offered in our poultry contest and send us a letter telling about your experience in raising and marketing poultry in 1923.

The Voice of the People

Opinions and Comment of All Kinds by Our Readers on Leading Topics of the Day

DURING the year of 1924 we desire to have as many of our readers as possible write us briefly their views on topics pertaining to state and national matters that they think would be of interest to our subscribers.

We will pay $1 apiece for the best letters received which will be published in this department that is to be known as the Voice of the People. All letters must be short and snappy. Address all communications intended for this department to the Voice Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Wants to Reduce Shipping Costs

As a poultryman, who both buys and sells thru the columns of your good paper, I would like to suggest that poultrymen use up-to-date shipping crates, especially for small lots. Last week I received four cockerels in a crate which weighed one pound more than the birds, and my express charges were 52 cents a bird. In these days of high transportation charges every poultryman should familiarize himself with modern crates and coops and ship with the least possible deadweight. No purchaser enjoys paying as much express on an old box as on the birds he buys, and is not apt to reorder from a poultryman who so runs up charges.

Wyandotte County. S. M.

More Intelligent Thinking Needed?

Farmers spend entirely too much time in worrying about some of the superficial angles to the economic situation today, and fail to get hold of the basic angles to the logical and profitable sale of their product. As a class they fall for the hot air and inflated atmosphere generated by the commercial interests in a way that is astonishing. Until they get down to real study of the economic problems confronting agriculture, and show more of an intelligent interest in working together, they are not going to improve their relative standing very much.

Brown County. N. H.

Women Glad to be Recognized

Women all over the country were tremendously interested in Secretary Wallace's plans of establishing a Bureau of Home Economics which would devote its time to studying the problems of the home. We were delighted at the choice of Dr. Louise Stanley of Missouri University for its chief. But when Mrs. Charles Schuttler, a real dirt farmer's wife, was asked to serve on the committee to discuss future plans and policies, we farm women took a new and lasting interest.

Mrs. Martha Thomas.

Shawnee County.

Thinks Capper is Farmers' Friend

We are strong for Capper. We believe he does his duty as he sees it for the farmer. And while some think that politics has little to do with the farmer, we hold that if every man we elect to office did his duty, there would or could not be such conditions as we farmers are trying to overcome. In some cases it is inefficiency and in other cases it is personal greed with officials, is our belief.

H. A. Mockleman.

Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

Tax Reforms Needed

Nearly everybody would like to have taxes reduced. Probably such reduction is desirable, but I am not aware of any practicable plan by which it can be accomplished. Whether any material reductions can be accomplished is doubtful. The cost of government both locally and statewide has increased with the cost of everything else. People are demanding more of government. The only way public work can be carried on is by means of money raised from taxes. No body of men ever labored harder to lower taxes than the last legislature. The men who gathered at Topeka as our representatives were sincere and there was a definite demand for a reduction by all the citizens, yet they were unable to make a material reduction.

But I believe that something can be done to shift the burden of taxation. I heard Prof. Eric Englund, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, discuss his plan at the Kansas State Farm Bureau meeting in Emporia last month. He showed that by far the greater portion of the cost of government is borne by real estate and farm property. That is unjust, particularly to farm real estate and equipment because the owners of such property are least able to pay.

Englund said, and I believe he was right, that the Kansas system of taxation is based not on the ability to pay but upon the inability to escape. A man cannot hide his farm, but he can hide the value of a farm when it is invested in other securities. Now it may not be possible to tax all such property but something can be done to make it pay a share of governmental expense.

Asa P. Collins.

Wilson County.

Indorses Gasoline Tax

I'm in favor of this new gasoline tax which is being proposed because I think it places the burden on the fellows who really use the roads. The man who drives the Ford car doesn't use much gasoline, and he doesn't do much damage to our roads either, while the fellow with the big car and the truck, which damage our roads most of all, uses a lot more gasoline and he should be taxed accordingly. On the other hand, I think that there might be some adjustment made so that a certain share of the tax money would go to the cities for street repair, for there are a great many cars which never get out of town, and if they pay only for the support of county and state roads, it is working an injustice on the city. On the whole, I think it is the best tax proposal that has come up for a long time, provided the money is put on the roads where it belongs. Gas for farm tractor use should be tax exempt.

Atchison County. F. M. A.

Favors the Wheat Pool

I am mighty glad that the forces of organized agriculture in Kansas are finally behind the movement to organize a wheat pool. This is a development in farming that is much needed. I think it will win. Most of the farmers in Central Kansas will be for it.

Barton County. E. H. S.

I am in favor of an income tax, a gasoline tax for the support of roads, a tax on certain luxuries and amusements and of a classification of intangible property so that more of it will get on the tax books.

Kansas needs tax reform, not to raise more money, but to give a more just distribution of the burden of government.

Riley County. M. N.

Do you use incubators in hatching your chickens? If so write us a brief letter telling about your experience and tell us why you find them more satisfactory than hatching with hens. Read over our list of cash prizes offered in our poultry contest which you will find on page 10 of this issue. We would like to see you win one of these prizes.

Invest Safely and Profitably

In these days when every dollar counts and when so many "investment" schemes are directed at the farmer, the problem of investing surplus funds is really important. I believe that I have solved that problem for the readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. This investment is backed by 28 years of success in a business which has grown to be one of the strongest concerns in the Midwest, and in fact, the largest business of its kind in the world. Further conservative expansion and additional equipment are the motives for obtaining additional capital at this time. Amounts of $100 or more are solicited. The rate of interest is 7 per cent payable semi-annually with the privilege of withdrawing any or all of the investment at any time upon 30 days' notice. I can unqualifiedly recommend this investment and believe it as safe as a government bond. A letter to me will bring you promptly further information. Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kan.

The Farmiscope

Bad and Worse

A man rushed into a tobacco store. "This cigar you sold me," he said, "it's—it's simply frightful."

"Well, you needn't complain," said the tobacconist. "You've only got one. I've got thousands of them."

Struck by an Idea

Just after the apple hit him on the head Sir Isaac Newton became suddenly serious. "I realize the gravity of the situation," he said.

Another Sherlock

Detective—"You can't remember what night this happened?"



Lady—"No, I was so excited at the time; I only remember I was in my bath."

Detective—"Say no more, lady—I have it—it was Saturday night."

Gone His Limit

"Prisoner, have you anything to offer in your own behalf?"

"No, your Honor, I've turned every cent I own over to my lawyer and a couple of jurymen."

Income Tax



Repairing Neatly Done

Irate Customer—"I bought a car of you several weeks ago, and you said if anything went wrong you'd supply the broken parts."

Dealer—"Yes."

Irate Customer—"I'd like to get a nose, a shoulder-blade, and a big toe."

Sell Apples in Eight States

(Continued from Page 3)

Most troublesome insect pests to Kinnead and Yates, and two diseases especially bad are apple scab and apple blotch. San Jose scale is somewhat in evidence now and seems to be making headway, but in the opinion of these two orchardists it can be controlled by preventive sprays.

A power spray with two 50-foot heads of hose does the work at spraying time. This machine produces a pressure of 250 to 300 pounds and will throw 10 gallons of spray mixture a minute. It takes 200 to 250 gallons for 25 old trees, and less for younger trees in proportion to their size.

"Spraying receives a great deal of attention around here," remarked Mr. Yates. "We have handled 140 power sprayers for orchardists ourselves, and supply firms have sold others here. This has been done since about 1910, and it is easy to see the good results spraying has produced. This year we handled $12,000 worth of spraying material not including machinery of any kind. There are a great many folks who will not spray their small orchards, and for the best interests of fruit growers they should be required to cut them out, because they are nothing less than pest incubators. Removing such obnoxious small orchards would materially reduce the trials and troubles of the commercial orchardists and the man who gives his home supply orchard the right kind of care."

OVER 90% OF ONE MILLION STILL IN SERVICE

Since delivering their first car, early in December, 1914, Dodge Brothers have manufactured and sold one million motor vehicles.

Over 90% of all these cars are still in active service.

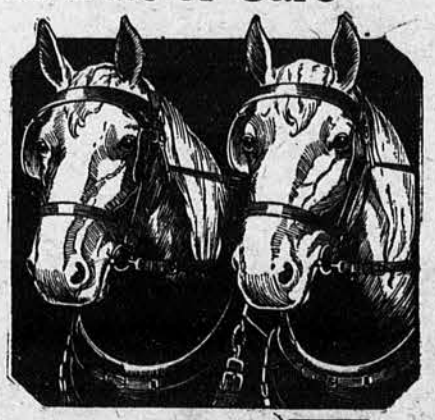
This striking fact stands alone—a unique and overwhelming tribute to the principles and methods responsible for a product of such enduring worth.

DODGE BROTHERS

Your Horses Are Your Friends
They Deserve the Best of Care

Good care consists of more than kind treatment, a clean stable and plenty of feed.

You aren't giving your horses what they deserve; you aren't getting what they are capable of giving if you put them to work in ill-fitting, uncomfortable, worn-out harness.



The BOYT Harness is big, comfortable, strong. It is designed with the comfort of the horse in mind--wide, soft back pad, wide belly band, broad trace fenders, protected buckles, comfortable bridle with blinds that cannot flap.

It does not chafe or bind. You can throw your horses into The BOYT Harness with the assurance that nothing is going to break. With no sore spots to favor, they will give you every ounce of strength they have. They will work harder. They will tire less.

It pays in more ways than one to buy The BOYT Harness. Quality and service considered, it is the least expensive harness you can buy. $78.00 per set and worth it.



See the new 1924 BOYT Harness at your dealer's or send for free illustrated book.

Walter Boyt Company, Inc.
230 Court Ave., Des Moines, Iowa

This Free Book tells the story of Boyt quality. Send for it today



THE BOYT HARNESS
"The Standard Work Harness of America"

Milder Musterole for Small Children

Thousands of mothers tell us they would not be without *Children's Musterole*, the new and milder form of good old Musterole especially prepared for use on babies and small children.

In the dead of night, when they are awakened by the warning, croupy cough, they rub the clean, white ointment gently over the child's throat and chest and then go back to bed.

Children's Musterole, like regular Musterole, penetrates the skin with a warming tingle and goes quickly to the seat of the trouble.

It does not blister like the old-fashioned mustard plaster and it is not messy to apply.

Made from pure oil of mustard, it takes the kink out of stiff necks, makes sore throats well, stops croupy coughs and colds. In jars, 35c.

The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio

CHILDREN'S MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER
MILD
BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

14½¢ PER OUNCE

Peace Dale yarns for every purpose—you pay only 14½c to 30c per oz. direct from mill! Guaranteed soft, smooth, long wearing. Colors from the most brilliant to delicate, pastel shades. Send today for over 120 beautiful free samples—and special knitting book offer coupon. Satisfaction guaranteed by 100-year old firm. Peace Dale Mills, Dept. 741, 25 Madison Ave., New York City.

120 FREE YARN SAMPLES



Smoke House

LOWEST priced practical Portable Smokehouse built. Can be used either in or out of doors. Thousands in use. Made in 3 and 5 hog sizes. Smoke thoroughly cooled before reaching meat chamber—gives extra fine flavor. Absolutely fire-proof; wonderfully fine storage place after meat is smoked.



VALUABLE BOOKLET given with every Smokehouse. Tells how to double hog profits by selling home cured pork—also gives prize winning recipes for curing meat.

Write for descriptive folder and prices—we can save you money.

EMPIRE MFG. COMPANY
203 N. 7th St. Washington, Iowa

HIDES TANNED

Beat low prevailing prices on hides by having them made into coats, robes and harness leather. You have the hides.

COWNIE

The old reliable tanner will tan them and make it possible for you to keep the profits in your own pocket. COWNIE TANNING CO., 522 Market St., Des Moines, Iowa

FREE Write for samples of fur and harness leather tanning—also big catalog.

13 WEEKS FOR 15 CENTS

The Pathfinder

SHOWS THE WAY THROUGH THE JUNGLE OF EVENTS

You've heard your neighbor praise the Pathfinder, the wonderful weekly news and story magazine with over half a million subscribers. Unbiased digest of national and world affairs. Chock full of just the kind of reading you want. Fun, fashions, question box, books, health—entertainment and instruction for all. Exciting serial and short stories. Send 15c (coin or stamps) today for this big $1 paper 13 weeks. Money back if not satisfied. Sample copies free.

PATHFINDER, 508-S Langdon Sta., Washington, D. C.

Steel Wheels

Cheaper than any other wheels, figuring years of service. Make any wagon good as new. Low down—easy to load. No repairs. COST LESS

EMPIRE Reduced prices Catalog free. Mfg. Co., Box 275 Quincy, Ill.

MAKE MONEY Pulling stumps for yourself and others with "Hercules"—the fastest, easiest operating stump puller made. Horse or hand power. Easy terms—$10 Down.

Cheapest Way to Pull Stumps

Write Quick for Agent's Offer
Big profits with easy work for you in any new special agent's offer. Also get our new big catalog—free.
HERCULES MFG. CO.
1128 20th St. Centerville, Iowa

Patents—Trademarks—Copyrights

Write for free Guide Books, List of Patent Buyers and "Record of Invention Blank" before disclosing inventions. Send model or sketch and description of your invention for our free opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references. Terms reasonable.

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.,
610 Victor Building, Washington, D. C.

PLANS FOR POULTRY HOUSES!

All styles. 150 Illustrations; secret of getting winter eggs, and copy of "The Full Egg Basket." Send 25 cents. INLAND POULTRY JOURNAL, Dpt. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.

Wrestling Book FREE



Tells how to be a great athlete and scientific wrestler—how to Win. Startling secrets taught in wonderful lessons by world's champions Farmer Burns and Frank Gotch. Be strong, healthy, athletic. Handle big men with ease. Learn self defense. Be a leader. Men and boys, write for Free Book today. State your age. Farmer Burns School, 4661 Railway Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

District Salesmen

Wanted, all or spare time. Earn $1500 to $3600 yearly. We train the inexperienced. NOVELTY CUTLERY CO. 486 Bar St., Canton, Ohio

Farm Organization Notes

The Kansas Farmers' Union Will Hold Its Annual Meeting at Emporia, January 15-18

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

THE 17th annual meeting of the Kansas Farmers' Union will be held in the Broadview Hotel in Emporia, Kan., from January 15 to January 18, 1924 and President John Tromble and Secretary C. E. Brasted are urging all locals to send delegates.

The Kansas Farmers' Union Jobbing Association will hold its sessions on the first day of the meeting which will be Tuesday, January 15, and the Kansas Farmers' Union Auditing Association will convene at 7:30 p. m. on the same day.

The regular business session of the Kansas Farmers' Union will be held Wednesday morning, January 16. The Kansas Farmers' Union Insurance Company will convene in the afternoon of the same day.

Thursday morning, January 17, the second session of the business meeting of the Kansas Farmers' Union proper will be held for the completion of all unfinished business. Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m., the Kansas Farmers' Union Livestock Commission Company will convene in the auditorium of the Kansas State Teachers' College to consider the livestock interests of the association.

Bingham Pool Act Valid

According to a recent decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, the Bingham Co-operative Marketing act of 1922 is constitutional, and contracts between the tobacco marketing associations and their members are valid and breaches of contract by members of the pool may be prevented by injunction, while the liquidated damages provided for in the contracts for such breaches can be collected. The Kentucky Court of Appeals made this decision with the whole court sitting and concurring in affirming judgment of the McCracken Circuit Court in the case of Lee D. Potter against the Dark Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association.

Clark County Poultry Show

In a recent letter to the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, County Agent R. W. McCall states that the executive committee of the Clark County Poultry Show met recently in Ashland, Kan., and matured plans for the coming poultry show which is to be held in Ashland January 23 to January 26, 1924.

Each pen of fowls entered will consist of one male and two hens and a large number of entries will be made. A special feature of the show will be the "rooster sale" in which many poultry raisers will take part. Thru this feature anyone having good birds for sale may find a market by bringing them into the show where those in need of breeding stock will have a chance to select from the many birds that will be offered for sale.

Farmers' and Manufacturers' Meeting

A National convention of farmers and manufacturers has been called to meet at the Congress Hotel in Chicago on January 14 and 15 under the auspices of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association.

Among the subjects that will be discussed are the following: Immigration, taxation, marketing, legislation, and transportation. Among the speakers will be the following: F. Edson White, president of the Armour Packing Company; James R. Howard, president National Transportation Institute of Chicago; Congressman L. J. Dickinson from Algona, Iowa; Ira Nelson Morris, United States Ambassador to Sweden; J. F. Zoller, counsel General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y.; A. J. Brosseau, president of the Mack Trucks Company, and many others.

U. S. Grain Growers Selling Grain

The handling of grain on the Chicago market was begun the first week in December by the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., Chicago, Ill. The first car received was a car of oats from Story City, Ia. This was followed by a car of corn from Francisville, Ind., and a car of wheat from Funk's Grove, Ill.

The reorganization and reconstruction of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., was carried out in accordance with the plans outlined in this circular under date of July 30. A new million-dollar line of credit has been arranged for, and a surety bond of $50,000 guaranteeing the integrity of its contracts was filed with the Chicago Board of Trade with the application for permission to do business.

Grain may be shipped on consignment for sale; it may be shipped for



The Prodigal Daughter Returns

storage to be sold at a later time; or it may be shipped to be cleaned and put in condition and pooled with similar grain. Producers will be permitted to draw from 75 per cent to 80 per cent of the value of the grain on shipment. The balance will be paid immediately after the car is sold and payment received from the purchaser.

The present officers are: President, H. L. Keefe, Walthill, Neb.; vice president, Howard Leonard, Eureka, Ill.; secretary, J. M. Mehl, Chicago, Ill.

Co-operative Livestock Marketing

The National Livestock Producers' Association estimates that the 13 terminals operating under the national livestock co-operative plan will show business totaling 100 million dollars in 1923.

In one week recently the Chicago Livestock Producers' Association handled 503 cars and led the entire Chicago market. The co-operatives handled 122 cars more than the nearest competitor.

At Oklahoma City the Producers' Association handled 142 cars for the same week.

The Producers' Association was in second place at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., with 9 cars or 21 per cent of the total receipts.

At the National Stock Yards (St. Louis market) the Producers' Association handled 332 cars for the same week and ranked second place.

Colorado Potato Growers Prosper

Vol. 1, No. 1, of the "Colorado Potato Grower" made its appearance early in December as the new house organ of the Colorado Potato Growers' Exchange, Denver, Colo.

Up to November 9 the exchange had advanced $140,161 to its members on potatoes placed in storage. The membership numbers 2,000 and the acreage signed up is approximately 40,000. The management announces that it has been able to finance this first season's operations adequately thru regular commercial channels.

In the second annual Pure Seed show held recently in Colorado Springs, practically all the premiums were awarded to members of the Colorado Potato Growers' Exchange.

Shawnee County Corn Experiments

The 2,000 farmers growing corn in Shawnee county can increase the value of that crop $300,000 by planting kernels of medium depth and smoother type instead of the deep, rough kernel type, according to F. O. Blecha, who was formerly farm agent. This statement was made after compiling data on five tests conducted on Shawnee county farms this year. The smoother type, medium depth type produced an average of 57.4 or 11.2 bushels more an acre than the deep, rough type planted in the same field. Shawnee White led the varieties in quantity production, averaging 61.75 bushels to the acre.

Diversification in the South

Plans are completed for the operation of the next "Cow, Sow and Hen" train of the Santa Fe, beginning January 8, according to J. F. Jarrell, manager of the agricultural development department of the road.

The train will be operated thru the "cut over" timber lands of Eastern Texas and Louisiana and in New Mexico, in co-operation with the state agricultural colleges of the states thru which it will run.

Waldo Wheat Growers Elect Officers

The members of the Waldo local unit of the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association met recently at Waldo and elected the following officers: President, J. E. Mullinger; secretary, W. H. Chrisman; directors, John Lake, John Cooper and Bert Dawley.

The Farmers' Union elevator at Waldo will handle the wheat for the local organization at that point.

Grain Growers Into League

At a recent meeting held in Hutchinson by farmers and wheat growers of Central and Southwestern Kansas, the Kansas Foreign Market League was formed.

The league is not a marketing association but it is for the purpose, it was explained, of trying to obtain a system by which the farmers of Kansas, and America generally, may get a market which they do not now have. Farmers and wheat growers from Reno, Ford, Finney, Gray and Meade counties were present and elected the following officers: President E. M. Black, Hutchinson; state secretary, C. C. Isely, Dodge City.

Plans for Wheat Pool Drive

Definite plans for launching the campaign of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association to pool 44 million bushels of wheat before next May 24, was fully outlined at a meeting of the executive committee in Wichita recently, according to B. E. Corporon, secretary-treasurer of the organization.

W. C. Lansdon, of Salina, chairman of the committee and Walter Chappel, of Chanute, a member of the national and state committees, were among those in attendance.

Other members of the state committee who were present along with a score of prominent Kansas wheat growers, are: Simon Fishman, of Tribune; Forest Luther, Cimarron; Sen. E. E. Frizzell, Larned, and Mr. Corporon.

F. R. Shanks, of Beeville, Tex., who has been engaged to conduct the wheat pool campaign also attended this meeting.

Farm Prosperity Special

More general introduction of alfalfa, Sweet clover, and soybeans as soil building and feed producing crops for Cherokee, Labette and Montgomery counties during the year of 1924 will take the form of a "Prosperity Special," a large truck which will tour the counties laden with exhibits.

Extension specialists in soils, crops, and dairying will accompany the motor express to talk at the meetings which will be held around the truck during fair weather. The plans and schedule of this "special" will be announced later.

The legume campaign in Southeastern Kansas will be followed by a more extensive Sweet clover and alfalfa project which will be developed along the same general scheme in Kingman, Reno, Harvey and Butler counties during mid-winter. A week will be spent in each county stimulating interest and disseminating information regarding the value and culture of these legumes. This section of Kansas has greatly reduced its acreage of alfalfa during the past decade.

Selling Broomcorn at Good Price

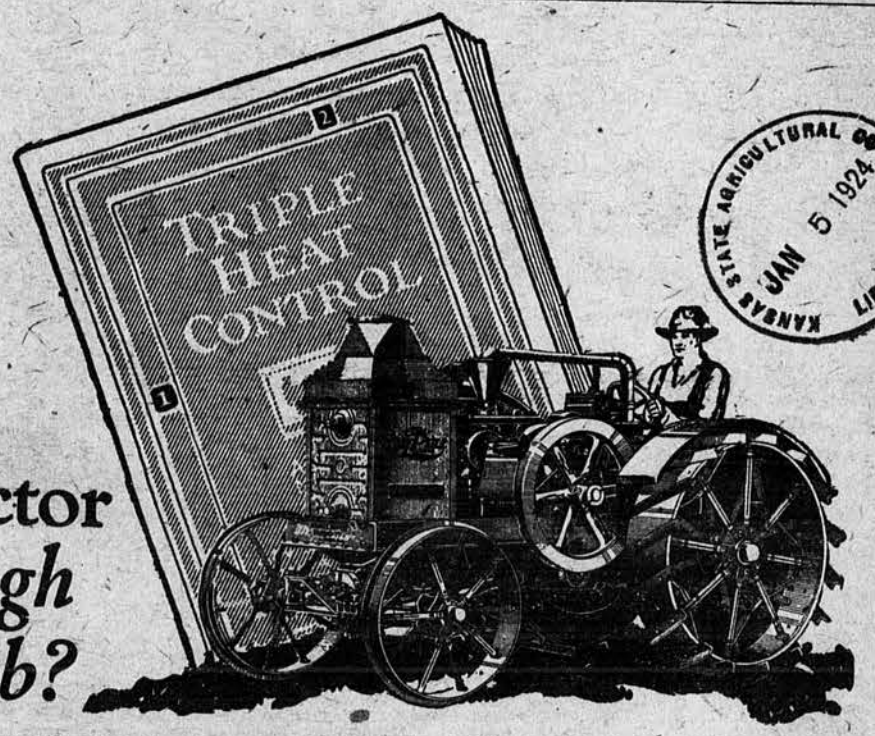
The Broomcorn Growers' Co-operative Association reports an average price for all broomcorn sold thru the Association for the month of November of $179.79 a ton with the top sale $320. The association makes a cash payment for brush of 60 per cent of its graded value on date of delivery which in many cases amounts to more than the entire purchase price of local buyers. The association is handling a very large volume of brush and at a total cost of less than $10 a ton. All the balance goes to the grower.

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With the Boys and Girls in Puzzletown



Where Are They From?

Upon being introduced to each other, two students, Anna Lisk and Tom Pella, have found that they are both from the same town and state. Singularly enough, the letters of their combined given names, properly placed, will spell the name of their state, and those of their last name, combined and properly placed, will give the name of their city. Where are they from? We'll give you the answer (Kalispell, Montana) but when you ask the puzzle let folks guess it.

To Keep You Guessing

Read these riddles aloud to the family, withholding the answers, and see how many can guess them.

Why is a young lady dependent upon the letter Y? Because without it she would be a "young lad."

Why is there never such a thing as one whole day? Because every day begins by breaking.

What part of a fish weighs most? The scales.

Why should a fisherman be very wealthy? Because his is all net profit.

What professional men generally work with a will? Lawyers.

What is that which is often found where it is not? Fault.

Why is a selfish friend like a letter "P?" Because it is the first in pity and the last in help.

How long did Cain hate his brother? As long as he was Abel.

Why should men avoid the letter A? Because it makes men mean.

A Backward-Forward Puzzle

The point of this puzzle is to place certain words in such a way that backward and forward they have something to say. For example, a purse and to chatter makes bag—gab. For the first five boys or girls answering the rest correctly there will be a package of postcards each. Address letters to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

1. A purse and to chatter.
2. A title and to bow.
3. A color and a poet.
4. A fish and a scrap.
5. To swallow and a stopper.

One Word for Another

Did you ever try dropping the first and last letters of a word and making another word of it? See if you can do it to the words suggested below.

Behead and curtail "fragrant" and leave a word meaning "little." (Example: Sweet—wee.)

Behead and curtail burdensome employments and leave to inquire.

Behead and curtail desisted and leave freedom from pain or anxiety.

Behead and curtail a cleared grassy space in the woods and leave a young boy.

Where Are They From?

Twenty-five men of foreign birth, who have suffered repeated financial reverses, have met in a certain city to study the cause of their repeated failures. When each man has registered it is found that each name reveals also the city from which each foreigner has come. Where was each man from? A package of postcards each for the first five sets of correct answers. Address Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

1. S. Sam Notaob.
2. N. A. Kakepot.
3. O. I. Hoodelet.
4. Zira N. Oscut.
5. Erod N. Altrop.
6. Alf Apmat.
7. Saxet Sallad.
8. Alama H. Gnimrib.
9. Snael Rowen.
10. Rev. Ned.
11. Ema T. Sugua.
12. Seleg N. Asol.
13. Kroy Wen.
14. Ita N. Nicnic.
15. Silo P. Anaidni.
16. Ola F. Fub.
17. T. I. Orted.
18. A. G. Atnalta.
19. N. O. Sidam.
20. Alkoap Lupas.
21. Sl. U. Olts.
22. Elil V. Siuol.
23. Si Lopanna.
24. Av. K. Lofron
25. Eromi T. Lab.

Word Combinations

1. A scout and a tumbler unite
   To magnify anyone's sight.
2. Order and courtship make trouble.
3. A vehicle and to decay form a vegetable.
4. To be lean and to permit make a long glove.

The answer to puzzle No. 1 is spy-glass (spy, the scout, and glass, the tumbler.) If you can answer the rest send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Be sure to address letters to the Puzzle Editor. A package of postcards each for the first five correct answers.

About My Pets



I like to read the girls' and boys' page. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade at school. I have some pets, a cow, a calf and a dog.

George Wilson.
Jetmore, Kan.

(The Young Folks' Editor is glad to get letters from boy and girl readers.)

Double Beheadings

1. Doubly behead frightens and leave weapons. (For example, alarms minus al equals arms.)
2. Doubly behead induced and leave habituated.
3. Doubly behead to designate and leave a token.
4. Doubly behead sarcasm and leave to weary.
5. Doubly behead a father or mother and leave a tear.
6. Doubly behead dwells and leave certain days in the Roman calendar.
7. Doubly behead fit for plowing and leave competent.
8. Doubly behead to stick and leave in this place.
9. Doubly behead agitates violently and leave vases.
10. Doubly behead restores to freshness and leave gossip.
11. Doubly behead an exclamation commanding departure and leave vanished.
12. Doubly behead bushes and leave certain insects.
13. Doubly behead to push forcibly and leave to corrode.
14. Doubly behead a boy's name and leave the equivalent of 3 feet.

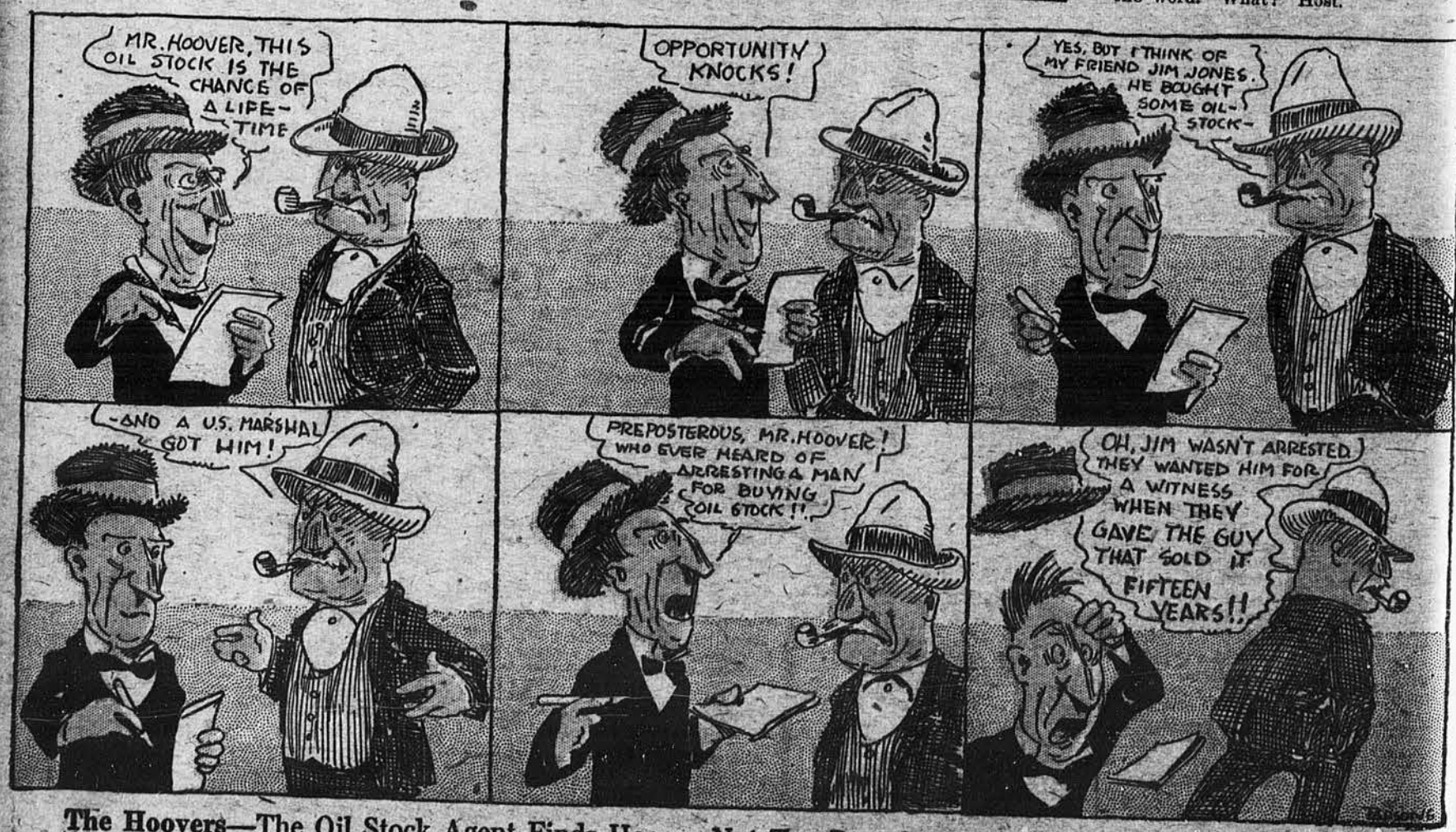
When the foregoing words have been correctly guessed and beheaded the initials of the remaining words will spell a country near Germany. See if you can find what it is without consulting the answers. (1. al-arms; 2. ca-used; 3, as-sign; 4, sa-tire; 5, pa-rent; 6, abides; 7, ar-able; 8, ad-here; 9, ch-urns; 10, re-news; 11, be-gone; 12, pl-ant; 13, th-rust; 14, ba-yard.)

Ask This Riddle

An army and a landlord spelled with one word. What? Host.

Making Shadow Pictures on the Wall





The Hoovers—The Oil Stock Agent Finds Hoover Not Too Proud to Profit by the Mistakes of Others

Health in the Family

Don't Tie Up Wounds With Dirty Handkerchiefs As This May Cause Serious Infection

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

RECENTLY I saw a movie in which the hero suffered a severe cut, which, of course, bled profusely. Alarmed at the display of ruby fluid, he promptly dragged from his pocket a very doubtful looking handkerchief which he bound tightly around the open wound. The progress of the picture, however, indicated that the treatment was unsatisfactory because the bleeding did not stop and his friends were greatly concerned about getting aid to stop the waste of blood.

In real life the man would have been in very serious danger, but it would not have been from loss of blood. There is danger from hemorrhage in a deep wound which severs an important blood vessel, but this is not a frequent occurrence because important vessels are placed, according to the plan of a wise Providence, in well protected positions that are not reached by superficial injuries. The average wound bleeds just about long enough to wash out the cut, if left to itself. The very best treatment for a wound is to leave it exposed to the air, if it is possible at the same time to protect it from infection. A little pressure applied between the heart and the injured tissues usually will do all that is necessary in the way of checking the hemorrhage, and the pressure may be released as soon as a good clot is formed. But to bind up a wound with a dirty handkerchief or anything else that is not sterile is to invite serious trouble and danger of blood poisoning.

The first thought in a wound should not be to stop the bleeding. On the contrary, a reasonable amount of bleeding is a good thing because it has a tendency to clean the wound. If hemorrhage is spurting and gushing make pressure above the wound without bringing it into direct contact with anything that is not sterile. If bleeding is not alarming, let it continue for a while until shut off by a well formed clot. If you can let this remain uncovered until it has hardened, it will form the best kind of a protective covering for the wound, and healing will progress rapidly. It is a great mistake to wash a wound that is so protected.

Never dress a wound by applying adhesive plaster to the raw surface. First cover the surface with a good dressing of sterile gauze or absolutely clean linen and then apply the plaster in such a way that it will retain the dressing in position. Do not apply any salves or ointments of any kind. A swab of iodine may be used around the wound but it is best not to try to put anything directly into the injured tissues. The most important thing about dressing a wound is absolute cleanliness.

When Sterility Begins

I am a friend of a woman who was recently married, a very fine woman. She was a Kansas teacher for 26 years and is now 46 years old. Is it likely that she will have children? M. T.

It is possible but not very likely. If she wished to do the very best service possible to her state she should have married a few years earlier. Our statistics show that a few women become mothers at the age of 46, but only a few. There are many more at 45 and each year below that the number increases.

Pamphlet on Feeding Children

A neighbor has a pamphlet that you sent about feeding of children. Please tell me how I can get one. K. M.

We have some of the pamphlets on the care and feeding of children still on hand and will send you one if you write enclosing a 2-cent stamp and giving your full name and address.

Pink Eye is Contagious

Please state whether "pink-eye" is contagious. Should a child with this trouble be permitted to go to school? N. O.

Purulent conjunctivitis, which is the proper name for "pink-eye," is quite contagious and I do not think a child should be allowed in school having such a complaint. If there is a case in the family very special care should be taken to see that the patient is given special handkerchiefs, towels, napkins and sheets, for the disease spreads very easily.

Dickinson and Reno Counties Win

(Continued from Page 7)

contests. And they came to Topeka to the pep meeting, and since every mile counts a point for every member, nine members traveling 250 miles can make a few points. To make points, however, there had to be co-operation and harmony and there had to be hard work. Hard work and team work is a fairly reliable recipe for success any time. I'm sure that every county leader and every club member joins with us in our congratulations to our winners.

Reno won, but it wasn't an easy race. Coffey county team No. 1, under the leadership of Reta Bowman, held every meeting with every member present, a record I do not think any of the other clubs made. Reta and her teammates wrote more than 600 bulletin reviews, had plenty of newspaper items and a scrapbook that took second place.

The three girls of Leavenworth county, under the leadership of Kathryn Brose, living miles apart, made an enviable record. They held a meeting every month and held special programs and picnics and found time to write bulletin reviews, newspaper items and to win prizes on their chickens.

Franklin county holds fourth place, and a record of a year of club work well and profitably done. I wish all of you could see the wonderful scrapbook sent in by this team. The book easily took first place and is a thing of real beauty. It represents Franklin county well, for it shows originality, hard work, co-operation and much time. Marguerite Johnson, the leader, may well be proud of her teammates and herself, for they have accomplished much.

Here is the standing of all the teams:

Reno	Opal Shuff
Coffey No. 1	Reta Bowman
Leavenworth	Kathyrn Brose
Franklin	Marguerite Johnson
Morris	Louine Thomas
Linn	Hazel Horton
Jackson	Inez Bland
Rooks	Annice Anderson
Chase	Bernice Coates
Ford	Marjorie Dobbins
Greenwood	Ethel Etherington
Lyon	Mary Hellmer
Cowley	Thelma Kent

The girls are not the only ones who work for a cup, but sometimes we hear so much about the pep trophy that we forget that there is one for mothers, too. Last year the cup was awarded to Mrs. Fred Johnson of Franklin county and we do not feel that any mother has exceeded Mrs. Johnson in pep again this year, and so the mother's cup for 1923 will go to her. There are several mothers, tho, who might have had the cup, if they had been in the club. Mrs. Shuff of Reno county has worked untiringly with her girls and their teammates and the girls of the winning team can surely thank her for a portion of their success. Mrs. Thomas of Morris county has helped the girls in her team, as has Mrs. Horton of Linn county.

With the pep race over and the cups awarded, we turn our thoughts to the year before us. Surely there are lots of Kansas girls and boys who want to come into the club this year and get in on the pep race for 1924. There'll be lots of good times, new friends and opportunities galore and a fine chance to get a start for yourself. Girls and boys thru the years have been glad because they took up club work, and many of them are now successful business men and women.

The year before us is going to be a dandy, and we want all the Kansas boys and girls who wish to do so to line up. If you are interested send in the application blank and we'll send you complete information—and remember, if you do not have the money with which to purchase a contest entry, Senator Capper will lend it to you, on your note.

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Woman's World.....1 year
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Christian Herald.....1 year
Topeka Daily Capital.....1 year
Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 year
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Club 13-W
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Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 year
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Club 15-W
People's Home Journal.....1 year
Topeka Daily Capital.....1 year
Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 year
Capper's Weekly.....1 year
Regular price $8.50
Special Price Only $6.25

Club 16-W
American Magazine.....1 year
Topeka Daily Capital.....1 year
Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 year
Household Magazine.....1 year
Regular Price $9.75
Special Price Only $7.50

Club 17-W
Modern Priscilla.....1 year
Household.....1 year
Topeka Daily Capital.....1 year
Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 year
Regular Price $9.25
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Club 18-W
People's Home Journal.....1 year
Etude.....1 year
Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 year
Topeka Daily Capital.....1 year
Regular Price $10.25
Our Special Price Only $6.95

Club 19-W
Mother's Home Life.....1 year
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Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
~EDITOR~

Two Hat Stories from Reno County

There are many women in Reno county who are enthusiastic over the prospects of the home demonstration agent they expect to have in the county sometime soon, but no two women are more eager for her coming than Mrs. C. C. Trostle and Mrs. Walter Pierce, the two pictured here. They know of some of the good things the extension service of the Kansas State Agricultural College has to offer. Both of them learned how to make their hats under the direction of Maude Finley, millinery specialist, who has worked in Reno county.



Mrs. C. C. Trostle

Mrs. Trostle and Mrs. Pierce are wearing hats made by themselves in the pictures. When the millinery class was held in Mrs. Trostle's community, she did not have time to buy new material so she brought a hat she had worn for four years to the meeting. The frame was cut down, the velvet steamed and the hat retrimmed, and now it is as becoming and attractive as a new hat could be.

The satin in Mrs. Pierce's hat came from her last spring's hat, so 50 cents for ribbon and 45 cents for a frame are all that it cost her. You will agree that it is becoming, altho you cannot distinguish the saucy ribbon rosette that trims it. Mrs. Pierce wanted to wear her new hat to the fair—where I saw her and took the picture—but it wasn't quite ready so she got up early that morning and finished it before breakfast.



Mrs. Walter Pierce

I was surprised greatly when Mrs. Trostle told me that the dress she is wearing in the picture was made out of a suit she had worn for seven years. It is a beautiful piece of black poplin and has fur trimming—taken from the suit—around the neck and bottom of the skirt. A bit of handwork in the V of the dress, and a strand of red beads give a most pleasing color note to the costume.

Florence K. Miller.

Two Ways to Pin Money

A country woman of my acquaintance is picking up a little cash in rather an unusual way. She furnishes sandwiches for women in the neighboring village who entertain a great deal. There is nothing new or particularly alluring about a sandwich but hers are novel. I watched her make some and hope I'm not violating a code or giving away a trade secret, but she did it like this: Bread was sliced very thin and spread with butter. To this she added a lettuce leaf and bit of minced parsley, both raised in a window box in her kitchen. She sprinkled this lightly with ground celery seed and the meat used was pressed chicken.

She had orders for four dozen for the coming week and was to furnish the entire luncheon for one afternoon. It would, for one thing, consist of baked apples prepared in a new way. Cut out the core, but do not break clear thru, then put a few raisins in the cavity, a lump of butter and cover well with sugar, set in a pan with some water and bake slowly. These were to be served with whipped cream, a cup of hot chocolate with lemon wafers and the sandwiches.

Your city caterer may laugh, but I think it a delicious little affair. There are women who have a deft touch. I've a friend who can make a more graceful knot or bow with a piece of ribbon than any other woman that I know; a bit of her personality clings to it. Just in that same sense there is something indescribably dainty in these little sandwiches, each neatly wrapped in oiled paper.

Another friend says: "I have the milk from one cow set apart for my own use, from which I make a few extra dollars. In the village 2 miles away I have a market for 3 pounds of butter each week for which I receive $1.50, 1 pint of cream four mornings each week nets $1 and 1 pint of whipping cream twice each week brings 80 cents.

"My little daughter delivers these as she goes to school for 10 per cent of the proceeds which gives her, as well as me, a sense of independence."

Mrs. R. G. Armstrong.

Edible Favors Please Children

Children seem especially to like edible favors. Most fascinating ones may be contrived from such simple and inexpensive supplies as marshmallows, peppermint creams, gum drops, chocolate bars, puffed wheat and small, sharp toothpicks for "binders." With a little supervision the children even may make favors for their own parties.

Funny little women are made from a large marshmallow upon which features are marked by dipping a toothpick in melted chocolate, attached by a toothpick to one end of a chocolate bar. Soften the lower end of the bar and press it down hard upon a plate so as to form an enlarged base upon which it may stand; then from gay tissue paper add a cloak and bonnet.

Strange animals are made with marshmallow or peppermint heads, chocolate bar bodies and legs of puffed wheat strung upon toothpicks. A little experience suggests many amusing varieties.

Not only do the children enjoy these favors, but their appearance instantly takes away an undesired formality.

Mrs. Georgia Lott Selter.

Sanitary Blankets for Baby

Have you made wrapping blankets of cotton flannel or sanitary flannel for the new baby? They are not expensive and they are a big help to a mother. For three blankets get about 3 yards of either cotton flannel or sanitary flannel. Cut this into three equal pieces, and bind each piece either with soft bias tape or roll a hem and put it in with a blanket stitch.

These blankets are invaluable in protecting baby during his bath. They are equally handy in wrapping up his feet to keep them warm. They are easy to use both for protecting the mother's clothes and for keeping over the baby when he is nursing.

Recently I saw a mother receive two of these blankets as a present for her new son. They were folded neatly and tied with an attractive bow of pink ribbon and they made a delightful package for the mother to open. She told me the other day they were one of the handiest things she had for taking care of the baby.

Orille B. Rhoades.

Sanitation, a Requisite of Good Health

THE idea of scoring the outdoor toilet is comparatively new but it is bringing results in those communities where the women are asking for a standard of sanitation in this regard. Some have just awakened to the need of a toilet on the premises; others are asking how improvements should be made, and the cost always is one of the first questions which they consider.

The pictures shown below were taken by W. Pearl Martin, health specialist of the extension division, Kansas State Agricultural College. The picture on the left is a specimen all too common, altho the tree house just above the toilet may be unusual. The one on the right is one of the better types of outdoor toilets seen also on Kansas farms.

Farmers' Bulletin, No. 1227, page 12, gives an excellent model to be built for $18. Page 20 of the same bulletin gives model with concrete vault, costing $40.

These are some of the items to be considered when constructing a toilet:

Location:
It should be located at a distance of from 75 to 100 feet from the house.
It should be located at a distance of from 75 to 100 feet from the well.
It should be exposed to sunshine, that is, not under heavy shade trees or inside a dark building.

Construction:
Roof should be rain proof.
Walls should be smooth (easy to brush and clean).
Floor should be smooth and free from holes and large cracks.
Foundation should be solid (concrete) and any space between base and walls screened.
There should at least be one opening besides the door, placed so as to give cross ventilation.

Equipment.
The seat should be covered and hinged.
The vault should be at least 2½ feet deep.
The vault should be made of concrete, brick or wood. The concrete vault is much more sanitary than any other kind.
The opening to the vault should be covered and screened.

Sanitation:
All openings, windows and door should be screened and screens in good repair.
The building should be free from odor!
The vault should be so constructed that it can be emptied easily and cleaned.
The floor and seat should be scrubbed occasionally to remove dust.
Some disinfectant should be sprinkled into the vault twice weekly (use quick lime, loose dry soil, ashes or any good disinfectant.)
The waste of the vault should not be exposed to flies, mosquitoes and other carriers of disease such as rats, mice, sparrows and pigeons.



New Fashioned Rug Lore

I wonder if you think of the same thing I do when I hear the names of Martha Washington, Priscilla, Dolly Madison or Dorothy Vernon? The first thing that comes to my mind is the big fireplace with the kettle hanging over the fire, the cat lying nearby and perhaps Martha sitting in front of the fireplace knitting. On the floor is a rag rug which she has knit. Perhaps you think of the bedroom with



Book No. 80

the four-poster bed and the rag rugs on the floor. However, I'm sure you think of rag rugs.

Wouldn't you like to crochet a Priscilla rug, braid a Martha Washington rug or knit a Betsy Ross rug? In our fancywork book No. 80 are large illustrations and complete instructions for making crocheted, knitted, braided and looped rugs. The patterns in this book are the Molly Pitcher, Naishapur Oriental, Chevy Chase, Priscilla and Della Duncan crocheted rugs; the Martha Washington, Dolly Madison, Dorothy Vernon and Satsuma braided rugs, the Betsy Ross knitted rug, the Wild Rose and Shamrock looped rugs, the Angora frayed burlap rug and the Kloto Twisted rug.

If you will send 15 cents to the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., we will be glad to send book No. 80.

Six Books in Our Library Now

Is your club thoroly organized? Or does it drift along in a haphazard fashion, without much special interest, without increase in membership and with a depleted treasury? Because of a need for a consistent plan of club work, our little book, "Club Day Activities," was written. It contains a form for a constitution. It gives the method of procedure, tells how to plan programs, suggests names for clubs, explains how to develop programs, gives games to be used in the social hour, and a number of recipes which will help you when you're worrying about the refreshments. We have five other books, too. "Red Letter Day Parties" and "Fun Making Games" are filled from cover to cover with lively games for every occasion. "Today's Etiquette" will help solve the problems of everyday social life. "Trapline Ways to Profit" explains how the various fur bearing animals may be trapped. There's a big laugh in every one of the "Stories by Truthful James." The price of each book is 15 cents, or four may be obtained for 50 cents. Address Amusement Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.



One Apron Leads to Another

Five Styles With Simplicity, Serviceability and Attractiveness Combined in Each One

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



9941—Practical Apron Styles. Besides being practical, this style makes up into a dainty apron. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

1035—Attractive Apron. A colored binding will add a bright touch to this apron of figured percale. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

1444—Cover All Apron. This apron style knows no waning of popularity. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

9974—One Piece Apron. A bungalow apron like the one shown of gingham, percale or chambray is very handy to slip on in the mornings. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

8619—Kitchen Apron. The thing about this apron which will appeal to all housewives is that it is in one piece. One size only.

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

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

IN RENDERING lard this week we had an opportunity to note the advantage of grinding the fat thru the food chopper. The ground fat was more quickly rendered and the lard more easily pressed from the cracklings. The only disadvantage we could note was a tendency of the ground fat to settle closely to the bottom of the kettle in the beginning.

Handkerchiefs Match Dresses

In making dresses of finer ginghams, voile, batiste and such materials, we have pleased the girls by making handkerchiefs of the material and finishing them with a half-inch edging like the collar and cuff material. This helps to solve the handkerchief problem and furnishes the girls with a variety.

Cross Stitch and Crochet Designs

Girls in the sewing club have been making scrap books of illustrations of cross stitch work. In compiling these books they found a number of filet crochet designs that could be adapted easily to cross stitch work. Those who wish a simple pattern for a child to work in cross stitch may mark the even spaces as squares and the design in crosses. These designs are useful, also, if one wishes to do bead work for lace or trimming.

An Inquiry

We should be pleased to learn thru the columns of this paper if any one knows a humane way of breaking a hen from eating eggs in the nest. A small dog, dear to the children and helpful in rousing rabbits and holding them in stone fences, has acquired a decided taste for hen's eggs.

Pickle Vinegar as a Seasoning

Last week we bought a keg in which gallons of pickles had been shipped. There was a considerable quantity of fine vinegar in the keg. We always have found this vinegar excellent for salads and for mincemeat. For the latter, some additional acid and sweetening are needed. The keg had been thoroly coated inside with paraffin. No doubt this was done to save the vinegar but it occurred to us that this might be a wise precaution to take in using a barrel for kraut or for curing meat. Those who make a barrel do double duty as water barrel and meat barrel would have less water affected by the other uses of the barrel.

Women's Service Corner

Our Service Corner is conducted for the purpose of helping our readers solve their puzzling problems. The editor is glad to answer your questions concerning housekeeping, home making, entertaining, cooking, sewing, beauty, and so on. Send a self addressed, stamped envelope to the Women's Service Corner, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, and a personal reply will be given.

Wedding Etiquette

Would you please tell me the correct form for a home wedding to which only relatives will be invited? What would be suitable to serve for a light luncheon?—R. S.

We have a book called "Today's Etiquette" which contains suggestions for a simple home wedding. I believe it will help you plan yours. It may be obtained from the Book Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents.

The following is a menu for a two-course luncheon, using a yellow color scheme. First course, chicken and lettuce sandwiches, (run chicken thru food grinder and moisten with salad dressing and the liquor in which chicken was cooked) and apple cup salad. To make this, cut a slice from the stem end of a yellow apple, scrape out the inside, leaving just enough to hold the apple in shape. Cut the meat of the apples up fine, mix with celery, nuts and a little shredded pimento. Moisten with mayonnaise and fill the apples. Coffee may be served with this.

Second course: Lemon ice cream molded in the shape of kewpies or hearts, and sunshine cake with white frosting or white cake with yellow.

When skating pond takes Tom from kindling pile, there's a chance for a story-telling picture. Such pictures are sure of a smile when you turn the page in your Kodak Album. *Illustration from a Kodak negative.*



A Kodak for the Farm

IN addition to the dollars-and-cents value that Kodak pictures of cattle, horses, hogs, crops, equipment, buildings, have in the business of farming, Kodak plays part the year 'round in the farm's fun—as the picture above shows.

Get a Kodak at your dealer's for your farm.

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Capper's Weekly 10 Cents

Capper's Weekly will entertain the whole family. You will enjoy and profit by the editorials and articles by U. S. Senator Arthur Capper. Your wife will profit by the household hints and fashion page, and the children and grownups, too, will delight in the children's page. Its health articles by Doctor Copeland will prevent much suffering in your family. All will enjoy the stories and snappy articles and cartoons by famous artists. A journal of progress and welfare and champion of a square deal for all of the people. For a short time we will send Capper's Weekly for a term of 8 weeks for only 10 cents. Address CAPPER'S WEEKLY, Dept. 18, Topeka, Kan.

1,000 Saleswomen Wanted Immediately

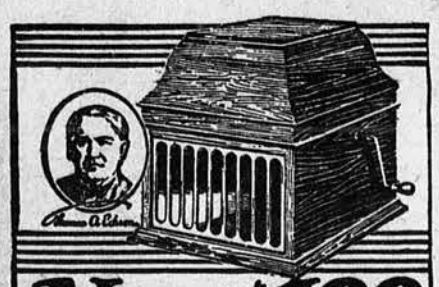
The Capper Publications now have positions open in practically every small or medium sized town thruout the Central western states where women may earn steady, substantial incomes. The work is interesting and leads to many opportunities for advancement.

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THE HOUSEHOLD, TOPEKA, KAN.

Grain Dealers Fight Pools

Circulars are Being Sent Out to Many Farmers To Discredit All Co-operative Associations

IF ARGUMENT in favor of the economic soundness and ultimate success of farmer co-operative marketing were lacking, the attitude of boards of trade and officials of grain dealer associations should supply a convincing argument.

An aggressive campaign is now launched by grain dealer associations against farmer wheat pools and wheat growers' associations. These associations are the immediate target. Evidence, however, is not lacking that the fire on these wheat pools and farmer associations is aimed at even bigger game. While it is no doubt to the advantage of the grain associations to demolish these farmer wheat pools and associations of grain growers, it is to their more lasting advantage to shatter the farmer's faith in the principle of co-operative marketing.

The Weapon Used

The weapon of the grain dealers' associations is a cheaper price for grain handling than the grain grower pools charge. This is nothing new in tactics. It is a favorite practice of trusts and combinations to demolish independent competition while it is young and before it grows strong and flourishing. Once the competition is out of the way, the combination recoups its losses incurred in the process of smashing competition. It recoups these at the expense of the public. With competition out of the way, nothing disturbs the combination's market and price control.

A circular appeal from E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, to Kansas grain dealers, urges their co-operation in this movement to discredit co-operative wheat pools and associations. It urges dealers to unite in a movement to this end, particularly dealers located in areas where farmer associations and market pools are in existence.

Attacks Selling Organizations

The immediate object of this drive is to discredit the National Grain Marketing Association which now is encouraging the formation of a wheat pool in Kansas for the 1924 crop. The circular urges grain dealers to center their attacks on this organization and to try to convince farmers that the National Grain Marketing Association is doomed in advance to failure, and to clinch the argument against wheat pools and selling associations by offering grain handling service at a price a bit under that of the pools. This is to dissatisfy the farmer and to induce him to break pooling contracts.

The circular stresses these contracts. In so doing it reveals the bug under the chip. It shows that the purpose back of this campaign is not its avowed purpose of saving the farmer money in his marketing, but to discredit and destroy farmer marketing associations. The circular also makes a savage attack on Senator Arthur Capper who made over 100 speeches last summer to farm organizations urging growers to organize co-operative associations.

Farmers to Meet in Topeka

Annual Convention of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture Will be Held January 9-11

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

ONE of the most important meetings of farmers that will be held during the present year will convene in Memorial Hall in Topeka, January 9 to January 11 and a large attendance from all over the state is expected. In addition to the regular delegates and members of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, many prominent farmers and business men will be present, as the meetings will be open to the public.

A program of unusual excellence has been prepared for the occasion and many of the big farm problems of the day will be discussed by some of the best speakers in the country.

Three Governors on the Program

Three governors are on the program, not because of official rank, but on account of their interest and success in agriculture and livestock. Governor Jonathan M. Davis will give the address of welcome on the evening of Wednesday, January 9 and on the same evening former Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and owner of the famous Sinnissippi Farm will draw upon his large experience for the benefit of "Organization in Agriculture."

In the Thursday morning session former Governor W. L. Harding, of Iowa, will lead in the symposium on "County and Community Fairs" with a discussion of "County Fairs as Community Builders." This session will be devoted entirely to fairs and their management except that Dr. O. O. Wolf will discuss livestock remedies, as without the health of the animals, there could be no fairs.

The "Complexities in the Wheat Situation" will be explained by Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, Director of the Food Research Institute at Stanford University. Years of investigation and of travel in foreign wheat producing countries and a thoro familiarity with the problems of American wheat production, have given Doctor Taylor a rank as a world authority on this subject and his message to the farmers of Kansas will be delivered on Thursday afternoon.

"What the Government is Doing for the Kansas Farmer," will be shown by Dr. C. W. Warburton, Director of the Extension Work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at the Friday afternoon session. "What the Kansas Farmer is Doing for Himself," will be shown in all the sessions, especially that of Friday morning which is entirely devoted to the dairy interests.

Big Business and the Farmer

The interest of big business in the farmer and his problems will be illustrated by Senator Emerson Carey who is credited with having the biggest boy and girl calf club in the state and about which he will speak during the Friday morning session.

"Farm Life from a Woman's Viewpoint," will be presented by Mrs. Albert Brickell of Marion county in her discussion of "Our Real Farm People" on Thursday evening and this session will be completed by DeWitt C. Wing, Editor of the Breeders' Gazette, Chicago, with his inimitable combination of common sense and philosophy which he has embodied in an address on "Wheat and Chaff."

Many Other Interesting Topics

A lot of other good things go to make up the program, practical things like the "Legumes in Rotation of Crops," by Prof. L. E. Call, Head of the department of agronomy, and dairy manufacturers in Kansas by Prof. M. E. Olson of the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Music will be furnished on Wednesday evening by the Washburn Girls' Glee Club, which entertained the convention so delightfully last year, and on Thursday evening by the Santa Fe Glee Club who will have a program of old fashioned plantation melodies and negro songs.

The business of the week will close with a banquet for members, delegates and visitors at the Pelletier Tea Rooms on Friday evening with a special program of toasts and music.

Other meetings of the week will include the Kansas Association of Fairs on Wednesday, January 9 at 9:30 a. m. The Kansas Agricultural Council on Tuesday, January 8 and a poultry producers' meeting on Wednesday at 1 o'clock p. m. to complete plans for the Kansas State Egg Marketing Association.



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Meet Jack Frost and Tuneful Hohner, the merry monarchs of winter. What lively zest and gayety they bring to every outdoor sport and fireside frolic!

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Winter's the time for jolly music. You've just GOT to have a Hohner mouth organ now. It puts life into your parties and brightens up your lonely evenings. Ask the dealer for Hohner Free Instruction Book—if he is out of them, write "M. Hohner, New York" for one. Hohner Harmonicas are sold everywhere; 50c up.

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THE CROSS-CUT

By COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

(Copyrighted)

The carbide lamps were held close to the fuses for a second. Soon they were all going, spitting like so many venomous, angry serpents—but neither Fairchild nor the miners had stopped to watch. They were running as hard as possible for the shaft and for the protection that distance might give. A wait that seemed ages. Then;

"One!"

"And two—and three!"

"There goes four and five—they went together!"

"Six—seven—eight—nine—"

Again a wait, while they looked at one another with vacuous eyes. A long interval until the tenth.

It Was High-Grade Silver

"Two went together then! I thought we'd counted nine?" The foreman stared, and Fairchild studied. Then his face lighted.

"Eleven's right. One of them must have set off the charge that Harry left in there. All the better—it gives us just that much more of a chance."

Back they went along the drift tunnel now, coughing slightly as the sharp smoke of the dynamite cut their lungs. A long journey that seemed as many miles instead of feet. Then with a shout, Fairchild sprang forward, and went to his hands and knees.

It was there before him—all about him—the black, heavy masses of lead-silver ore, a great, heaping, five-ton pile of it where it had been thrown out by the tremendous force of the explosion. It seemed that the whole great floor of the cavern was covered with it, and the workmen shouted with Fairchild as they seized bits of the precious black stuff and held it to the light for closer examination.

"Look!" The voice of one of them was high and excited. "You can see the fine streaks of silver sticking out! It's high-grade and plenty of it!"

But Fairchild paid little attention. He was playing in the stuff, throwing it in the air and letting it fall to the floor of the cavern again, like a boy with a new sack of marbles, or a child with its building blocks. Five tons and the night was not yet over! Five tons, and the vein had not yet shown its other side!

Back to work they went now, six of the men drilling, Fairchild and the other four mucking out the refuse, hauling it up the shaft, and then turning to the ore that they might get it to the old rotting bins and into position for loading as soon as the owner of the Sampler could be notified in the morning and the trucks could fight their way thru the snowdrifts of Kentucky Gulch to the mine for loading. Again thru the hours the drills bit into the rock walls, while the ore car clattered along the tram line and while the creaking of the block and tackle at the shaft seemed endless. In three days, approximately forty tons of ore must come out of that mine—and work must not cease.

Morning, and in spite of the sleepless eyes, the heavy aching in his head, the tired drooping of the shoulders, Fairchild tramped to the boarding house to notify Mother Howard and ask for news of Harry. There had been none. Then he went on, to wait by the door of the Sampler until Bittson, the owner, should appear, and drag him away up the hill, even before it could open up for the morning.

"There it is!" he exclaimed, as he led him to the entrance of the chamber. "There it is; take all you want of it and assay it!"

Bittson went forward into the cross-cut, where the men were drilling even new holes, and examined the vein. Around it was three feet thick, and there was still ore ahead. One of the miners looked up.

Vein Five Feet Thick

"Just finishing up on the cross-cut," he announced, as he nodded toward the drill. "I've just bitten into the other wall on the other side. Looks to me like the vein's about five feet thick as near as I can measure it.

"And"—Bittson picked up a few samples, examined them by the light of the carbides and tossed them away—"you can see the silver sticking out. I caught sight of a couple of pencil spreads of it in one or two of those samples. All right, Boy!" he turned to Fairchild. "What was that bargain we made?"

"It was based on two hundred dollars a ton ore. This may run above—or below. But whatever it is, I'll sell you all you can handle for the next three days at fifty dollars a ton under the assay price."

"You've said the word. The trucks will be here in an hour if we have to shovel a path all the way up Kentucky Gulch."

He hurried away then, while Fairchild and the men followed him into town and to their breakfast. Then, recruiting a new gang on the promise of payment at the end of their three-day shift, Fairchild went back to the mine. But the word had spread, and others were there before him.

Already a wide path showed up Kentucky Gulch. Already fifteen or twenty miners were assembled about the opening of the Blue Poppy tunnel, awaiting permission to enter, the usual rush upon a lucky mine to view its riches. Behind him, Fairchild could see others coming from Ohadi to take a look at the new strike, and his heart bounded with happiness tinged with sorrow. Harry was not there to enjoy it all; Harry was gone, and Fairchild had failed to find him.

All that morning they thronged down the shaft of the Blue Poppy. The old method of locomotion grew too slow; willing hands repaired the hoist and sent volunteers for a gasoline engine to run it, while in the meantime officials of curiosity labored on the broken old ladder that once had encompassed the distance from the bottom of the shaft to the top, rehabilitating it to such an extent that it might be used again. The drift was crowded with persons bearing candles and carbides. The big chamber was filled, leaving barely room for the men to work with their drills at the final holes that would be needed to clear the vein to the foot wall on the other side and enable the miners to start upward on their new stope. Fairchild looked about him proudly, happily; it was his, his and Harry's—if Harry ever should come back again—the

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The Farmer and the Railroads

THIS article and several more to follow, is for the farmer because, from the early days of the Republic until now, Agriculture and Transportation have been the two greatest and most fundamental industries in America and the well-being of either inseparably involves the well-being of the other. In the last analysis, Agriculture and Transportation must stand or fall together. Unless the railroads are able to supply adequate and dependable transportation service when and as required, the farmer loses the advantage of favorable markets and much of his yearly toil is wasted.

Many self seeking persons have been industriously endeavoring to make the farmer believe the railroads are chiefly responsible for the misfortunes of Agriculture. In this way they hope to make more secure their place as the "friends of the farmer." But I do not believe that farmers generally can be so easily led by a mere appeal to supposed prejudice. I believe the farmer will demand all of the facts and I hope these articles will prove helpful in providing them. Farmers will have much influence in determining the future of the railroads—whether the railroads will become the playthings of politicians or whether the government will safeguard the property rights of the public and give a square deal to those citizens who have billions of dollars invested in railroad properties.

To get a correct conception of the inter-dependence of Agriculture and Transportation, it is necessary that we go back to the time when what now is the Corn Belt was a virgin wilderness. President Harding, in an address at Kansas City last summer, told how, as late as 1840, wheat sold at 40 cents a bushel and hogs at 3 cents a pound, and the reason, he said, was "lack of transportation facilities." The building of the railroads changed all that. Not only did they put the farmers in touch with the markets of the world but they also carried to the frontiers of civilization the Storekeeper, the Preacher, the Doctor, the Schoolmaster, the Postmaster and the Banker; and in addition to carrying the products of the farms to market, they carried the products of factories—of Civilization, if you please—into what, but for the railroads, must have remained a wilderness.

Suppose that some morning the news should suddenly come to your community that your railroad had "quit?" That it had died! What an indescribable calamity! And yet, that very thing has happened right here in the Corn Belt. And the result has been that the farm lands of a great many farmers depreciated perhaps 30 per cent over night because of their isolation from shipping facilities.

For a number of years, and until ten years ago, there was built in America an average of more than 5,000 miles of railroad every year but during the last six years more railroad has been taken up or abandoned than has been built. And this has happened in the face of the fact that the Nation's freight traffic is increasing at the rate of 50 to 100 per cent every ten years. This is today the most profoundly serious question that confronts the American people.

In the foregoing I have tried to explain how vital Transportation is to the LIFE of Agriculture. We need not go back to the beginning of the Missouri Pacific when the richest bottom lands of the Corn Belt could be bought for $1.25 an acre. In 1890, in Illinois and Wisconsin and the states west of the Mississippi River, the average value of all farms was $4,366 per farm. In 1900 this had increased to $4,966. In 1910 the average was $9,900 and in 1920 it was $18,800, or an increase of 575 per cent in value in thirty years. Is there a farmer in the Middle West who will contend that this increased value would have been possible except for the railroads?

Should not the farmer regard the railroads as his friends rather than as his enemies? And should he not be the first to demand that the railroads get a "square deal?" To say the least, the farmer should examine carefully into the charges made against the railroads. Honest and competent criticism always is welcome, for such criticism is constructive—but the Republic was not built by those who seek to destroy and tear down; nor can it live by such process.

I solicit co-operation and suggestions.

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thing he had worked for, the thing he had dreamed of, planned for.

Some one brushed against him, and there came a slight tug at his coat. Fairchild looked downward to see passing the form of Anita Richmond. A moment later she looked toward him, but in her eyes there was no light of recognition, nothing to indicate that she had just given him a signal of greeting and congratulation. And yet Fairchild felt that she had. Uneasily he walked away, following her with his eyes as she made her way into the blackness of the tunnel and toward the shaft. Then, absently, he put his hand into his pocket.

A Note From Anita

Something there caused his heart to halt momentarily—a piece of paper. He crumpled it in his hand, he rubbed his fingers over it wonderingly; it had not been in his pocket before she had passed him. Hurriedly he walked to the far side of the chamber and there pretending to examine a bit of ore, brought the missive from its place of secretion, to unfold it with trembling fingers, then to stare at the words which showed before him:

"Squint Rodaine is terribly worried about something. Has been on an awful rampage all morning. Something critical is brewing, but I don't know what. Suggest you keep watch on him. Please destroy this."

That was all. There was no signature. But Robert Fairchild had seen the writing of Anita Richmond once before!

So she was his friend! So all these days of waiting had not been in vain; all the cutting hopelessness of seeing her, only to have her turn away her head and fail to recognize him, had been for their purpose after all. And yet Fairchild remembered that she was engaged to Maurice Rodaine, and that the time of the wedding must be fast approaching. Perhaps there had been a quarrel, perhaps— Then he smiled. There was no perhaps about it! Anita Richmond was his friend; she had been forced into the promise of marriage to Maurice Rodaine, but she had not been forced into a relinquishment of her desire to reward him somehow, some way, for the attention that he had shown her and the liking that she knew existed in his heart.

Hastily Fairchild folded the paper and stuffed it into an inside pocket. Then, seeking out one of the workmen, he appointed him foreman of the gang, to take charge in his absence. Following which, he made his way out of the mine and into town, there to hire men of Mother Howard's suggestion and send them to the Blue Poppy, to take their stations every few feet along the tunnel, to appear mere spectators, but in reality to be guards who were constantly on the watch for anything untoward that might occur. Fairchild was taking no chances now. An hour more found him at the Sampler, watching the ore as it ran thru the great crusher hoppers, to come forth finely crumbled powder and be sampled, ton by ton, for the assays by Old Undertaker Chastine and the three other men of his type, without which no sampler pays for ore. Bittson approached, grinning.

Running $200 a Ton

"You guessed just about right," he announced. "That stuff's running right around two hundred dollars a ton. Need any money now?"

"All you can let me have!"

"Four or five hundred? We've gotten in eight tons of that stuff already; don't guess I'd be taking any risk on that!" he chuckled. Fairchild reached for the currency eagerly. All but a hundred dollars of it would go to Mother Howard—for that debt must be paid off first. And, that accomplished, denying himself the invitation of rest that his bed held forth for him, he started out into town, apparently to loiter about the streets and receive the congratulations of the towns-people, but in reality to watch for one person and one alone, Squint Rodaine.

He saw him late in the afternoon, shambling along, his eyes glaring, his lips moving wordlessly, and he took up the trail. But it led only to the office of the Silver Queen Development Company, where the scar-faced man doubled at his desk, and, stuffing a cigar into his mouth, chewed on it angrily. Instinctively Fairchild knew that the greatest part of his mean temper was due to the strike in the Blue Poppy; instinctively also he felt that Squint Rodaine had known of the value all along, that now he was cursing himself for the failure of his schemes to obtain possession of what had appeared until only a day before to be nothing more than a disappointing, unlucky, ill-omened hole in the ground. Fairchild resumed his loitering, but evening found him near the Silver Queen office.

Squint Rodaine did not leave for dinner. The light burned long in the little room, far past the usual closing time and until after the picture-show crowds had come and gone, while the man of the blue-white scar remained at his desk, staring at papers, making row after row of figures, and while outside, facing the chill and the cold of winter, Fairchild trod the opposite side of the street, careful that no one caught the import of his steady, sentry-like pace, yet equally careful that he did not get beyond a range of vision where he could watch the gleam of light from the office of the Silver Queen. Anita's note had told him little, yet had implied much. Something was fermenting in



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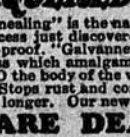
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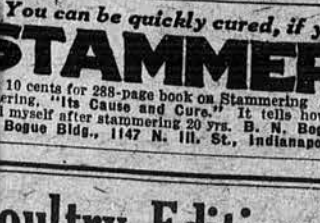
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the seething brain of Squint Rodaine, and if the past counted for anything, it was something that concerned him.

An hour more, then Fairchild suddenly slunk into the shadows of a doorway. Squint had snapped out the light and was locking the door. A moment later he had passed him, his form bent, his shoulders hunched forward, his lips muttering some unintelligible jargon. Fifty feet more, then Fairchild stepped from the doorway and took up the trail.

It was not a hard one to follow. The night wind had brought more snow with it, to make a silent pad upon the sidewalks and to outline to Fairchild more easily the figure which slouched before him. Gradually Robert dropped farther and farther in the rear; it gave him that much more protection, that much more surety in trailing his quarry to wherever he might be bound.

And it was a certainty that the destination was not home. Squint Rodaine passed the street leading to his house without even looking up. Two blocks more, and they reached the city limits. But Squint kept on, and far in the rear, watching carefully every move, Fairchild followed his quarry's shadow.

A mile, and they were in the open country, crossing and recrossing the ice-dotted Clear Creek. A furlong more, then Fairchild went to his knees that he might use the snow for a better background. Squint Rodaine had turned up the lane which led to a great, shambling, old, white building that, in the rosy days of the mining game, had been a roadhouse with its roulette wheels, its bar, its dining tables and its champagne, but which now, barely furnished in only a few of its rooms, inhabited by mountain rats and fluttering bats and general decay for the most part, formed the uncomfortable abode of Crazy Laura!

(TO BE CONTINUED)

The Chances for Hog Profits

Mortgage Lifters Will Have to Do Some Lifting Real Soon to Sustain Their Reputation

BY PHILANDER GRAYSON

IF THE hog is going to live up to his "mortgage lifting" reputation, he had better get out and lift. Work has been piling up these last 10 years, and altho he probably has jarred the mortgage a few times in that period, he has not really shaken it loose. And if what bankers, money lenders and tax collectors say is true, there's a great deal of lifting to do. But we must not judge the defendant too harshly. Extenuating circumstances, you know, may have hampered his prying at the old mortgage. A hog can't make an appreciable impression upon a high-interest-bearing mortgage of good size unless a mortgage-lifting market is available.

The Sticking Point

That is the sticking point. What of the hog market, both purebred and fat? Who would be so foolish as to make a prediction? Yet, a surmise might be possible from existing conditions, and from what has happened in the past. In the first place there has never been a prolonged period during which hog raisers have lost consistently. A change is about due. Hog markets ought to get better. Maybe the price paid producers will not increase, but a more advantageous relationship between the cost of corn and the price of hogs should become established. That would be better for everybody concerned, even the fellows who have corn to sell, because it would tend to stabilize the price for corn. Anyway the interests of corn growers and hog growers scarcely conflict, because when hogs are selling well, the demand for corn is brisk. When the price of corn is too high for hog feed, then adjustment is rather swift and the price of corn may go lower than it should because hog raisers are not prepared to feed. Then, too, corn raisers are frequently hog raisers.

Let's see what has been happening. During the last two or three years an over production of hogs has been predicted. The last time hog prices got out of line with corn prices, feeders made money and a lot of fellows who had been handling cattle or dabbling in sheep decided to go in for hogs. The fellows who had hogs bred more sows. At least that is what they were scheduled to do. That is what always happens and two years ago one of the packers went out into Colorado and made a speech in which he predicted that farmers would break their own hog market. It is doubtful whether he was speaking with statistics in view. Rather he seemed to be making a prediction, based on previous experience. But the slump in prices did not come so soon as he expected, altho reports of sows bred, pigs farrowed and other statistics indicated that more and more hogs were being produced. It certainly seemed that overproduction would result. Maybe it did. Everybody thought so anyway, which is equivalent to an actual oversupply, only it is not so disastrous to the market.

Last spring came around with everybody, particularly the farmers, convinced that the hog business was going to the eternal bow-wows. It did almost. Nobody could see how they could fatten hogs thru the spring and summer on dollar corn. They were right, except that they sold out instead of stringing the sows and pigs along thru the high corn period on as little grain and as much pasture as possible.

Farmers in Western Kansas scurried to market. A few courageous souls who saw what was coming, and it isn't here yet, suggested that it might be well to hold a few brood sows, and that it might be well to hold the pigs over in view of a possible barley crop. But their protests were drowned in the general marketing clamor.

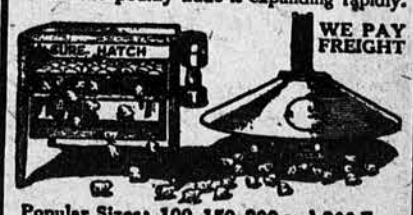
Now several states have more corn than they know how to use to advantage. True, the price was good for a while and maybe it will be comparatively good by the time this gets into print, but what is going to happen to the corn crops of half a dozen states in this Middle-West country? Cattle cannot eat all of it. The market likely will not take what is left. Are there enough hogs to take care of the surplus corn? Maybe so. Maybe not. Right now farmers are out of humor because of the fall slump in hog prices, and the slump was a more or less direct result of sending the market a lot of sows and pigs it did not care for. An Iowan who goes up to Chicago occasionally to see what is the matter with the hog market, said one of the packer buyers reported that 60 per cent of the number of hogs slaughtered by his concern had been brood sows or sows of breeding age. That sounds a bit high and somebody may be mistaken. But it illustrates the liquidation of brood stuff that has gone on all summer.

Shortage May Come

And as a result of that liquidation, some of the wise heads are now predicting a hog shortage. Maybe there will be one and maybe not. E. C. Brown, president of the National Livestock Exchange, is quoted as predicting the shortage after February. He thinks that there will be a rise of $2 a hundred about that date. Possibility of this rise in price is seen also by R. M. Green, Kansas State Agricultural College, who has been delving into hog price history, and who for that reason believes we have arrived at that point in the hog market cycle when a price, a relative price, increase is due.

If the relationship between corn and hog prices adjusts itself, and it should before long, the hog business will pick up. Breeders will experience a stimulus. Demand for breeding stuff ought to become more lively.

It's hard to keep from moralizing, because nobody likes it. Maybe it would be appropriate, tho, to remark that the fellow who gets into hogs and stays in usually wins out. An Ellis county farmer said the other day that he never had lost any money on hogs and he has been in the business nearly 40 years. Sometimes he does not make any money on them, but he goes ahead producing about the same number every year.

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FREIGHT PAID East of the Rockies
Made of California Redwood, covered with galvanized iron, double walls, air space between, built to last for years; deep chick nursery, hot water heat, copper tanks. Shipped complete, set up, ready to run, freight paid.
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Freight Paid east of the Rockies. Hot water, copper tanks—double walls—dead air space—double glass doors—a real bargain at $13.25. Shipped complete, set up ready to use.

140 Egg Incubator and Brooder	$17.75
180 Egg Incubator Alone	15.75
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Made of California Redwood. Positively the best value on the market. Order direct from this ad. 30 days trial—money back if not pleased. If not ready to order now, don't buy until you get our 1924 catalog which shows larger sizes up to 1000 eggs. (3)

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Poultry Edition
January 26

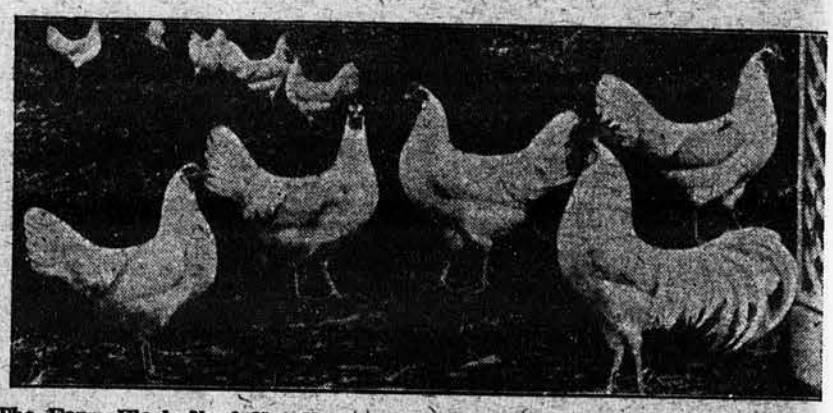
The annual poultry edition of Kansas Farmer is practically a catalog for the thousands of buyers who look forward to it and keep it for future reference. Last year it contained 600 classified advertisements of Kansas poultry raisers. Coming right at start of the big poultry season, it gets unusually fine results. Copy for the Poultry Edition must be in our office by January 19.

Send In Your Poultry Ad Today

The Farm Flock for Profit

For Best Results Select Breeding Stock for Vigor, High Production and Uniformity

BY W. A. LIPPINCOTT



The Farm Flock Need Not Necessarily be a Large One, But It Often Will Return Some Much Needed Revenue If Given Only a Fair Chance

CHARACTERISTICS to be desired in a farm flock are, in order of their importance: Vigor, high production, and uniformity. It is possible to obtain these by the use of vigorous purebered males from high-producing strains with flocks of mixed breeding. In a test at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station it was found possible to increase the average egg production of what was a mongrel flock from 98 to 155 eggs a year, and exchange uniformity for a great lack of it, by using Barred Rock males from trap-nested stock for three successive years. Where White Leghorn males were used for the same length of time the improvement of egg production was found even more marked. In this case the original mongrel hen gave an average production of 72 eggs. After grading by the use of purebred Single Comb White Leghorn males for three years, the flock average was increased to 192 eggs. The original mongrel flocks were a mixture of red, black and buff. The third-generation grades were all pure white. The grade Leghorns, however, were smaller than the grade Plymouth Rocks and not as desirable from the market standpoint.

Don't Overrate Mongrel Stock

While it has been proved that a poor-laying mongrel flock containing several types and colors may be made over into a high-producing flock of uniform color that is just as desirable from the market standpoint as a purebred flock, within the space of three years, the fact should not be overlooked that a considerable source of profit may come from selling breeding stock. This can only be done satisfactorily where one keeps purebred stock. It costs no more to house and feed a purebred flock than it does a bunch of mongrels or grades, and where stock can be disposed of at satisfactory prices the purebred flock will prove much more profitable.

Whether the poultry producer keeps purebreds or grades, he will increase his profits materially by culling his flock closely every year. Tho the trap nest is the most accurate means of selecting the best layers in the flock, its use is only practicable for those who make poultry breeding a specialty.

The trap nest usually has no place on the general farm. On the average, the pullet laying year is more profitable than any other. Yearlings and 2-year-olds are likely to be kept at an actual loss unless they are carefully culled.

Culling is Important

The best time of year in which to do the culling is late July, August and early September. This comes from the fact that the poor layers are usually early molters, while the better layers as a general thing do not molt until October to December. Generally, therefore, the poor producers are the "best lookers" in the late summer, while the high layers are likely to appear old and ragged. The body feathers change first and the main wing feathers last. As it generally requires about six weeks to grow the first new flight feather and two weeks more for each succeeding one, and as hens seldom lay while molting, it is frequently possible to estimate fairly closely how long it will be before a given bird will get into laying condition again. This is done by counting the new flight feathers, beginning at the elbow, and subtracting the number of weeks indicated from 24. To tell the length of time since the hen stopped laying, count new flights, allowing six weeks for the first one and two weeks for each of the others. The late molters will usually be birds of good vigor.

A strong constitution is so tremendously important in either the laying or breeding flock that even the late molters should be carefully scrutinized in this regard. Only females which exhibit activity and vitality should be kept over for laying or breeding. All specimens that are scrawny, undersize, weak in the legs, light in weight, excessively fat, or which have deformities, such as crooked legs, back or beak, should be eliminated. It is well to dispose of birds that have long toe nails, overhanging eyelids, or any defect which handicaps them in their search for food. The long, slender head (crow head) or spindling shanks indicate the lack of thrift and vigor. Such individuals cannot be profitable producers. A bright red comb and wattles indicate a good circulation. The laying hen is a hustler and working all the time. She sings at her work and usually is more gentle and tractable than the non-layer.

Kansas Poultry Shows

January 9-11, 1924—Clay Center, Kan.—North Central Kansas Poultry Association, Secretary, Omar Porreault, Morganville.

January 8-12, 1924—Minneapolis, Kan.—Ottawa County Poultry Association. Secretary, A. A. Johnson. Judge—H. B. Mugglestone.

January 14-19—Olathe, Kan.—Johnson County Poultry Association, Secretary—E. R. Prather. Judge—Crosby.

January 15-20—Smith Center, Kan. Secretary—Dr. Harry Tweedy. Judge—John C. Snyder.

January 16-19, 1924—Salina, Kan.—Golden Belt Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Secretary—Max Shepherd, 627 Highland Ave. Judge—J. K. Thompson.

January 27-Feb. 2—Wichita, Kan.—Kansas National Livestock and Poultry Show, Secretary—R. B. Law, 1655 South Main St. Judge—Dagle and Branch.

Manhattan Poultry Show

The annual poultry show of the Manhattan Poultry Association was held in Manhattan, Kan., from January 1 to January 4, 1924. All entries closed on December 31 at 10 a. m.

A new feature of the show this year was an egg exhibit, and many entries were made. The judging and placing of awards were done by Prof. Loyal F. Payne, head of the poultry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

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.

Your farm reflects your personality. So does your backyard.

X-RAY INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Prices Reduced Again!



For several years sales of X-Ray Perfected Incubators and Brooders have been rapidly increasing. This constantly increasing volume of orders has enabled us to cut manufacturing costs. Due to this decline in cost we have been able to reduce our prices on X-Ray Incubators and Brooders from year to year.

The most experienced poultry raisers are now using X-Ray machines and are buying them by hundreds. We shall be glad to give you the names of dozens of experts who are using from one to twenty X-Rays. X-Ray prices are comparatively low and there is a constant saving to you because of low operating cost.

The machine illustrated here is the 400 egg size X-Ray Incubator. We also make the X-Ray in sizes to hatch 125 and 200 eggs.

Because of patent flame control and perfect insulation, which retains the heat, the X-Ray lamp has to be filled but once during a hatch. The lamps of old style machines must be filled daily. If you have ever run an incubator you can appreciate the time, trouble, work and expense saved by using an X-Ray. There is no incubator made that will hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs than the X-Ray. Because of low cost of operation and less work and worry X-Ray would be cheaper in the end at five times the price we ask for it.

For your own protection be sure it is an X-Ray Perfected Incubator and Brooder before you buy it.

Hatch X-Ray for One-fifth the Cost

You can hatch an X-Ray Perfected Incubator for about one-fifth the cost of hatching any old style hot water machine. This has been proven by thousands of poultry raisers.

The temperature in X-Ray Incubators is regulated by controlling the lamp flame. The flame automatically enlarges when more heat is required and is automatically reduced when the temperature begins to rise above the hatching point. The result is that this big 400 egg machine is hatched with a lamp flame which is usually little larger than a pencil point. If you have ever used old style hot water machines you know how they consume oil. The X-Ray Incubator requires but one filling of the lamp during a hatch. The flame being so small there is but little charred wick, so that the X-Ray lamp requires very little trimming and attention.

Owing to perfect flame control and perfect insulation the X-Ray Incubator is held at a more even hatching temperature than any other machine. An X-Ray Incubator can be taken from a room showing 70 degrees outside heat to a room showing nearly zero temperature and the controlled flame and perfect insulation will continue to hold the inside heat at the hatching temperature; therefore, sudden drops or rises in outside temperatures do not affect the X-Ray.

The heating plant in X-Ray is in the center of the machine, therefore, the heat is distributed evenly throughout the egg chamber. Imagine heating your house with a stove or furnace that stands outside on your porch. You will then have some idea of how hard it is to keep an even temperature in all parts of the egg chamber with a lamp placed on the outside of an old style machine. Because all of the heat generated by the lamp goes into the X-Ray Incubator it can be held at the hatching point by consuming very little oil. The automatic flame control keeps the flame down and takes care of this.

SUREST AND EASIEST TO OPERATE

X-Ray machines have operated for several days without any attention and have brought off successful hatches. The wonderful new X-Ray improved wall construction regulates heat control is nearly perfect as we can ever hope to make it. The new wall has corrugations on both sides of the redwood. These corrugations are covered with a processed compressed board. This makes two dead air spaces, one on each side of the wall. Anyone knows that dead air spaces are the best possible insulators for an incubator.



A section of X-Ray wall construction is shown here. The middle section is redwood with corrugations on each side. These corrugations are covered with improved pressboard forming two dead air spaces. This construction gives the best insulation ever built into an incubator. It is one of the patented features of X-Ray and cannot be used by imitators or others. You will find it in no other machine. It is the greatest improvement ever built into any incubator.

Our experience of sixteen years in the incubator business proves that when a customer buys a small machine he almost always orders a larger size X-Ray in a year or two, usually the 400 egg machine. Poultry raisers are so successful with X-Ray Incubators and Brooders and find the expense and work so light and the profit so large that they wish to operate on a bigger scale. Hence they come back and buy the larger size—400 egg machine.

Many users of the 400 egg machine, who do not desire to raise large flocks of chickens, are selling baby chicks to neighbors and others, thus making large profits from the operation of their X-Rays.

We shall be glad to supply you with a small size X-Ray incubator if you want it, but we certainly advise the purchase of the 400 egg size. You can hatch 100 or 200 eggs in it just as well as 400. Operation cost of the X-Ray Incubator is so low that 400 eggs can be hatched in it for less than one-half the cost of hatching 100 eggs in an old style hot water machine and with a great deal less work, worry and trouble.

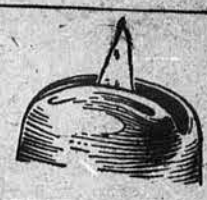
Be sure that you do not confuse the X-Ray incubator with cheap imitation machines built to look like it and claimed by the makers to operate like it. X-Ray's exclusive features are patented and imitators cannot use them.

Thousands of people have suffered loss because they did not look for the X-Ray trade mark or because they thought they were saving money by buying cheap imitations. There is no other machine constructed like the X-Ray or that has as many exclusive features, therefore there is no other machine that operates like it.

If you desire proof of X-Ray quality we will give you the names of dozens of experts who are using from one to twenty X-Rays because they operate X-Rays with less work and expense and get better hatches. Hundreds of poultry experts are discarding their old style machines and installing X-Rays.



The illustration on the left shows the normal shape of the lamp flame in an old style incubator during the hatch. The illustration on the right shows the normal shape of the X-Ray lamp flame, little larger than a pencil point. This proves that X-Ray uses about one-fifth of the oil that is used by an old style machine. In fact, old style 400 egg machines require about fifteen gallons of oil for a hatch while the X-Ray 400 egg machine uses but three to three and one-half gallons. The X-Ray lamp is filled but once during a hatch.



CONSIDER OPERATING COST

Remember that the purchase price of an incubator is not nearly so important as operating cost and the saving of years of work and worry while you are using it. No other machine operates at as low cost or with as little work and trouble as the X-Ray Incubator.

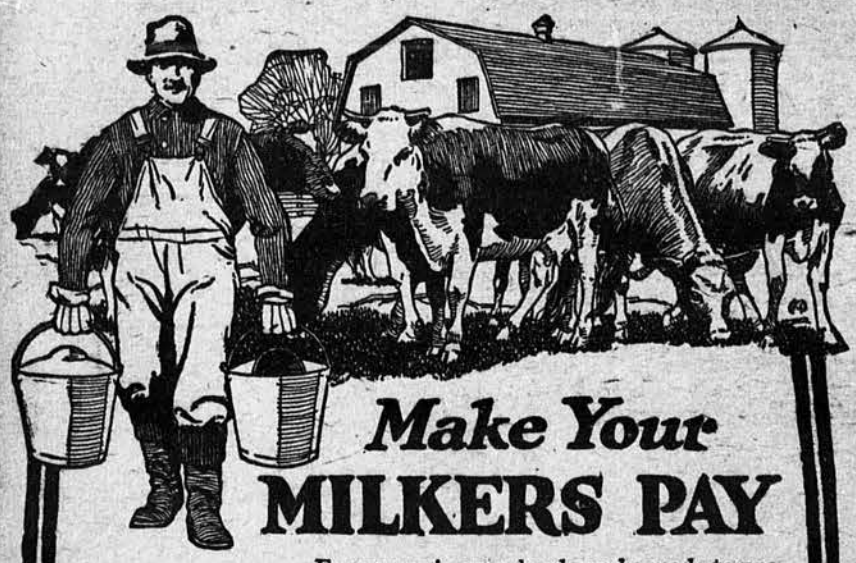
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A copy of the new 1924 X-Ray book is ready for you. It gives complete information about all X-Ray exclusive features, and tells why it is economy to buy the perfected X-Ray machine. Send your name and address and a copy will be promptly sent you free.

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Make Your MILKERS PAY

Every cow in your herd can be made to produce up to her full capacity

—if you look well to her ration, her health, her appetite and her digestion.

Balance the ration. Feed bran, oats and corn, or their equivalent, cottonseed or linseed meal, clover hay, alfalfa, silage—pasture in season.

Remember, the better the appetite the greater the food consumption, the greater the milk production.

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

Keeps Cows Healthy *Makes Cows Hungry*

It conditions cows to turn their ration of grain, hay and fodder into pails of milk.

It contains *Nux Vomica*, greatest of all nerve tonics. *Quassia* produces appetite, aids digestion. *Salts of Iron* keeps the blood rich. There are *Laxatives* for the bowels, *Diuretics* for the kidneys, to help throw off the waste materials which so often clog the cow's system.

Excellent for cows at calving. Feed it before freshing. Good alike for all cattle.

Tell your dealer how many cows you have. He has a package to suit. GUARANTEED.

I spent 30 years in perfecting this Tonic. GILBERT HESS, M.D., D.V.S.

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Business and Markets

Meat Production During the Year of 1923 is the Largest Ever Known in This Country

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

MEAT production during the year just closing will be the greatest in the history of the Nation and wholesale meat prices have been the lowest of a decade or more, in many instances being below the levels which prevailed 10 years ago at this time, according to a review of the 1923 trade by Charles E. Herrick, of Chicago, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, issued recently.

"Not in years have meats been selling at such low levels in the wholesale markets," Mr. Herrick stated. "Declines from peak prices range from 20 to more than 70 per cent. Pork loins, for example, have declined 71 per cent from the peak reached during the post-war period and now are selling in the wholesale markets at from 5 to 10 per cent below quotations which prevailed in 1913.

"Other pork products, such as fresh pork shoulders and spareribs also have declined greatly and during recent months have been at or below 1913 quotations."

Mr. Herrick estimated that the production of the meat for the year, owing largely to the increase in pork production, would exceed that of 1922, the year of greatest production hitherto, probably by 1½ billion pounds.

"This enormous amount of meat—750,000 tons—" continued the president of the Packers' Institute, "would suffice for the needs of the population of the United States for nearly a month. To distribute it would require 68,000 refrigerator cars."

Reflects General Condition

"Virtually all of this increased production has moved into consumption either here or abroad." Mr. Herrick continued, pointing out that stocks of meat in storage thruout the United States according to the latest reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, are only slightly larger than the average for this season of the last six years.

"This seems to me to be an encouraging factor," Mr. Herrick continued, "When so great an increased production can be marketed successfully, it speaks well for the condition of the country. In saying this, I am aware that the prices at which the product has been moved, have been very low, but I feel, nevertheless, that the greatly increased trade indicates early that the consuming element of our country is in good shape today."

Heavy Building Operations

"The tremendous activity in office building construction thruout the United States is but another indication that 1924 will bring a general increase in business," Earl E. Schultz, president of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers, declared at Chicago last week.

Reports from 20 local associations in the larger cities indicate a most favorable outlook, he said, and show that in those cities where building operations have been conducted on a large scale there is great activity in general lines of business.

An encouraging feature in the present business situation is the splendid showing made in the savings accounts and "Christmas Deposit Clubs," in the Tenth Federal Reserve Bank District as well as in the Nation at large. The reports of 56 selected banks in cities of the Tenth District as of December 1 showed $98,187,541 in savings deposits, an increase of $2,788,587, or 2.9 per cent over the aggregate reported as of November 1, and $7,293,780, or 8 per cent, over the amount reported December 1, 1922. The number of savings accounts in 50 of these reporting institutions was 326,775 as of December 1, an increase of 3,470 or 1.1 per cent more than the number reported November 1, and an increase of 34,193, or 11.7 per cent more than the number of accounts on December 1, 1922.

The Livestock Situation

Seasonal decrease in receipts of cattle, calves, sheep, horses and mules, and increase in receipts of hogs were reflected by the November reports from six principal markets of the Tenth District.

The 577,735 head of cattle received during the month was 25.5 per cent below the October total and 3.5 per cent below the total receipts in November, 1922. Receipts of 115,930 calves were 20.5 per cent less than the previous month's total and 18.6 per cent less than the total for November, 1922. Receipts of sheep were 548,255 head, 62.6 per cent less than in October and 28.9 per cent less than in the corresponding month in 1922.

The marketing of hogs, which had been quite heavy during the summer and early fall, continued during November, the receipts at the six markets aggregating 901,874 head. This number was 0.9 per cent above the receipts in the previous month and 15.5 per cent above the receipts in the month last year. Indications at the beginning of December were that more hogs were on feed in the corn belt than at the corresponding period in 1922.

Cattle and Hogs Advance

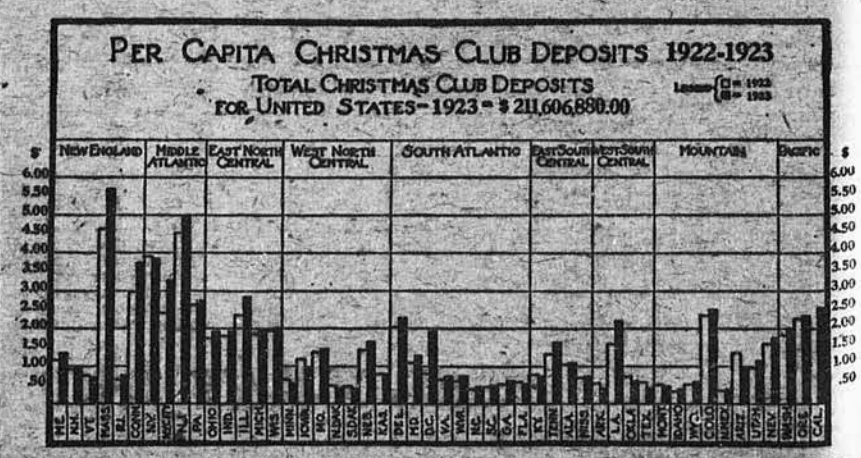
All classes of livestock were higher this week, and while the full advance was not maintained, there was a healthy tone to the trade and close clearances were reported. Steers were sharply higher Monday but later eased off some. Cows, heifers and calves advanced early in the week and retained the advance. Hogs were up 35 to 40 cents on Monday and Wednesday, but in the last two days lost about half of the advance. Sheep and lambs were 75 cents higher. Receipts in all divisions were held down by the New Year's holiday Tuesday.

Receipts for the week were 16,550 cattle, 2,150 calves, 37,550 hogs, and 24,400 sheep, compared with 45,050 cattle, 11,050 calves, 81,600 hogs and 22,950 sheep last week and 22,750 cattle, 3,025 calves, 41,575 hogs and 17,538 sheep a year ago.

Fat Steers Gain 25 Cents

Prices for fat steers were higher Monday, eased off Wednesday and strengthened some again Thursday. The net advance for the week was 15 to 25 cents; a much better tone prevails in the trade than last week. The bulk of the fed steers this week sold at $7.50 to $9. A few showing longer feed at $9.50 to $10.25. Heavy steers sold up to $9.75. While no long fed steers are coming, most steers have had enough feed to harden them up, and the 90 day fed kinds show some

(Continued on Page 34)



A Healthy Condition of the Country is Reflected in the Christmas Club Deposits and Savings Bank Accounts for 1923 as Compared with Those for 1922

Dairy Hints For Farmers

Profits in the Dairy Herd Depend on the Proper Care and Feeding of the Calves

BY J. H. FRANDSEN

HOW profitable is your dairy herd? What are you doing this year to make it more profitable in the years to come? Better feeding and weeding out poor producers will help; but the use of a good sire and the raising of calves from only the best producing cows are vital factors in building up a dairy herd that produces more milk and will bring added pleasure and profit to the dairyman.

Calving Time Important

Ability to produce much milk and butterfat, or to transmit dairy qualities to the offspring, are largely inherited. Liberal feeding cannot make a high producer out of a cow with poor ancestry, or a prepotent sire out of an ordinary bull calf. Use the best sire available, one whose dam gave much milk or butterfat, and then be sure to raise calves from the highest producing cows in your herd. Finally, grow the calves carefully, feed them wisely, and improvement of your herd should be well-nigh inevitable.

To produce a strong calf, the cow should be dry six to eight weeks and in good flesh at calving time. This insures sufficient nourishment to meet the demands of the rapidly growing foetus. Do not handicap your calves by half-starving their dams during pregnancy.

The average cow needs little assistance in fulfilling her natural function. Put her in a clean, roomy box-stall or on a clean pasture, and let nature have her way. Normally the cow will immediately begin to lick the calf, improving its circulation and drying off the young animal. If she refuses to own her offspring, as occasionally happens, the dairyman must remove it and dry it with straw or burlap. Then after a short time the mother usually can be induced to adopt it.

The First Two Days

Within 30 minutes a strong calf will be on its feet and nursing. Weak ones may have to be lifted to the cow's udder, and an extremely weak one may have to be drenched. The vital thing is that the calf get food quickly, and this food should be its mother's milk.

The first milk, or colostrum, possesses special immunizing properties and stimulates the calf's digestive organs to throw off the products that have collected. It is nature's physic, and drinking this milk is essential for the proper development of the calf. Should one be so unfortunate as to lose the dam and have no colostrum for the calf, 1 tablespoon of castor oil should be given it every two hours till the bowels have moved.

Feeding the Calf

With dairymen whole milk is such a valuable product that the calf rarely is allowed to nurse its dam more than two days. Then it is taken away and taught to drink—often a hilarious procedure, as most of us can testify. But food is withheld for about 12 hours and the calf usually is so hungry that it drinks greedily from a pail held firmly on the floor, particularly if allowed to suck a finger or two while learning.

During the next 10 days or two weeks, whole milk, warm and fresh, should be fed—about 8 or 9 pounds in three feeds. At the end of the 12th day a pound or two of skimmilk may be introduced in place of part of the whole milk. The amount of skimmilk is then gradually increased, until no whole milk whatever is fed. The period of transition should last about a week. As the calf grows and its appetite increases, the amount of milk fed should be increased also to 20 or 25 pounds daily. If the supply of skimmilk is plentiful, let the calf drink milk at least till 6 months old.

Grain and Roughage

Spring calves having access to good pasture require no other roughage during the first six months. Fall and winter calves need good alfalfa or clover hay to furnish bulk. Calves two weeks old will begin to pick at hay or bedding, and from then on should be given access to grain and roughage. A handful of nice, clean hay should be placed in its rack every day, increasing the amount till the calf gets all it will clean up.

Whole milk is nature's perfect food for the calf, and to replace the fat removed from the skimmilk, grain should be fed. This may be of various kinds; many calf meals on the market are good, but their cost usually is prohibitive. Wheat bran is palatable and bulky. Corn is an excellent substitute for milk fat. A ration built around these two feeds is just the thing. Oats, when available, is also good. Good mixtures are 3 parts cracked corn and 1 part bran; 3 parts cracked corn, 2 parts ground oats, and 2 parts bran; or ground oats alone.

A month-old calf should eat ½ pound of grain daily; at 3 months or less, 3 pounds a day is not too much. A good rule to follow in feeding grain is this: Use 1 pound grain mixture to the first 100 pounds of body weight, and ½ pound additional grain for each additional 100 pounds of weight.

Grain never should be fed in milk. Place it in a feed-box, and keep that feed-box clean. Filth is the cause of a great majority of calf diseases. Clean stalls, clean feed-boxes, pails and bunks, and clean yards will do much to prevent illness among any class of stock, and especially among calves.

Wanted 500 Men Immediately

Wanted 500 men to write us immediately about their experience in growing crops, feeding cattle and hogs, and marketing livestock and other farm products, for publication in the Farm Letter department of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. We will pay cash for all material accepted and used, but the letters must be short and snappy.

Address all communications intended for this department to John W. Wilkinson, Editor Farm Letter Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

What breeds of chickens have you found the most satisfactory and profitable for the farm flock? We offer a number of cash prizes for the best letters on this subject. Full particulars will be found on page 10 of this issue.





A Better DeLaval Separator
for fewer pounds of butter



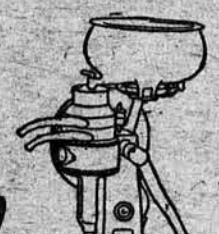
In 1913 it took 231 lbs. of butter to pay for a popular sized De Laval Separator—based on average butter prices for the year.

Today you can buy a popular-sized De Laval Separator for 25 lbs. or 11% less butter than was required for the same size machine in 1913. In addition the De Laval of today is a very much better machine, having 10% more capacity, a Ball Speed-Indicator, self-centering bowl, bowl-holding device, and other improvements and refinements. Therefore, you can get a better De Laval for fewer pounds of butter.



In 1923 it requires only 206 lbs. of butter (average price for first ten months) or 11% less than in 1913, to buy the same size machine, which has since been greatly improved.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE JAN 5 1924



The New DE LAVAL
the best Cream Separator ever made



The new De Laval Separator, which has now been on the market for over a year and of which there are already more than 100,000 in use, is acclaimed on all sides as being the best De Laval ever made. That is saying a great deal when it is considered that De Laval Separators

—have millions of users who regard them as the finest machines made;
—have won more than 1100 prizes for efficiency of operation;
—are overwhelmingly endorsed for efficiency of service by cow testers, who reach over 6000 dairy farms and test skim-milk from separators;
—are used and approved by creamerymen, college and dairy authorities, and the best dairymen and farmers;
—and have the longest record of use, as proved by the average life of the thousands of machines entered in the "Oldest De Laval Users Contest," which averaged over 20 years.

With such remarkable achievements a new De Laval must be very good indeed to be better—and it is. Ask your De Laval Dealer to show you the new De Laval. Try it alongside of any separator made and you will be convinced of its superiority.



1 **Self-Centering Bowl.** Sufficient freedom is given in the De Laval Bowl at the point of spindle support to permit the bowl to center itself when it attains separating speed. Thus the bowl runs smoothly and without vibration, which adds to the efficiency and life of the machine.

2 **Light Running.** The De Laval Bowl is so designed as to shape, height, diameter and distribution of weight as to afford the least possible resistance in being revolved, which together with the automatic oiling system and superior design and construction of the driving mechanism, causes the De Laval Bowl to require the least power (per pound of capacity) to drive, and affords the least strain and wear on the supporting and propelling parts.

3 **All-Around Superiority.** A combination of the foregoing features, together with superiority of De Laval design, workmanship and materials, enables a De Laval to separate more thoroughly under all conditions of use, delivering a smoother cream capable of making better butter; to separate a richer cream with less loss of butter-fat; and to separate with greater efficiency at lower temperatures.

4 **Greater Convenience** is also obtained in the new De Lavals through the use of a bowl holder which is attached to the supply can support.

In addition, these new De Lavals have other improvements and refinements, all of which give their owners the greatest value obtainable in a cream separator.





You Lose Money by Not Having a New DeLaval

With high-priced butter-fat, you lose money by using an inferior or worn-out cream separator. There are hundreds of cream separators in use today wasting the price of a new De Laval in from six months' to a year's time. There is enough butter-fat being wasted in this manner to keep several factories the size of the De Laval plant, the largest in the world, running full force.

Ask your De Laval Agent about the New De Laval

$6.60 to $14.30 Down
$3.96 to $8.58 per Month

If you want to buy a cream separator on the installment plan you can now get a De Laval on extremely easy terms. Practically all De Laval Agents sell them that way. For $6.60 to $14.30 (depending on the size) you can start using a high-quality, long-life, cream-saving De Laval; and then for $3.96 to $8.58 per month you can easily pay for it out of cream checks or butter money. (Prices slightly higher on Pacific Coast and in Canada.)



The De Laval Milker

If you are milking ten or more cows by hand you need a De Laval Milker. Like the De Laval Separator it will soon pay for itself, and is a quality product. There are already more than 15,000 in use giving remarkable satisfaction. A De Laval Milker not only saves a great deal of time and drudgery, but because of its pleasing and uniform action usually causes cows milked with it to give more than by any other method of milking. It also produces cleaner milk. Send coupon for complete information.

The last word on cream separators — a beautiful 36-page book.

Send for this Free Catalog—Tells All About the Wonderful De Laval

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, Dept. 396
165 Broadway, New York. 29 E. Madison St., Chicago.
61 Beale St., San Francisco.

Send Separator☐ Milker☐ catalog (check which)

Name _____ R.F.D. _____

Town _____ State _____ No. Cows _____

Kansas Crops Gain in Value

State's Farm Products are Worth 27½ Million Dollars More in 1923 Than in 1922

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

KANSAS farmers, despite low prices for wheat, hogs and many other farm products are able to make a very good showing for their year's work in 1923. The final report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture made public last week shows that Kansas crops and livestock for 1923 were worth $558,166,346 or about $27,500,000 more than they were worth in 1922.

Despite the fact that the average acre yield of wheat was the lowest in 21 years and that the state crop was the smallest since 1917, the field crops showed an increase in value for the year, but it was the large yield and value of the corn that saved the state's record. The Kansas field crops alone were worth $384,714,571 for the year. Then as an offset for the discouraging wheat returns—a yield of 76,172,274 bushels for 1923—Mohler points to a corn crop of 125,680,706 bushels. The corn crop was estimated to be worth $77,588,716, while the wheat output was valued at $66,341,973. The alfalfa crop was worth $27,633,562, while 5,957,921 tons of sorghums were worth $22,633,698.

Gain in Prices Shown

Animals slaughtered, poultry, eggs, butter and cheese were worth well above 100 million dollars—the ice cream industry alone brought a return of $2,897,141. With the exception of wheat, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board, states that practically all farm crops show gains in prices. Corn averaged 7 cents a bushel better than in 1922, oats 4 cents, barley 2 cents, kafir 6 cents, milo 1 cent, and feterita, approximately 2 cents a bushel more.

Yields and Values

The yields and values of this year's crops and products are as follows:

		Value
Winter and spring wheat, bushels...	76,172,274	$66,341,973
Corn, bushels.....	125,680,706	77,588,716
Oats, bushels.....	34,652,515	14,743,162
Rye, bushels.....	381,404	276,809
Barley, bushels.....	23,311,913	10,277,878
Irish and sweet potatoes, bushels...	4,767,432	4,205,103
Cowpeas, tons.....	11,719	123,022
Flax, bushels.....	162,616	313,210
Broomcorn, pounds.	18,628,060	1,131,446
Millet, tons.....	173,208	968,326
Sugar beets, tons...	45,668	332,692
Sorghum for sirup, gallons.....	178,240	166,990
Saccharine sorghum for feed, bushels..	1,661,623	1,290,811
Kafir, bushels.....	20,868,497	15,903,349
Milo, bushels.....	6,374,275	4,739,802
Feterita, bushels....	2,017,885	1,485,260
Sorghum hay, forage and stover, tons..	5,957,921	22,633,698
Alfalfa hay, tons...	2,291,935	27,398,562
Alfalfa seed, bushels	36,457	285,832
Tame hay (exclusive of alfalfa)	273,310	2,797,365
Prairie hay, tons....	1,019,431	7,701,657
Wool clip, pounds...	700,660	231,218
Cheese, pounds.....	167,316	30,810
Butter, pounds	50,571,128	19,381,545
Condensed milk	18,145,307	1,542,351
Ice cream manufactured, gallons	2,633,764	2,897,141
Milk sold other than for butter and cheese.....	.....	2,860,628
Animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter.....	.....	69,757,402
Poultry and eggs sold	.....	20,771,285
Horticultural products.....	.....	6,410,890
Honey and beeswax, pounds.....	455,289	100,249
Wood marketed.....	.....	105,389
Total value of all farm products..		$384,714,571

Number and Value of Livestock

	Number March 1, 1923	Value
Horses	928,971	$39,016,782
Mules and asses.....	292,404	18,567,654
Milk cows	609,001	29,841,049
Other cattle.....	2,218,560	62,119,680
Sheep	178,660	1,250,620
Swine	2,265,609	22,656,090
Total value of livestock.....		$173,451,875

While there is much comfort in the good showing made for Kansas in this report it is not as good as it ought to be. If farmers had been paid fair prices for their wheat, and also for their cattle and hogs the increase in the value of the crops and livestock of the state would have been more than twice the amount reported by Secretary Mohler.

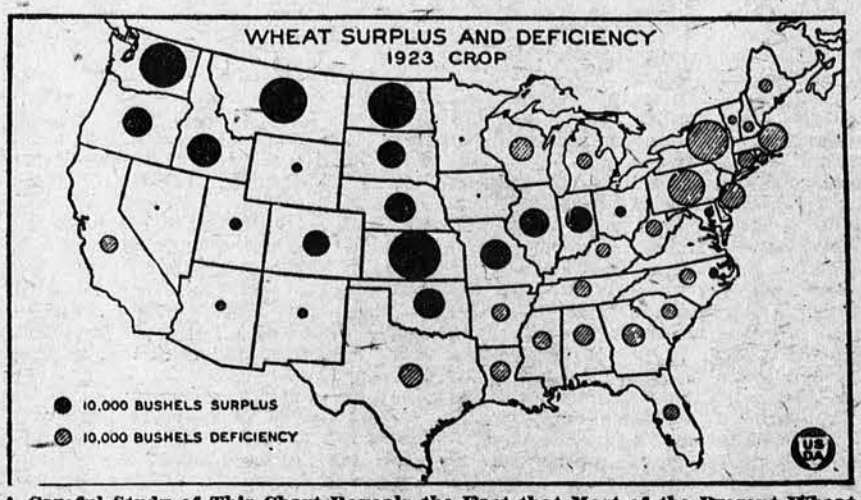
General Outlook Favorable

Farm conditions at present are satisfactory in the main over most of Kansas. The mild weather that prevailed thruout December until the beginning of the present week has been very favorable for growth of wheat and alfalfa. Wheat has afforded a great deal of pasture and that has been a great help to farmers and stockmen in every part of the state.

However, cold snowy weather made its appearance in Kansas at the opening of the present week and threatened to put an end of further prospects for winter grazing.

The soil has sufficient moisture for wheat in all sections. From Wichita south and east frequent rains since early in the fall have left the ground much too wet for wheat and also for fall work. Wheat continues in good condition as a rule tho it is practically dormant.

Snow on the ground held up threshing grain sorghums in the southwest counties, where some of the crop has been damaged in the ricks. From 50 to 90 per cent is threshed, taking the state over.



A Careful Study of This Chart Reveals the Fact that Most of the Present Wheat Surplus is Produced in the Middle West and the Great Northwest

Wheat and Corn Situation

The market situation of wheat and corn continues to be the absorbing topic of interest on the farm. Commenting on the wheat market, Prof. R. M. Green, market specialist of the Kansas State Agricultural College says:

"We are now approaching the season when wheat often shows a tendency to rise more or less. In 13 years of the last 30, top price of Number 2 hard wheat at Kansas City has been higher in December than in November and in 23 of 30 years it has been higher in January than in December. The market, however, has indicated in the last few days that a little strength in prices now will promptly increase carlot receipts. With a record visible supply in the United States, a large visible supply in Canada, with Russian exports already passing the 10 million bushel mark since August 1, and with prospects so far of good crops in Argentina and Australia, a strong midwinter advance in wheat is not in prospect.

"Active mill demand after the first of the year and prospects of a light carryover are the grounds offered for an advance in spring prices. Neither are much in evidence at present."

No Big Corn Decline Likely

No broad decline in corn prices is likely to occur, according to Professor Green. "Because of present livestock prices, and the weak position of the wheat market," says Professor Green, "some reaction downward in corn prices is still to be expected for a few weeks. Visible supply of corn, while less than half what it was a year ago, is twice what it was a week ago.

"However, with a visible supply at present only about one-half what it was a year ago, and with farm stocks on November 1 the lightest since 1919 and less than half of those of a year ago, no broad decline in corn prices seems likely. Fairly heavy receipts at the markets can be readily absorbed for some time.

"The supply of livestock in the country would induce increased feeding operations should much of a decline in corn prices occur. This in itself is a stabilizing factor in the present corn market."

Local conditions of crops, livestock, farm work and rural markets are shown in the following county reports of the special correspondents of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze:

Allen—An over abundance of rain has made corn husking difficult. Much of the rough feed has been damaged by late rains. Fall plowing is completed. Public sales are held frequently. Rural market report: Timothy hay, $15; prairie hay, $10; corn, 70c; apples $1 a bushel; potatoes, 75c; butter, 40c; cream, 50c; eggs, 33c.—T. E. Whitlow.

Brown—This has been a fine winter for stock, but wheat needs moisture badly. Some of the fall plowing has been done. Rural market report: Wheat, 95c; corn, 56c; oats, 40c; cream, 46c; eggs, 30c; hogs, $6.25; hay, $12 to $15 a ton.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Barber—Wheat is in splendid condition and is furnishing pasture for many livestock farmers. Feed is scarce, and there is none for sale. Rural market report. Wheat, $1; corn, 90c; hays, $12 to $18 a ton.—Homer Hastings.

Cherokee—The weather has been cloudy and rainy thruout December but we have had but one snow, that falling November 29. Wheat is not looking very well and farmers have had no wheat pasture yet. Grain, fodder and hay are scarce here. Livestock is rather poor in flesh and not very plentiful. There are few hogs in this part of the county.—T. Smyres.

Cloud—Mild winter weather prevails and livestock is doing very well, running on stalk and stubble fields. Wheat is short and does not afford much pasture though it looks thrifty. There is some complaint of fly in the lowlands, but the uplands are not much affected. Hens are still on a strike and eggs are scarce. There was no snow Christmas.—W. H. Plumly.

Chantauqua—The weather is too wet for the wheat to develop well, and the ground is too wet to be used for pasture. Fall plowing was abandoned, due to the rains. Feeders are shipping in cake and cotton seed meal. Hay and feed have been damaged by the excessive rains.—J. E. Tulloss.

Cherokee—As the fall has been so wet our wheat is not making any pasture. Public sales were about the most plentiful of anything we have had. Everything has sold very low, but the people had to sell. That is not in only one spot in the county, but all over.—L. Smyres.

Finney—Wheat is in excellent condition. We have had two snows. It is quite cold at present. Cattle are in good condition, but very cheap. A large number of hogs are ready for market. Rural market report: Cream, 52c; eggs, 45c.—Max Engler.

Jewell—Wheat is in excellent condition the late being the best. Stock pasturing has greatly helped early wheat. Stock is in good condition and has good pasture. Labor is reasonable as there isn't much hiring done. Public sales are not frequent. We are working for a T. B. Free Record in Jewell county. Rural market report: Hogs, $6; wheat, 90c; corn, 60c; oats, 40c; cream, 50c; eggs, 30c.—U. S. Godding.

Kingman—Owing to the low prices of turkeys many housewives refused to sell their fowls. They sold as low as 13 cents a pound, with no demand for them even at that price. We have had ideal weather with no snow since Thanksgiving Day. Rural market report: Hens, 13c; cream, 50c; eggs, 25c; wheat, 96c; corn, 76c.—J. F. Kirkpatrick.

Lincoln—The weather in this county has been excellent, with plenty of moisture, altho there has been no snow. Farmers are busy plowing for oats and barley. A large amount of work is being done on roads. The corn crop was light, and of a poor quality. There is plenty of feed for livestock. Rural market report: Cream, 50c; wheat, 90c; corn, 65c to 75c.—E. J. Wacker.

Morris—The weather conditions are quite favorable for farm work. Some plowing is being done. Hessian fly is injuring early sown wheat. Hogs are pretty well shipped out. We had a good county poultry show here, and over 300 birds of high standard were shown. Milk cows are the only farm livestock which pay their way. Rural market report: Butterfat, 54c.—J. R. Henry.

Ness—The past two weeks have been ideal winter weather, with one light snow that lasted less than a day. Threshing is about half finished. The kafir yield is very satisfactory. Rural market report: Hogs, $6; kafir, 53c; corn, 57c; eggs, 25c; butter, 40c; cream, 48c; hens, 14c; turkeys, 20c.—James McHill.

Pawnee—We are having fine winter weather. Livestock is wintering well. Wheat pasture is fair. Two hundred men and teams are employed on the new Government highway in our county. Rural market report: Wheat, 95c; corn, 75c; butterfat, 45c; eggs, 35c.—E. H. Gore.

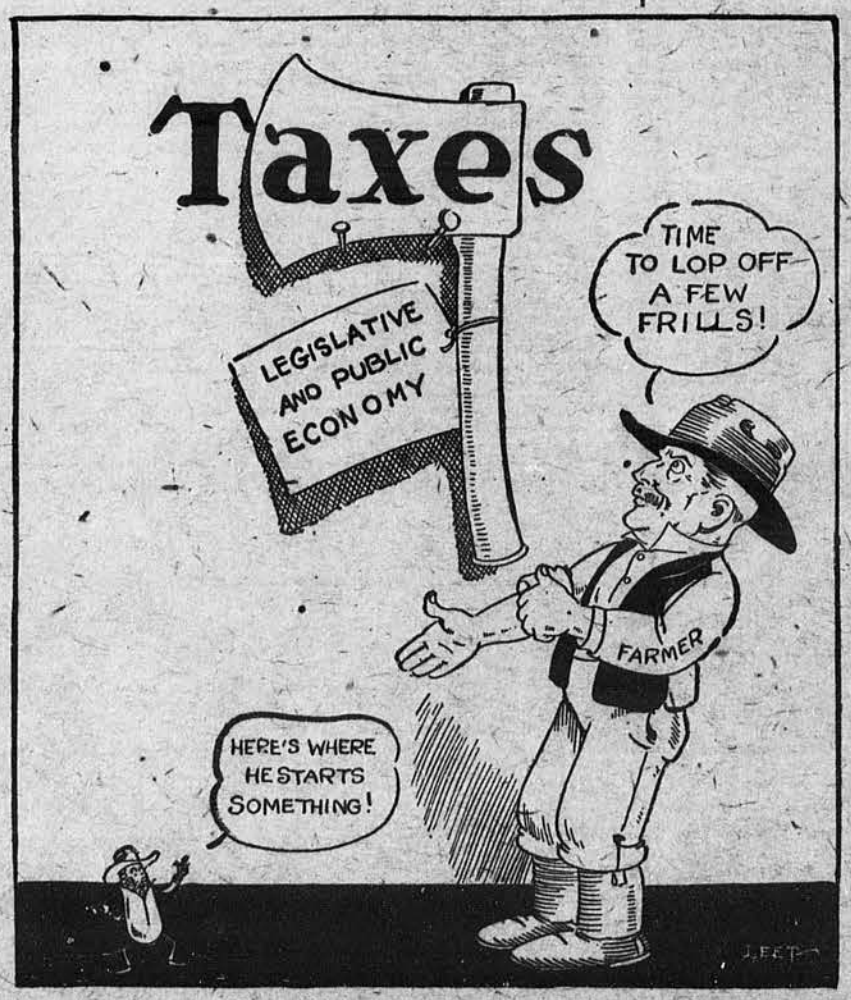
Reno—The weather is cloudy and damp, but it is good for pasturing wheat and corn stalks. Wheat looks well and is making a good growth. The corn yield was very light. Many cattle have been shipped in for wheat pasture. Rural market report: Wheat, 95c; corn, 70c; oats, 50c; butterfat, 50c; alfalfa hay, $13 a ton.—H. Fraser.

Rawlins—December 9 the west half of Rawlins county got a good wet snow, ranging from 3 inches to 7 inches. The Hessian fly damaged some of the early wheat, otherwise the wheat in general is good. Corn shocking is nearly done, and the corn is yielding from 20 to 100 bushels an acre. Rural market report: Corn, 50c; wheat, 60c to 90c.—J. S. Skolout.

Rooks—Excellent weather prevails in this county. Farmers are getting their corn cribbed. Some are shelling. Rural market report: Wheat, 98c; corn, 60c; oats, 38c; barley, 46c; eggs, 32c; butterfat, 48c; turkeys, 14c; hens, 8c.—C. O. Thomas.

Scott—Threshing is still in progress, altho kafir and cane are nearly too wet. Rural market report: Hogs, 6c; eggs, 22c; cream, 48c; turkeys, 12c to 15c; chickens, 9c to 12c; corn, 55c.—D. F. Smith.

Wilson—Our fall rains began September 15 and have held up farm work since that time. The wet weather is damaging the feed crops. Corn and oats are being shipped in at lower price than that of two months ago. From the last of November up to the present time we have been having winter weather.—S. Canty.



Let's Use the Axe on Taxes

From 1910 to 1920 the rural population of the United States increased 3 per cent, city population 29 per cent.

Preparing Orchards for Winter

To prepare the orchard for winter is as much a part of the good orchardist's program as pruning and spraying. Extension specialists in horticulture call attention to these points:

Rake all weeds, leaves, and other trash from the base of the tree and out beyond the spread of the branches. Grub back any sod that is under the spread of the branches so as to leave the soil under the tree well-firmed and sloping properly for drainage. Guard against the formation of water-holes near the tree.

Just after a freeze, when the ground has thawed a bit, break down mice burrows, and follow that by spreading poison bait about. Sweet potatoes, cut into grape size, make good bait when sprinkled with strychnia sulfate, about 1 ounce to 1 bushel of bait. The bait is first soaked in a tub of water, then the poison, usually mixed with baking powder, is sifted over it from a salt shaker. A few pieces of bait are placed under each tree in wide-necked bottles, under boards or in open tunnels so that chickens and livestock will not come in contact with them.

To protect trees from rabbits, a heavy galvanized wire, about ¼ inch mesh, serves well when put around the base of the tree and extending about 20 inches up from the ground. Newspapers or corn stalks wrapped around the tree with binder twine make less expensive protectors, but should be removed early in the spring.

Orchardists who fear peach leaf curl can still utilize bright sunny days when the thermometer is above freezing. They can profitably spray their peach trees now with the lime-sulfur solution, using 15 pounds of dry lime-sulfur to make 50 gallons of the solution. Apply thoroly, covering all surfaces of the bark.

Sugar Substitutes for Diabetics

The excessive use of cane sugar in this country may be one of the causes of the prevalence of diabetes, according to Dr. Royal S. Copeland, United States Senator from New York. Senator Copeland is a leading health authority, having been health commissioner of New York City. He contends that the substitution of dates, corn sugar and other sweets in place of the excessive use of cane sugar would doubtless improve the health of the American people.

Why Don't You Tell Us?

If there is anything wrong with the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. If you paid for our paper and are not receiving it.

If your name, initials or route number are not correct.

We can't correct mistakes unless you tell us.

Let's hear from you. Thanks. Address Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, A. S. Wolverton, Circulation Manager, Topeka, Kan.

More Alfalfa for Kansas

About 3,700 acres of alfalfa were seeded in Atchison county this fall as the result of a campaign started last July to increase the alfalfa acreage. The crop is in the best of condition, according to reports, because of the abundance of rain since seeding time. Destruction of the young plants by grasshoppers was effectively prevented by the use of poison bran mash as bait.

The Real Estate Market Place

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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.

KANSAS

80 ACRES; gas for fuel, modern imp. $6,700. Paola Investment Co., Paola, Kan.

LAND on crop payments, fine crops, pay ⅓ crop, $27 acre. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

FOR SALE, N. E. Kansas bottom and upland farms. Melvin Ward, Holton, Ks., R.F.D. 1.

WESTERN KANSAS land, cheap. Easy terms. Write Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kan.

NO CASH DOWN. ½ crop pays for land. Dry or irrigated. Morris Land Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

HIGHLY IMPROVED 474 acres, Franklin county, Kansas. Splendid stock farm. Write for special description. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas

160 ACRES GOVE CO.—158 acres growing wheat. Priced to sell, including ⅓ crop, $20.00 per acre, $1,700.00 cash, balance time, 6%. Address J. E. Fritts, Owner, Wakeeney, Kan.

80 ACRES: 30 acres in cultivation, 30 acres meadow, 20 rocky pasture. Good house of 4 rooms. Well fenced. Price only $3,000; $500 cash, balance time. Splendid little dairy farm. Great bargain. Address Lock Box 367, Iola, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

$45 BUYS five acres, oil rights included. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kansas.

IF YOU want to live in Arkansas, write Searcy County Realty Co., Lealle, Ark.

ARKANSAS Ozarks for health, contentment and an easy living. Low prices, booklet free. T. V. Russell Realty Co., Yellville, Ark.

LISTEN: 80-acre farm, 2-room house, barn, fruit, spring. Price $720, terms. Have other farms. Big list free. Ward, Cotter, Arkansas.

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CANADA

1916 ACRES, $38,320. Improved. A part yielded 32 bu. wheat per acre; near school, etc. Good well, 2 mi. Lake frontage. H. Milton Martin, Edmonton, Alberta, Can.

Good News for Radio Fans

John F. Case, director of Capper Clubs, will give a talk on "Citizens of Tomorrow," from W. O. S. Missouri State Marketing Bureau Broadcasting Station at 8:30 p. m., January 11. Tune in if you want to hear a good talk.

Did you make any money selling eggs in 1923? If so send us a letter to be entered in our poultry contest in which you state to what extent the work proved profitable and give your methods of feeding and caring for your poultry. Also mention when and where, and how you market your eggs. For additional particulars about the poultry contest read our announcement on page 10 of this issue.

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.*

CALIFORNIA

IF YOU WANT TO LIVE in California write Kings County Chamber of Commerce, Hanford, California, for free booklet.

FARM BUREAU wants settlers on irrigated and unirrigated alfalfa and fruit lands. Low prices, easy terms. M. P. Howard, Sec., Cottonwood, Shasta Co., Calif.

CALIFORNIA irrigated land produces yearly per acre. Cotton $300, alfalfa $240, grapes $800, lettuce $600. All kinds grain and vegetables; poultryman's paradise. Only $150 an acre, $15 an acre cash, balance after five years. Free folder, "Peace and Plenty in Palo Verde Valley." Cronkright, 3701 West Pico Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Small Farms in Winterless California

You can work a small farm with less capital investment, and in California you can work outdoors all the year. The State Land Board of California is offering choice twenty acre farms at Ballico, Merced county. Small down payment; thirty-six years' time on balance. Ample water for irrigation. A small one-family farm, cutting out high labor costs, insures success. Equally good opportunities in other sections of the San Joaquin Valley, as well as Southern California, for the man of moderate means who wishes to get a home of his own. California is the richest state per capita in U. S. A. Most of this wealth comes from the soil. No winter handicaps. Illustrated folders descriptive of California mailed on request. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 924 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

FLORIDA

FOR FLORIDA LAND, wholesale, retail or exchange, write Interstate Development Co., Searritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

DAIRYING AND FARMING in Florida a success. No long winter when you have to house your cattle. A good investment awaits you in Stuart, Florida. Write to Civic Committee, Stuart, Fla.

COME TO FLORIDA at once and look at 480 acres in best district of St. Lucie county—banner county of state. Will trade for Kansas farm land or sell all or part on easy terms. Address B. F. Holden, Fort Pierce, Fla.

MISSOURI

WRITE for free list of farms in Ozarks. Douglas County Abstract Co., Ava, Mo.

20 IMPROVED, team, wagon, cow, chickens, fruit, terms. 594, Mtn. View, Mo.

LISTEN! 40 acre impr. farm $985. Terms. Other farms. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

161 ACRES well imp., 55 acres bottom, well located, $3,500. Jenkins & Jones, Ava, Mo.

MISSOURI 40 acres truck and poultry land $5 down and $5 monthly. Price $200. Write for list. Box 22A, Kirkwood, Mo.

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.

ATTENTION FARM BUYERS. I have all size farms for sale. Well improved. Good soil. Good water, mild climate, low prices. Good terms. List free. Write Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

BUY FARM NOW

Write for new complete list of real farm bargains, it will pay you, no cost. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, 415 Bonfils Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW MEXICO

FARMERS—Highly productive irrigated lands of U. S. Elephant Butte project still available at low prices. Ideal climate, moderate altitude. More than 330 sunshiny days yearly. Diversified farming. Co-operative selling brings top prices. For brass tack facts address Dept. A, Farm Bureau, Las Cruces, N. M.

OKLAHOMA

FOR SALE—300-acre farm, all in cultivation, adjoining Checotah, Okla., on main line M. K. & T. Ry. and Jefferson highway. Large house, barn, city water, light and gas; no better location in Okla. for grain, fruit, dairy, stock farm. If interested write the owner for price and terms. A. G. Harmon, 506-7 Exchange Natl. Bk. Bldg. Muskogee, Okla.

TEXAS

EL PASO
Irrigated Farms

Low priced land near a thriving city. Farms of a size to suit, on good terms. Good roads; good schools; good neighbors; cheapest irrigation water in the U. S. Every crop from pears to cotton abundantly productive. Poultry and dairying very profitable. Climate that benefits the sick and pleases everybody. Summers modified by altitude of 3,700 feet and mountain breezes. No cold winters or blizzards. Ask for our new booklet, "FARMING THAT PAYS." GATEWAY CLUB, Dept. 13, El Paso, Texas

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARM WANTED immediately, direct from owner. J. W. Houck, Tiffin, Ohio.

FARM WANTED, From owner only. Send full particulars. Ray Smith, Maplewood, Mo.

FARM WANTED—Near school, at spot cash price. Mean business. Fuller, Wichita, Kan.

CASH BUYERS—want Kan and Colo. farms. Spring delivery. Don't wait, write now. R. A. McNown, 329 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Cash Buyers want farms—various localities. Describe fully and give best price. U. S. Agency, Box 43, North Topeka, Kan.

WANT TO HEAR from party having farm for sale. Give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Capper St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb.

REAL ESTATE LOANS

I HAVE some money to loan on Kansas farms W. H. Eastman, 209 Columbian Bldg., Topeka

6% MONEY. Reserve system. 6% loans on city or farm property. Reserve Deposit Company, Lathrop Building, Kansas City, Mo.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

FEW COLO. irrigated and unirrigated farms to trade. Write F. R. Miller, Ordway, Colo.

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. farms—sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ks.

TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. Bersie Agency, ElDorado, Ks.

BEST 1500 A. ranch, Central Kan., $10,000 imp. to trade for Eastern land. Vrooman Loan & Realty Co., 820 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Ks.

FOR SPECIAL reasons, owner would exchange $18,000 commercial fruit ranch in famous Yakima Valley, for equivalent in Middle West. Owners only. Box B, Altoona, Kan.

FOR SALE: Dairy farm 250 acres near Oneida Lake. 35 cows, crops, machinery. Would trade for Northern Ark. farm. C. A. Downs, Canastota, N. Y.

27 LOTS in addition adjoining campus State Teachers' College, Pittsburg, Kan., to exchange farm. Will assume reasonable incumbrance. Address P. O. Box 308, Pittsburg, Kansas.

313 A. 5½ mi. Hiattville, Kan. Fine improvements, 180 cult., bal. blue grass pasture. Sub. $12,000 mtg. Income or Western land. This is a fine farm. Price $32,000. The Bourbon County Realty Co., Ft. Scott, Ks.

320 ACRES adjoining town, Lane county, Kansas. All smooth, 220 cultivation, 100 pasture, fine improvements. Price $65.00 per acre. Owner will consider land Eastern Kansas equal value. Mansfield Investment & Realty Co., Healy, Kan.

100-ACRE FARM, 8½ miles from Lawrence, 2½ miles station on main line of U. P. R. R., 20 miles Topeka, 49 miles Kansas City, 40 acres first class bottom land never overflows, one-half in cultivation, 2 acres orchard, 7-room house, barn and other; a real bargain. $1,250 will handle. Will exchange. Mansfield Land and Loan Company, Lawrence, Kansas.



The Activities of Al Acres—Slim Says a Correspondence Course is Good Enough for Him

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 10 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 8 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Real estate and livestock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted for this department. Minimum charge, ten words.

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	$1.00	$3.20	26	$2.60	$ 8.32
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00			

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that every advertisement in this department is reliable and exercise the utmost care in accepting classified advertising. However, as practically everything advertised in this department has no fixed market value, and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot guarantee eggs to reach the buyer unbroken or to hatch, or that fowls or baby chicks will reach the destination alive. We will use our offices in attempting to adjust honest disputes between buyers and sellers, but will not attempt to settle minor disputes or bickerings in which the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

Special Notice *All advertising copy discontinuance orders or change of copy intended for the Classified Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.*

AGENTS WANTED

RUMMAGE SALES MAKE $50.00 DAILY. We start you. Representatives wanted everywhere. Wholesale Distributors, Dept. 101, 609 Division Street, Chicago.

WE PAY $200 MONTHLY SALARY, FURnish car and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Company, X671, Springfield, Ill.

WANTED: EXPERIENCED, SUCCESSFUL dairyman with $2,500 cash, to purchase half interest in feed and equipment and thirty excellent cows and run 40-acre alfalfa ranch on shares. Highest references given and required. Write Box 638, Fresno, Calif.

THE RAPID GROWTH OF THE CAPPER Publications has made it necessary to add a large number of salesmen and saleswomen to our subscription department immediately. Choice positions open thruout the Central Western states for reliable people who are in position to do house to house soliciting. For full particulars write The Capper Publications, Desk 300, Topeka, Kan.

SALESMEN WANTED

TO SELL HIGH GRADE NURSERY STOCK. Good references must be furnished. Make application to Wichita Nurseries & Seed House, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

LIGHTNING, STRANGE BATTERY COMpound. Charges discharged batteries instantly. Eliminates old method entirely. Gallon free to agents. Lightning Co., St. Paul, Minn.

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED: MARRIED MAN TO WORK BY year on farm. Box 204, Randall, Kan.

MEN—AGE 18-40, WANTING RAILWAY Station office positions $115-$250 month. Free transportation, experience unnecessary. Write Baker, Supt. 83, Wainwright, St. Louis.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PUT YOUR BUSINESS BEFORE MORE than 1,180,000 farm families in the 16 richest agricultural states in the Union by using the Capper Farm Press. A classified advertisement in this combination of powerful papers will reach one family in every three of the great Mid-West, and will bring you mighty good results. This does not apply to real estate or livestock advertising. The rate is only 60 cents per word, which will give you one insertion in each of the five sections, Capper's Farmer, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Missouri Ruralist, Nebraska Farm Journal, and Oklahoma Farmer. Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

EDUCATIONAL

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS $133 MONTH. Men 18 up. Particulars free. Franklin Institute, Dept. G15, Rochester, N. Y.

EARN $25 WEEKLY, SPARE TIME, WRITing for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary, details free. Press Syndicate, 547, St. Louis, Mo.

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS, 17 TO 65, willing to accept Government positions, $117-$250, traveling or stationary, write Mr. Ozment, 167, St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

$133 MONTH, RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS wanted. Steady. List positions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. F15, Rochester, N. Y.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS. BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 644 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

MILLIONS SPENT ANNUALLY FOR ideas! Hundreds now wanted! Patent yours and profit! Write today for free books—tell how to protect yourself, how to invent, ideas wanted, how we help you sell, etc. American Industries, Inc., 402 Kresge Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS PROCURED. SEND SKETCH OR model today for examination, prompt report and advice. No charge for preliminary advice. Write for free booklet and blank form on which to disclose your idea. Highest references. Promptness assured. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Lawyer, 150-C Security Bank Building, directly across the street from Patent office, Washington, D. C.

OLD COINS AND STAMPS

OLD MONEY WANTED. HAVE YOU AN odd or old coin or bill? It may be worth several dollars. Get posted. Send 4c for Coin Circular. May mean much profit to you. Send now. Numismatic Bank, Dept. M, Fort Worth, Texas.

SERVICES OFFERED

PLEATING, ALL KINDS, HEMSTITCHING. First class work, prompt service. Mrs. M. J. Mercer, 890 Topeka Blvd., Topeka, Kan.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS SOLD ON PAYMENTS. Free trial. Payne Company, Rosedale, Kan.

TYPEWRITERS. TRIAL; PAYMENTS; guaranteed. Write Yotz Typewriter Co., Shawnee, Kan.

MACHINERY FOR SALE OR TRADE

REO SPEED WAGON, 1920 MODEL, FINE condition, for Holstein cattle. Terms to right party. Omer DaMetz, Harlan, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE

RECLEANED COLORADO WHITE BEANS, $5.75 per hundred. Haynes & Snyder, Vona, Colo.

CAR OF PINTOS, RECLEANED AND sacked, $5, Brush, Colo. Isaac Bolinger, Brush, Colo.

FINEST LARGE OREGON PRUNES DIrect: 100 lbs. prepaid $11.90; special 12½ lb. sample, prepaid, $1.90. Kingwood Orchards, Salem, Oregon.

SEEDS—PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

SEED CORN, KANOTA OATS. LAPTAD Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan. Order early.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER, FARMER'S prices. Information. John Lewis, Virgil, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS SEED. CERTIFIED, REcleaned and sacked. C. M. Piper, Garden City, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. 1,000, $3; 5,000, $13.75; 10,000, $25. List free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Kan.

600 BUSHELS WHITE SEED CORN, SUdan and Cane seed. All certified. Frank J. Vrbas, Beardsley, Kan.

KANOTA OATS. GERMINATION TEST 94½. State certified. Price on request. Frank Carlson, Concordia, Kan.

CUMBERLAND, BLACKCAP RASPBERries. Make $500 per acre. Order plants now. Circular free. James Wiltse, Rulo, Nebraska.

CARLOAD KANOTA SEED OATS, ONE dollar per bushel cleaned, $1.10 smut treated. Sacks extra. H. H. Hoffman, Abilene, Kan.

PURE KANSAS ORANGE CANE AND Kanota oats; certified seed. Write for samples and photographs. Stants Brothers, Abilene, Kan.

KANOTA OATS, STATE INSPECTED, cleaned, $1. Pride of Saline, Shawnee White, Reid's Yellow Dent Corn, $2. Harry Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

KANOTA OATS $1.00. PRIDE OF SALINE, Freed's White Dent and Kansas Sunflower corn $2.50 per bushel. All seed certified. Bruce S. Wilson, Keats, Kan.

KANOTA OATS, CERTIFIED, GERMINAtion 98%. Dwarf Yellow Milo, germination 97%. Certificates and samples furnished. F. L. Blaesi & Son, Abilene, Kan.

SEEDLING CEDARS, $2.00 HUNDRED. Sweet Clover, $7.50 bushel. Pedigreed Everbearing Strawberry plants, $3.00 hundred. Pawnee Rock Nursery, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

NURSERY STOCK. QUALITY TREES AND plants at new reduced prices. Send for spring price list with special collection offers. Greenwood County Nursery Co., Eureka, Kan.

PURE PEDIGREED GOVERNMENT ENdorsed Home Illinois Farm Grown Broom Corn Seed, all varieties. Write Fanning Broom Corn Seed Co., Main Floor Fanning Block, Oakland, Ill.

HARDY FIELD GROWN — PERENNIALS, bulbs, roses, shrubbery, vines, peonies, iris, hedging. Strawberry, flower, garden, vegetable plants. Asparagus, rhubarb roots. Delivered prepaid. Send for catalog. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kan.

QUALITY TREES AND PURE SEEDS FOR spring planting; marked reductions in fruit trees and small fruits for year 1924; selling direct to you at wholesale prices; offering free premiums; select seeds at low prices. Send today for our free catalogs and price lists containing valuable information. Wichita Nurseries and Seed House, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

TOBACCO

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. CHEWING, 5 lbs. $1.75; 10 lbs. $3. Smoking, 5 lbs. $1.25; 10 lbs. $2. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. CHEWING, 5 lbs., $1.75; 10 lbs. $3. Smoking, 5 lbs. $1.25; 10 lbs. $2.50. Farmers' Union, Mayfield, Ky.

TOBACCO, HOMESPUN: CHEWING, 5 LBS. $2; ten $3.50. Smoking, 5 lbs. $1.50; ten $2.50. Smoking, second grade, 5 lbs. $1.25. C. O. D. F. Gupton, Cunningham, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO: CHEWING, FIVE pounds $1.75; ten $3. Smoking five pounds $1.25; ten $2. Pipe and recipe free. Pay when received. Co-operative Farmers, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, FIVE POUNDS chewing, $1.75; ten, $3; twenty, $5.25. Smoking, five pounds, $1.25; ten, $2; twenty, $3.50. Pipe and recipe free. Send no money. Pay when received. Kentucky Tobacco Company, Paducah, Ky.

KODAK FINISHING

FILM ROLLS DEVELOPED FREE. TRIAL order. Send 25c for 6 beautiful Glossitone prints or reprints. Fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

HONEY FOR SALE

WHITE EXTRACT HONEY, 120 LBS., $13; 60 lbs., $7. Light amber, two cans $12; one, $6.50. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

FINEST LIGHT EXTRACTED HONEY. Something really superior, at regular prices; two 60-pound cans $14; one $7.50; 28-lb. can $3.75, here. Frank H. Drexel & Sons, Crawford, Colo.

DOGS

BULL DOGS, $10. LESLIE CRITES, BURNS, Kan.

PIT BULL TERRIER PUPPIES $10; registered $1 extra. L. B. Ryan, Detroit, Kan.

CHOICE COLLIE PUPS, NATURAL HEELers. Maxmeadow Kennels, Clay Center, Neb.

CHRISTMAS COLLIES—PUPPIES. BRED and unbred females. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

FOX TERRIERS, AIREDALES, COLLIES, Shepherds, Bull Dogs and Pointers. L. Poos, Dearborn, Mo.

FOX TERRIERS. PURE BRED, REGIStered pups. Good colors, Priced low. J. T. Bates, Spring Hill, Kan.

COLLIE, BLACK SHEPHERD, BROWN English Shepherd puppies. E. A. Ricketts, Route 3, Kincaid, Kan.

RUSSIAN WOLF HOUNDS, GREY AND stag crosses. Guaranteed as represented. Idlehour Kennel Co., Guymon, Okla.

GERMAN SHEPHERD; AIREDALES; COLlies; Old English Shepherd dogs; puppies. 10c illustrated instructive list. W. R. Watson, Box 31, Macon, Mo.

PET STOCK

CANARIES. ST. ANDREWSBURG ROLLers from imported stock, $5. Mrs. Chas. Storm, Beardsley, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

50,000 GERMAN MARK BANK NOTES FOR 25 cents. Samuel Ramsey, Mayfield, Kan.

BEST WOLF AND FOX SCENT KNOWN; directions for using, 25 cents. J. Mitchell, Fredonia, Kan.

ALL MAKES SAFETY BLADES SHARPened, 25c dozen. M. Grinding Co., 927 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

BLUE AMBEROLA CYLINDER RECORDS 20c. Stamp brings catalogue. National Record Exchange, Wichita, Kan.

BUY LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIAL and bale ties wholesale direct consumer. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & Material Co., Emporia, Kan.

AUTOMOBILE OWNERS, GARAGEMEN, mechanics, send for free copy America's popular motor magazine. Contains helpful, money-saving articles on repairing, overhauling, ignition, carburetors, batteries, etc. Automobile Digest, 622 Butler Bldg., Cincinnati.

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.

ANCONAS

S. C. ANCONA COCKERELS, $2.00 EACH. J. W. Harrington, Healy, Kan.

EXTRA GOOD ANCONA COCKERELS, $2 to $5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special price on 6 or more. Julia Ditto, Route 7, Newton, Kan.

LARGE DARK COCKERELS, BRED FROM stock direct from Sheppard and imported from England. Best laying strain. Price $2 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.

ANDALUSIANS

PURE BRED BLUE ANDALUSIANS. COCKerels $2 each. C. L. Harris, Bavaria, Kan.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS, STATE certified, $2.50. Chas. C. Miller, White City, Kan.

BLACK JERSEY GIANTS

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS. SUPER FARM fowl. Size, pep, layers. For eggs write Mrs. S. A. Bassett, Homewood, Kan.

Display Poultry Advertising

Hatcheries and large poultry breeders will find display advertising pays. It permits the use of illustrations and attractive type display. An ad the size of this one (1 column inch) costs $11.20 each insertion.

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!

Your Count of ad.....Words

No. times to run.....

Amount enclosed $.....

Place under heading of.....

(Your Name) Route

(Town) (State)

NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement.

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS, 11 BREEDS. SPECIAL PRICES. Circular free. James Wiltse, Rulo, Neb.

CHIX. HIGHEST QUALITY, LOWEST prices. Quality Poultry Farm, Box 203, Windsor, Mo.

BABY CHICKS: 9½c UP. 14 PURE breeds. Catalog free. Missouri Chickeries, Box 653, Clinton, Mo.

CHICKS. LEADING VARIETIES. OUR BIG illustrated chick book free. Comfort Hatchery, Box 715, Windsor, Mo.

PURE BRED QUALITY CHICKS. TEN varieties. February delivery. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.

CHICKS. REDS, WYANDOTTES, LEGhorns. High quality, reasonable prices. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS. SEND FOR OUR VALUable free chick book and exceptional 1924 prices. Rusk Brothers, Box 107, Windsor, Mo.

BABY CHICKS: WHITE LEGHORNS, ANconas, Barred Rocks. Low prices. Catalog. Oak Dale Farms, Box K, Le Roy, Minn.

QUALITY CHICKS. SINGLE COMB WHITE and Buff Leghorns, Wyandottes, Rocks and Reds. The Queen Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

CHICKS. LEADING VARIETIES. BEST laying strains. Lowest prices for early booked orders. Circular free. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

BABY CHICKS. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. 100, $12 up. Barred Rocks, Reds, White Leghorns, heavy crossed breeds. Cochrane, 3149 Sutton, Maplewood, Mo.

BABY CHICKS: LEGHORNS, MINORCAS, Anconas, Rocks, Reds. All pure bred high egg producing strains. Write for catalog. Brunsvold Hatchery, Northwood, Iowa.

QUALITY CHICKS FROM ACCREDITED free range flocks. Fourteen standard varieties. 100% live delivery. Catalogue free. Box K, R. V. Hatcheries, McCook, Neb.

PEPPY NORTHERN BABY CHICKS AND ducklings. Lowest prices to those who order ahead. Write today for circular Chicken Little Hatchery, Lincoln, Neb.

BABY CHICKS, DUCKLINGS. 100% LIVE arrival guaranteed, prepaid. Exhibition heavy laying strains. Free catalog. Heidel Poultry Farms, Dept. G, St. Louis, Mo.

SUPER PURE BRED CHICKS. LEADING varieties. Special discount on early orders. Stock and eggs. Catalog free. Union Poultry Co., Box L, La Porte City, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS—QUALITY BRED; LEADing varieties; best high egg record strains; reasonable prices; postpaid; 100% live arrival; catalog. Calhoun's Poultry Farm, Montrose, Mo.

CHICKS, ALL BREEDS. PURE BRED, certified, heavy egg production. 100% live delivery. Popular prices. Free 60 page poultry calendar book. Elwood Pusey, East Liverpool, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS FROM HEAVY LAYING strains. All leading pure breeds. Low prices. Prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Smith Bros. Hatcheries, Mexico, Mo.

SUPER-QUALITY SPRING CHICKS FROM tubercular tested vaccinated flocks. Eight popular breeds. Low prices. Free descriptive catalog. White Feather Hatchery, Box 9, Fairmount, Minn.

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGtons, Wyandottes, Leghorns. Orders filled year round. Large breeds 14c, small 12c. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Floyd Bozarth, Manager, Maple Hill, Kan.

BABY CHICKS. 10 LEADING VARIETIES from heavy laying strains. Live delivery postpaid. Free chicks with early orders. Get our low prices. Miller-Matlick Hatchery, Box 821, Kirksville, Mo.

BABY CHICKS. 20 LEADING VARIETIES hatched from heavy laying strains. Live delivery guaranteed anywhere in the U. S. Lowest prices ever offered. Write for catalog and price list. Miller Hatcheries, Box 11, Lancaster, Mo.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS FROM CAREfully selected heavy laying stock. Anconas, White and Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. Satisfaction or money refunded. Catalog free. Ancona Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

SULLIVAN CHICKS. ALL LEADING breeds. Hogan tested. Carefully selected for high egg production by D. D. Sullivan, many years nationally known breeder of prize winners. Live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Quality Farms, Box 106, Wellsville, Mo.

HUBER'S QUALITY CHICKS. PURE BRED from selected healthy stock. Leghorns, Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes. Postage paid. Live arrival guaranteed. Member of Midwest Baby Chick Association. Big illustrated catalog free. Twelfth season. Dept. A, Huber's Reliable Hatchery, Hiawatha, Kan.

SCHILLING'S HIGH GRADE CHICKS ARE noted for their quick maturity and early laying qualities. Hatched from tested layers, pure bred, healthy and vigorous. Four best paying varieties. 15,000 hatched and shipped daily. Satisfied customers from coast to coast. Big annual catalog mailed free. Lawton A. Relling, Box 77, Bellevue, Iowa.

DUCKS AND GEESE

BUFF ORPINGTON DRAKES, $2.50 EACH. Leland Duff, Concordia, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, $1.50; drakes $2. Ethel Royer, Gove, Kan.

PEKIN DUCKS, DRAKES, $1.00. BUFF drakes $3.00. Grace Kern, Palco, Kan.

GEESE, DUCKS. LEADING VARIETIES. Free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Ia.

GATE WINNERS. WHITE CHINESE geese, $3. Jno. L. Benda, Marion, Kan.

PURE BRED TOULOUSE GEESE. GANders $4; hens $3. Anna Yordy, Route 3, Brookville, Kan.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE, $8 FOR three. Weight 18 to 20 lbs. M. H. Robarts, Westmoreland, Kan.

MUSCOVY DUCKS FROM 10 AND 12 LB. stock. Ducks $1.75, drakes $2. No orders filled after January. Beatrice Dye, Woodruff, Kan.

BUFF ROUEN, PEKIN, COLORED AND White Muscovy ducks, Toulouse Geese, Bronze Fan-tail pigeons. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb.

BRAHMAS

MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERels, $2.50. Orvill Hayes, Utopia, Kan.

PURE BRED LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERels, $2 each. Geo. Pratt, Route 2, Topeka.

PURE BRED LIGHT BRAHMA PULLETS, $2.00. Cora Lilly, 418 Forest St., Topeka, Kan.

LANGSHANS

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCKerels, $1.50. Mrs. Harve Ponsler, Moran, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCKerels, $1.50. Clarence Dosien, Valley Center, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCKerels, $2, extra good. Shipping point Garden City. Jas. Dimitt, Plymell, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS. FEW one year old cocks, prize winners. Young cockerels and eggs. Ella R. Tillman, 2145 Maryland, Topeka, Kan.

LEGHORNS

SELECTED BARRON WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, $1.25. W. F. Bayer, Lorraine, Kan.

FERRIS BEST LAYING STRAIN, COCKerels $2. Pullets. Hemphill, Baldwin, Kan.

WHITE ENGLISH BARRON STRAIN cockerels, $1.50 up. Mrs. John Bygren, Weskan, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn cockerels, $1.25. Chas. McFadden, Morland, Kan.

HIGH CLASS BUFF LEGHORN COCKERels, $1 each. Pen headers $3. J. M. Ulin, Route 3, Lucas, Kan.

FIVE POINT ENGLISH STRAIN WHITE Leghorn cockerels $1. Extra large. Giles Cunningham, LeRoy, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, CHICKS, eggs from best flock in country. Catalog. Oak Dale Farms, Box K, Le Roy, Minn.

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN cockerels. Sires from record layers, $2 and $3. Mrs. E. C. Grizzell, Claflin, Kan.

PURE TANCRED LEGHORN COCKERELS. Imperial mating stock. Oldest established pens in Kansas. J. W. Zahniey, Manhattan, Kan.

TWO HUNDRED BUFF LEGHORN COCKerels and pullets. Twenty-five Golden Wyandotte pullets. Ask for circular. C. N. Bunds, Wetmore, Kan.

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, $2. 100% Tormohlens Everlay strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Harvey Crabb, Bucklin, Kan.

TRAPNESTED, BRED TO LAY SINGLE Comb White Leghorn breeding cockerels. Egg records up to 303 eggs on both sides. Free catalog. Martin Egg Farm, Hiawatha, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON S. C. W. Leghorns. Pedigreed, trapnested, bred to record 303 eggs. Husky cockerels, chix, eggs, guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS AND cockerels at reasonable prices. These are of the Tom Barron 280 egg strain and are well matured birds. F. J. Biberstein, Attica, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, English Barron, large breed, 304-316 egg strain, graded by state poultry judge. Satisfaction guaranteed. $3, $5, and $7. The Hillview Poultry Farm, Miltonvale, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

WHITE ROCKS. HENS AND COCKERELS. W. T. Blackwill, Quinter, Kan.

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCK COCKERels, $2-$5. M. Morss, Cheney, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, $2.00 EACH. Mrs. Katie Fankhauser, Madison, Kan.

PURE RINGLET BARRED COCKERELS, $2 each; 6 for $10. Chas. Byers, Bremen, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS: 89 PREMIUMS, 37 firsts. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

HOLTERMAN ARISTOCRAT BARRED Rock cockerels. Mrs. Dan Bohnsack, Wolco, Okla.

PURE BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, MARCH hatch, $2 and $3 each. John Hitz, Kingsdown, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM CERtified flock, $2-$3. Mrs. Ed. King, Wakefield, Kan.

PURE BRED QUERY STRAIN WHITE Rocks, Hogan tested. F. L. Hunt, Anthony, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS AND pullets. Ivory strain. Herman Dohrmann, Hudson, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, RINGLETS and Aristocrats. Mrs. Kaesler, Route 4, Junction City, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. Fishel direct. $3-$5. Mrs. Everett Merryfield, Minneapolis, Kan.

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCK cockerels, bred from heavy winter layers, $3 each. D. A. Harris, Great Bend, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. COCKERELS, CHICKS, eggs. Chicago winners. Great layers. Catalog. J. A. Schneider, Box K, Le Roy, Minn.

EARLY HATCHED FANCY BARRED ROCK cockerels from Kansas State certified Grade A flock. Eggs in season. Wm. C. Mueller, Route 4, Hanover, Kan.

EXHIBITION AND 200 EGG STRAIN White Rock cockerels from selected 200 egg strain hens and 200 egg record cockerels, $2.50 to $5. H. C. Loewen, Peabody, Kan.

SIMS' DARK LINE BARRED ROCKS WON at State Show, Topeka, December, 1923: Cocks, 1, 2, 6, 7; hens, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8; old pens, 1. Cockerels and pullets for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. George Sims, Le Roy, Kan.

PURE THOMPSON COCKEREL MATED cockerels $5, $10. Pullet mated birds. My birds were winners at Wichita, National, American Royal 1923 shows. Every prize Greenwood County Fair. Mrs. Robt. Simmons, Severy, Kan.

HAMBURGS

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG COCKERels, from 1922 certified stock, $2. Mrs. J. E. Torrance, Kingsdown, Kan.

ORPINGTONS

SELECTED WHITE ORPINGTON COCKerels, $2. W. F. Bayer, Lorraine, Kan.

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS $2 each. Wm. McEwen, Atlanta, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, MARCH hatch, $1.50. Elvena Flyr, Spurlock, Tex.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, LARGE kind, $2.50 each. E. J. Roark, Shallow Water, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKerels, $2 and $2.50 each. Mrs. George McAdam, Holton, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, $2.50; pullets $1.50. From certified flock. A Jansen, Ottawa, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, STRAINS from prize winning stock, $3.00. Mrs. Vera Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS

RHODE ISLAND WHITE COCKERELS; hens. Alfred Young, Wakefield, Kan.

50 PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED COCKerels, $2. Mark Brown, Wilmore, Kan.

OWEN'S S. C. REDS; DARK, UNIFORM. Cockerels, pullets, $2 up. Sol Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

LARGE DARK S. C. RED COCKERELS. Prize winning stock, free from smut, $2. J. C. Day, Allen, Kan.

HAROLD TOMPKINS STRAIN R. C. REDS. Cockerels $5, $7.50, $10, $15. Carter's Poultry Farm, Neodesha, Kan.

SPECIAL BARGAINS: PULLETS, COCKels. Big, long, dark reds. Rose comb. Sunnyside Farm, Havensville, Kan.

DARK S. C. RED COCKERELS. HOGANized dams. Sires from trapnested dams. $2.50. Cora Henderson, Munden, Kan.

ROSE COMB COCKERELS. LARGE, DARK, long, $2, $3. Pullets $18 dozen. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hazel DeGeer, Lake City, Kan.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLand White cockerels, $2 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Helen Davis, Pendennis, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS. PRIZE winners. Smith, Simpkins, Owen Farm strain. Two to five dollars. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. J. Smith, Burlingame, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING ROSE COMB RED COCKerels, from trapnested state certified Class A pens, $5 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Booklet on request. Mrs. James Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. RETURN EXPRESS paid if not satisfactory. 100 large, dark brilliant, even colored cockerels, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, $5, $7.50, $10 each. Mrs. J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. LARGE, DARK COLored cockerels, full brothers to my first prize cockerel American Royal and Missouri State Shows. $5 and $10 each. Guaranteed. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan.

TURKEYS

FINE BLACK TOMS $10. GEO. GREEN, Farina, Illinois.

PURE BRONZE TOMS, $6; HENS, $4. C. J. Bland, Oakley, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS $6 each. Yeager Cott, Hugoton, Kan.

LARGE NARRAGANSETT TOMS $8; HENS $5. Mary F. Kindig, Olathe, Kan.

GOLDEN BRONZE PULLETS, $5.00; TOMS $7.00. Fred Walter, Wallace, Neb.

GOLD BRONZE, LARGEST EXHIBITION quality. Laura Smith, Esbon, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS; TOMS $10, Hens, $6. Louis Brown, Belpre, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TOMS $9, hens $6. Mrs. E. Perrigo, Moline, Kan.

GOLDEN BRONZE TURKEYS. EXHIBition quality. R. L. Parrott, Osborne, Kan.

CHOICE BOURBON REDS: TOMS $7; hens $5. Eugene Weniger, Cleveland, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS $10, HENS $5. 50 lb. grand sire. Neatie Pearl, Harper, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS: Toms $8, hens $6. Joe Dickson, Webster, Kan.

BOURBON RED TOMS, $7; YEARLING toms $10. Mrs. E. C. Grizzell, Claflin, Kan.

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 25-LB., $10; pullets, 15-lb., $6. Roy Ellis, Coldwater, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS; TOMS $7, Hens $5. H. H. Sawdon, Route 1, Wallace, Neb.

FOR SALE: PURE BRED NARRAGANsett turkeys, $10 and $5. Everett Booher, Fredonia, Kan.

CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. unrelated stock of either sex. E. F. Miller, Bison, Kan.

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, BIG boned, pink legs, $8. D. B. Cooper, Route A, Greensburg, Kan.

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE, GOLDBANK strain. Toms $10, hens $7. Mrs. W. A. Adams, Gove, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE, GOLDbank strain; toms $6, hens $4. George Harris, Fowler, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. $6 to $15. The Purebred White Poultry Farm, Garfield, Kan.

GOLDBANK STRAIN TOMS $7, hens $5. Big huskies, up to 25 lbs. M. Burton, Route 4, Haddam, Kan.

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Write for particulars. Mrs. Frank McConnaha, Madrid, Neb.

MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE TURkeys. Toms $12.50, hens $7. Chas. W. Johnson, Trousdale, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE 50-LB. HEADING flock. Toms $11. Higher later. Mrs. John Bygren, Weskan, Kan.

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE, GOLDBANK. Toms $10. Large boned, healthy. Mrs. John Deeds, Montezuma, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETTS. LARGE boned, well marked. Toms $10; hens $7. Mrs. Lydia Ecton, Lamar, Colo.

EXTRA CHOICE BRONZE TOMS $10, HENS $6. Satisfaction guaranteed. George Briggs & Sons, Protection, Kan.

TURKEYS

GIANT BRONZE GOLDBANK TOMS, HENS, pullets. Famous for size and color. Prices right. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE, NONE BETTER, priced to sell quickly. Toms $6, hens $4, trio $11. Essie Loper, Oakley, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETTS, VERY large, April hatched. Toms $10, pullets $6. Herman Cudney, Hopewell, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLDBANK STRAIN turkeys: Toms $12 to $6, hens $8 to $5. Blanche McGee, Route 1, Bogue, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLDBANK, SIRED by 50 lb. blue ribbon tom. Toms $10, pullets $7. Mrs. Geo. Koontz, Haven, Kan.

MAMMOTH BOURBON REDS, VACCINated; Toms $10.00, Hens $6.00, yearling tom $15.00. Miles Kearney, Belpre, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLDBANK STRAIN toms $10; hens $6. Sire 40-pound. Mrs. C. W. Parks, 100 N. School St., Eureka, Kan.

PURE BOURBON REDS FROM STATE Show prize winning stock. Toms $6, hens $4. Large early hatch. Mrs. Jake Royer, Gove, Kan.

GOLDEN BRONZE TURKEYS. SIRED BY first prize cock Hutchinson State Fair 1922. Toms $12, hens $6. Alfred Rogers, Lucas, Kan.

MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE TURkeys. From Madison Square, Chicago, St. Louis prize winners. Reduced prices. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

BLUE RIBBON PURE BRED MAMMOTH Bronze, Goldbank strain. Toms, ten; hens, eight; yearling toms, twelve, fifteen. Elizabeth Gaughan, Earleton, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEYS. BEST BREEDING. Consistent winners at America's largest shows. Unrelated trios. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. C. Amos, Russellville, Mo.

CHOICE STANDARD BRED SNOW WHITE Holland turkeys. Vigorous, extra large boned, pink shanks. Toms 22 to 27 lbs., $8; hens $6. Peter Mattson, Lincoln, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS that are white, strong, vigorous, tall and rangy, large boned, pink legs. Toms 22 to 26 pounds, $10.00; hens $6.00. C. A. Cary, Edna, Kan.

IDEAL MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLDBANK Large, exceptionally fine from 1st Madison Square winner. Real prize winning birds. Discount until January. Mrs. Scott Linville, Lamar, Colo.

MAMMOTH PURE BRED BRONZE TURkeys, Gold Bank. First prize at Hutchinson State Fair, first Lamar and Wiley, Colo. Stock from 50 pound tom and 21 pound hens. Toms $15 to $25; hens $8. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. L. B. Cantwell, Syracuse, Kan.

WYANDOTTES

PLOCK'S WHITE WYANDOTTE FARM, Clay Center, Kan. Cockerels and hens.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, $2.00, six $11.00. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKerels, $1.50 each. E. Frische, Freeport, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Early hatch. M. M. Donges, Belleville, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. MARtin Keelers direct, $2.50. H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan.

SILVER LACED COCKERELS, $2.50 UP. Winners. Also White Wyandottes. Wilfred Tresidder, Centralia, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKerels, $2.50 to $5. Pullets $1.50. Mrs. Philip Schuppert, Arrington, Kan.

PURE BRED KELLER STRAIN WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, $2.50 and $3 each. Pullets. Sadie Springer, Manhattan, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

949 COCKERELS, 15 VARIETIES. HATCHing eggs, baby chicks. Free book. Aye Bros., Blair, Neb., Box 5.

68 VARIETIES FINE PURE BRED CHICKens, ducks, geese, turkeys, fowls, eggs, chickens. Large catalog 5c. A. A. Ziemer, Austin, Minn.

CHICKENS, DUCKS, GEESE AND GUINeas. Leading varieties. Breeding stock. Low prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. Becker Poultry Co., Ackley, Ia.

SEND FOR 64 PAGE PREMIUM LIST AND Breeder catalog. Nearly all leading varieties of pouultry advertised. 35 members. Downs Poultry Show, Jan. 16-18. Merle Cushing, Secretary, Downs, Kan.

QUALITY BIRDS CHEAP. PURE BRED pullets, hens, cockerels, turkeys, geese, ducks, bantams, guineas, baby chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. Evergreen Poultry Farms, Hatcheries, Hampton, Iowa.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

SHIP YOUR POULTRY TO THE WITCHEY & Company, Topeka, for highest market. Reference this paper.

PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

INCUBATORS, BROODERS, POULTRY supplies. Catalog free. Cycle Hatcher Co., Box C, Elmira, N. Y.

Don't Forget

to send your remittance with your order, otherwise your advertisement is likely to start a week late. A handy table of costs will be found at the top of first classified page.

A cheap form of swine insurance is the provision of dry sleeping quarters for the brood sows. These quarters should be well ventilated, but free from injurious drafts.

Kansas National Livestock Exposition Poultry and Pet Stock Show

Wichita, Kansas, January 28 - February 2

SHORTHORN SALE—Under direction American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n. W. A Cochel, Field Representative, Kansas City, Mo., in charge. Address Mr. Cochel for details.

HEREFORD SALE—Under direction of the Kansas National management. Address Horace Ensign, Secretary, Wichita, Kan., for details. A few more good Herefords will be accepted on immediate application.

HOLSTEIN SALE—Under direction Kansas Holstein Breeders' Ass'n. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., in charge. Address Mr. Mott for details.

HORSE, MULE, JACK, JENNET, SHEEP AND SWINE SALES—Under direction Kansas National. Address Mr. Ensign for details.

Show includes Shorthorns, Herefords, Holsteins, Polands, Spotted Polands, Durocs, Sheep, Carload Steers, Baby Beef, Poultry, Pet Stock, etc. Sales of most all breeds shown. Reduced railway shipping charges. Reasonable stall and pen rental. Exhibitors may furnish own feed or buy from dealers. Retaining important features of the seven preceding expositions and adding more. Startling and thrilling entertainment at night shows.

Make entries and consignments early. Premiums Liberal. Sale Charges Reasonable. For PREMIUM LISTS, ENTRY BLANKS and further information, address

Horace S. Ensign, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE HEREFORD CATTLE



Beau Bredwell No. 672568

Beau Brummel appears four times in the third generation of this pedigree—100 per cent Anxiety.

Beau Bredwell Herefords

Sale at the farm near

Leonardville, Kan., Jan. 15

20 cows bred to Beau Bredwell. 15 yearling heifers, 15 heifer calves, 6 yearling bulls, sired by Beau Bredwell. Change of management on this farm makes this sale necessary.

Sale catalog ready to mail. Address,

Ed Nickelson
Leonardville, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Vernon Noble. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman Mail and Breeze.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The Kansas National Holstein Friesian Show Sale

At the Forum, Friday, February 1, 1924

50 head of registered pure bred Holsteins and 25 head of very choice grades.

The entire day of Friday, February First, 1924, has been given over to the Holstein Sale. Grades sell in the forenoon.

Never before in any show sale have there been so many of the Kansas and Colorado breeders consigning to the show sale the best animals in their herds.

Some of the features of the sale:

Five daughters of the Great Kansas Sire Canary Butter Boy King.
20 A. R. O. Cows records from 20 pounds to 26 pounds in 7 days.
1 cow producing over 10,000 pounds milk in 120 days.
4 cows averaging more than 2000 pounds milk per month got four months.
7 choice young bulls ready for service from record cows.
More show winners than ever consigned to a Kansas sale.
Consignments selected by a committee of Holstein Breeders. Cattle largely from accredited herds and sold with usual 60-day retest privilege.
Write today for catalog of the sale to

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kan.

HOLSTEIN. CATTLE

Ewing's Federal Accredited Holsteins

Young cows, good producers, some fresh, others springing. Bred or open heifers. Bulls from record dams. Ready for service.
T. M. EWING, Phone Jefferson, Kan.
Address Route 1, Independence, Kan.

Shungavalley Holsteins

We have decided to spare a few females, any age to suit purchaser. We have more state records in the 305 day division than any herd in Kansas in our fourth year of continuous testing. Buy your bull calf now.
IRA ROMIG & SONS, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED

Owner of 30 to 40 Registered Holstein cows to place them on my 50-acre alfalfa dairy ranch and manage same on sharing or partnership basis. Highest references given and required. Write
BOX 638, FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

FOR THE VERY BEST HOLSTEIN or Guernsey calves 7 to 9 weeks old, write Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS
Bull calves for sale; also cows and heifers.
H. B. Cowles, 433 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Holstein Cows For Sale

40 reg. and high grade Holstein cows. Fresh and heavy springers. Parkview Farm, Rt. 8, Topeka, Kan. Opposite Gage Park.

Reg. Holstein Bulls

2 to 18 mo. old. Good dams. 30 pound sire. $30 up.
V. E. CARLSON, FORMOSO, KAN.

HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES, $17.50
High grade from good producing stock in tuberculin tested herd. Crated, f.o.b. Topeka, $17.50. Parkview Farm, Rt. 8, Topeka, Ks.

BULLS. Calves up to mature bulls. Some out of A. R. O. dams. Federal accredited herd. Might sell a few females too.
A. W. Copeland, McCracken, Kansas

HEREFORD CATTLE

Reg. Hereford Cattle

29 Cows, 1 Bull, and 14 Yearling Heifers.
L. B. SIMMONS, KINGMAN, KANSAS

BRED OR OPEN HEIFERS AND COWS
Bulls—calves to breeding age. Sired mostly by Romulus 88, a Beau Mystic sire. Bred females in service to Model Boy by Rocky Boy. Lester Schroeder, Albert, Ks.

When writing advertisers mention this paper

Coming Farm Events

January 7-March 1—Commercial Creamery Short Course, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

January 9—Kansas State Egg Marketing Conference, Topeka, Kan.

January 9-11—Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kan.

January 12—Kansas State Poultry Breeders' Association's Annual Meeting, Thomas Owen, Secretary, Topeka, Kan.

January 19-26—The National Western Livestock Show, Denver, Colo.

January 28 to February 2—Kansas National Livestock Show, Wichita, Kan.

February 4-9—Farm and Home Week, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Registry of Kansas Stallions

The attention of all stallion owners in Kansas is directed to the fact that all stallion licenses for 1923 expired December 31, and where it is the intention to stand a stallion for public service during 1924, a new license should be obtained immediately.

The Kansas law relating to the licensing of stallions prohibits the use of a stallion until the owner receives his state license. Hence, it is suggested that stallion owners do not wait until near the opening of the breeding season, as that may mean a delay of from two to three weeks.

Application blanks were mailed on January 1 to all men who had stallions licensed during 1923. Others may secure blanks by writing to the Livestock Registry Board, Manhattan, Kan. Fill out the blanks in full now and return to the State Livestock Registry Board together with the necessary fee and your application will receive prompt attention. All applications are taken care of in the order in which they reach the secretary's office, hence it behooves each stallion owner to send his in early in order that he will have his license by the beginning of the season. Address David L. McIntosh, secretary, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Another Fine Holstein Record

With an average yearly production of 1,040 pounds butterfat for three consecutive years, Anna Lenox De Kol 2d of the Harry Yates herd at Orchard Park, New York, becomes one of the leading producing cows of the Holstein breed. She is also the fifth Holstein cow to hold two yearly butterfat records each over 1,000 pounds. Her latest test period was completed recently with 28,643.3 pounds milk and 1,004.07 pounds butterfat—equal to 1,360.1 pounds butter. All three of these records were made since she became 9 years of age.

At the present time 72 Holstein cows in the United States have produced in excess of 1,000 pounds butterfat in one year. The number to produce 30,000 pounds milk in 365 consecutive days is now 46.

Kansas State Poultry Show

One of the most interesting events of the month was the 35th annual show of the Kansas State Poultry Breeders' Association held in Topeka, December 17 to December 22. More than 2,000 birds worth at least $60,000 were on exhibit at this show. There were 115 exhibitors of which 39 reported that this was the first show in which they ever had made entries.

The best bird in the show, a White Leghorn cockerel, which received the gold medal offered by the American Poultry Association, is the highest priced entry, its value being estimated at $150.

"The fancy bird business is on a more substantial basis than ever before," according to Thomas Owen, secretary of the association. "Prohibitive prices are no longer paid for prize birds," he said. Prices for the better birds range from $25 to $100, officials say. High grade birds can be purchased at $25, they assert.

The Kansas Buff Orpington Club, one of the organizations holding annual meetings in connection with the state poultry show, is one of the most rapidly growing organizations in the poultry world, according to Mrs. Harry T. Forbes of Topeka, who was elected publicity director of the club at this year's meeting. Buff Orpingtons con-

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Tomson Shorthorns

Over 200 head of select breeding in our herds. Herd bulls for sale by our great breeding bulls, Village Marshall or Marshall's Crown. A large number of cows and heifers offered at moderate prices.
TOMSON BROS.,
Wakarusa, Kan., or Dover, 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

Amcoats Shorthorns

We offer a few very choice bulls from 12 to 15 months old, straight Scotch, nice roans and real herd bull material.
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Nellum Farm Shorthorns

100 head in our herd. 10 Scotch bulls, serviceable ages. Reds and roans. Write for descriptions and prices.
FRED D. MULLEN & SON, Clay Center, Ks.

Scotch and Scotch Topped

Shorthorn bulls from 9 to 20 months old, nice roans and reds. Also a dandy lot of calves of either sex. Write for descriptions and prices.
C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS

Reds, Whites and Roans

For sale: Shorthorn bulls from 8 to 12 months old.
M. H. ROBERTS, WESTMORELAND, KAN.

HEIFERS, COWS, BULLS—all ages. Scotch and Scotch topped. Senior sire by Scotch Cumberland; Jr. sire by Ashbourne Choice. Dams include Cruickshank Secrets, Bates, Young Marys. Elmer Conard, Rush Center, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORNS



12 POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS
7 to 20 months, $50 to $200. Also females. One Scotch horned bull and others.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE

Beulah-Land Red Polls

Fine individuals. Best blood. Advanced registry ancestors. Serviceable young bulls. Cows and heifers due to calve early 1924. Wilkie Blair, Girard, Kan., Rt. 5.

CHOICE RED POLLS

Reg. male 9 mo. old, large. Also females. Priced to sell.
Mrs. D. F. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, Kan.

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM, Choice bulls and heifers, calves to serviceable age.
Halloran and Gambrill, Ottawa, Kan.

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

TRUMBO'S POLLED HEREFORDS. Heifers: Coming yearlings to 3-year-olds, bred or open. Bulls: Calves to serviceable age. Herd sires: Abe G. a Polled Success, and Echo Mystic, a Polled Admiral. Dams: Beau Ideal, Rex Onward, etc. W. W. Trumbo, Peabody, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Reg. Jersey Cows

Yearlings and heifers, highly bred. Also bull calves from R. of M. and State Champion cows. Sired by a son of Fern's Wexford Noble. Twice grand champion at the National Dairy Show. Will also sell my junior herd sire. His dam has two state records and is a silver medal cow. His sire is from a double gold medal cow. This is a real show bull and a proved sure breeder. Let me know your wants.
CHAS. H. GILLILAND, Mayetta, Kan., Rt. 1

Reg. Jersey Bulls

High class individuals, royally bred dams with large R. of M. records. Two good sons of Financial Captain. Range in age from 6 mo. to 18 mo. Write your wants. R. A. GILLILAND, DENISON, KAN.

PEDIGREED JERSEYS
Two young cows, yearling heifer. Bull two years. W. B. Summers, Minneola, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Grow Into the Dairy Business

with an Ayrshire bull calf. Unrelated females to go along. Priced so you can't afford to let someone else get there first. Ask for list.
DAVID G. PAGE,
Fairfield Farm, Topeka, Kan.

Cummins Ayrshires

Females all sold. Some choice bulls 4 to 9 mos. old. R. W. CUMMINS, PRESCOTT, KS.

stituted one of the largest classes at the show, and captured the sweepstakes prize in three classes, she said. Jess Baughman of Topeka was elected president and L. E. Drown of Manhattan was chosen secretary-treasurer of the club for the coming year.

The place for the next show of the Kansas State Breeders' Association will be selected at the next meeting of the association which will be held at the headquarters of the Topeka Chamber of Commerce, January 10, 1924. Hutchinson and Salina seem to be the two towns most favorably considered so far. The association deems it best to hold its meeting at different points each year in order to arouse a greater enthusiasm in the institution thruout the state.

One of the interesting features at the show in Topeka were the odd and unusual types of poultry shown. Some of the birds were extraordinarily large, being three times the size of an ordinary fowl. The largest bird in the show was the 14-pound Rhode Island Red entered by Herb Wilson of Holton, Kan. Among the other larger birds was a Buff Orpington weighing 12 pounds owned by Jess Baughman of Topeka, Kan.

A novel feature was the trio of Rhode Island Whites. The birds, which were exhibited by S. J. Markham, Council Grove, are from a strain of fowls, the Rhode Island breed, known as Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites. This breed was recently recognized officially.

There was a very attractive as well as large exhibit of bantams on display which was pronounced one of the best ever seen at any state poultry show.

Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns and all standard breeds were represented by classy exhibits. No pigeons, ducks or geese were entered and only a few turkeys were shown.

Big Prizes for Slogans

What does modern farm machinery mean to the farm? Many of us take it merely as a matter of course. We do not stop to consider what it actually means. We don't consider that without it we would be helpless, while with it, we are able to perform a work which results in feeding the world.

Can you put the full significance of modern farm equipment into a sentence or slogan of eight words or less? An implement trade paper is offering a cash prize of $250 for the best slogan, and 15 additional prizes of $10 each for the next best.

If you can invent a worthy battle cry for this most basic of industries, send it to the Slogan Editor, Implement and Tractor Trade Journal, Kansas City, Mo., before February 10, 1924.

Cheyenne Needs Cows

BY E. BRUCE BRUNSON

Farmers in Cheyenne county are seeking a steady income to insure against the hazards of wheat failure. Two meetings were held recently, at the instance of the Cheyenne County Farm Bureau, in which plans for importing dairy cattle have been discussed. It is likely that a carload of cattle will be bought during the winter. Methods of obtaining the cattle and safeguarding buyers were discussed at the first meeting by Arvid Nelson, who, as county agent in Sherman, has had some experience in importing cattle.

L. Taylor, assistant agricultural agent for the Burlington railroad, was one of the speakers at the second meeting.

R. E. Cleland, vocational agriculture instructor in the St. Francis High School, is planning a dairy project for his students in which they milk, feed and test cows. Cows for this project and some cows for junior club work likely will be included in the shipment. Farmers who are interested in additional dairy stock are: E. E. Dunn, E. S. Carman, Ernest Moody, J. Keller, John Barnhart, Will Kanel, Merely Mace, Ray Atkinson, W. F.

SIGNS OF IMPROVING BUSINESS

In a public sale held November 22, Brookings Brothers, Wichita, Kan., sold over 100 grade Holsteins at an average over $100 each.

Kansas Spotted Poland Herds

Spots Out of Large Litters

Spring pigs, both sexes, by Master K. 19th, Corn-age, and My Searchlight. Well marked. All double immuned. All by boars out of large litters and these pigs for sale are out of large litters.
PETE ANDERSON, BURLINGTON, KAN.

Largest Spotted Poland Herd in Kansas

Headed by 6 boars including Master K, King of England Jr. by King of England, etc. All classes for sale at all times. Write me your needs.
A. S. ALEXANDER, BURLINGTON, KAN.

Powell's Grandchampion Bred Spots

Bred sows, bred gilts, boars all ages, pigs. Leopard King, Carmine, Wonder King, Spotted Eagle, Greay Ash, etc. Females in service to Realization. Two by Realization King. August farrow pigs by Spotted Giant, 1922 world's grand champion, out of granddaughter of Revelation.
D. E. POWELL, ELDORADO, KAN.

Model Ranger is Sold

His 1923 sons are heading good herds over the country. Their sisters will be in my January 10 bred sow and gilt sale. Don't you want a Model Ranger gilt bred to The Answer? Or a choice sow bred to Model Ranger? For sale catalog address
HENRY J. HAAG, HOLTON, KANSAS

Choice Spots-Attractive Prices

Bred sows and a choice collection of fall pigs at attractive prices. Every hog in good condition. Sires in use: Arch Prince by Arch Back King and The Topic by The Night Rider.
W. P. HAMILTON, BELLE PLAINE, KAN.

Bale's Spots

Bred spring gilts in service to Ranger B. by Model Ranger, and Imperial Commander, a straight big type sired by Attaboy, 1923 Topeka fair grand champion. Prices are reasonable. C. W. BALE, CHASE, KAN.

Miller & Manning Offer

Spring boars of outstanding quality in breeding and as individuals. Open gilts or bred for spring farrow. Write us your wants today.
MILLER & MANNING, Council Grove, Kan.

Landmarks of the Breed—VII

While Expansion came before Spotted Polands were known as a breed, and was not even spotted, altho his left side carried a few white marks, one cannot know all the good in Spotted Polands without knowing Expansion. Some of the best size and bone giving crosses which went into the formation of the breed, carried Expansion blood. Expansion himself was recorded with the American Association, while many near descendants were recorded in the Standard.—Livestock Editor.

Expansion 57691

Expansion 57691 was farrowed May 22, 1900 in a litter of 12. Bred by M. G. Arnold, Strawberry Point, Expansion was sold to H. C. Dawson & Sons, Endicott, Neb., in 1901. Osborne's Hadley by Onward, was Expansion's sire and Lady Darkness by Dakota King, his dam.

While the pendulum of breed popularity was swinging toward the Eastern states, and many breeders mistakenly were trying to drive out the big and better hogs, substituting the "roly-poly" variety, there were a few substantial men in the West who refused to be dictated to. H. C. Dawson was one of these. H. C. Dawson & Sons bred the farmers' kind of a hog, and they appealed to the farmers as jurors to render a verdict of appreciation or otherwise. At the leading shows where they were exhibiting their Expansion bred hogs, they carried a sign which stated they had the Expansion strain of Poland Chinas, the big type, big litter variety, and many the time when they could not interest the judge in the show ring they did interest the farmer, and as a result had all their surplus hogs sold long before the show was over.

Expansion was an extra large boar for his day. He had a combination of size and quality, and as a progenitor he was in a class by himself. His pedigree carries the best blood lines in the breed's formation, and many of his ancestors were the favorite show hogs of their day, which was prior to the beginning of the "hot blood" days.

Expansion had a great line of ancestors. The fourth sire is Hadley 19213, sire of the World's Fair champion, Hadley Jr. Hadley was farrowed 1891 of a litter of nine; bred by Edgar Hadley, of Ohio and sold to Ed. Klever of Ohio, and was shown by Mr. Klever at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. Because of his size and stretch he proved the favorite of many breeders. Due to the three judge and score card systems a much smaller hog won in class. Many of his sons were bought by our Western breeders. Hadley's sire was One Price 18871, by Black U. S., grandson of Old Tom Corwin 2nd.

When I was a boy, my father, at the state fair, purchased a son of Expansion. He told interesting stories of the exhibit of choice boars that Dawson & Son had at the fair, and how anxious the farmers were to make their selection from these pens. The Expansion pigs had that size with good feet and legs, good backs and wonderful smoothness. It was the Dawsons that gave to Poland Chinas the words "Big Type" which have become a household expression. Nebraska breeders for many years had the Expansion blood in their herds, and even today you will hear some of them proclaiming the sterling qualities of this grand old strain.—Ray Davis.

MODEL RANGER

1922 world's Junior Champion. Now owned by us, the highest priced boar of the breed this year. Bred sow sale February 27. Catalogs upon request. Gilts by The Harvester, Singleton's Giant, etc., and bred to Model Ranger. Other herd boars: King of Creation by Arch Back Rainbow King, and Pickett Chancellor by Pickett's Spotted Giant. HIGHWAY FARM, Marysville, Kan. Dr. J. A. Beveridge, Owner.

Bazant's Big Spots

Bred sow sale at Fairbury, Neb., Jan. 17, sale pavilion. Bred sow sale at farm near Narka, Kan., Feb. 21. A few good young boars for sale and I want your name at once for my sale catalog. Address
R. J. BAZANT, NARKA, KANSAS
Two herds on two farms.

Bred Sows and Gilts

Bred to Evolution, Kansas Archback and Fashion Star. Also weanling pigs, both sexes. Spring boars all gone. Write me your wants. D. J. MUMAW, ONAGA, KAN.

Worthing Offers Bred Sows

and gilts mated to Revelation's Equal W's Guerstdale for March farrow. Also some nice growthy fall pigs, carrying the blood of the grand champion, Leopard Improver. We take pleasure in answering your inquiries.
RAY WORTHING, BELVUE, KAN.

Bargains in Baby Pigs

Papers with each pig. Also top spring boars by Master K. English breeding. Write today.
M. N. THILLE & SON, Cawker City, Kan.

PRAIRIE GROVE FARMS

Spring boars and gilts sired by Dixie Boy, Wonder King, Master K, Carmine Wonder. Open yearling gilts with breeding privilege. Everything immuned.
GEO. F. CRABILL & SONS, CAWKER CITY, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spotted Poland China Sale

At the farm one mile west of

Manchester, Kansas Wednesday, Jan. 16

67 head, choice breeding—67.
27 gilts by Y's Royal Improver by Y's Royal Prince and bred to Spotted Columbus by Kansas Wonder.
9 tried sows bred to Y's Royal Improver.
19 open gilts.
10 summer and fall boars.
Also the two herd boars, Y's Royal Improver and Spotted Columbus.
All are from large litters, well spotted, registered and pedigrees duly recorded and ready for transfer sale day.
Sale commences at 10 A. M.
Sale catalog ready to mail.

E. E. Fackler and A. J. Barclay,
Owners
Manchester, Kans.

Aucts., Jas. T. McCulloch, B. W. Stewart. For catalog address, E. E. Fackler, Manchester, Kan. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Mail and Breeze.



Advanced Type Spot Sale

65 head, bred mostly to Counterasign, Grand Champion of Nebraska. The best of Arch Back and Leopard Improver breeding. Sale on farm. Write for catalog. Send bids to auctioneers in my care.
F. J. ZLAB, Hubbell, Neb.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

POLAND CHINA BOARS, also gilts, bred or open, pasture raised. Vaccinated. Priced to sell. Chas. J. Holtwick, Valencia, Kan.

POLANDS, either sex, by Designor and Cicotte, Jr. Few Designor and Cicotte Jr. gilts bred to Liberator-Revelation, The Outpost and Checkers-Heritage, at farmer prices. J. R. Houston, Gem, Kan.

SHEEP

HAMPSHIRE AND SHROPSHIRE RAMS Best of breeding; reg. Cedar Row Stock Farm, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Ks.

Spotted Poland Chinas

The greatest opportunity of the season to buy the best.
In the sale pavilion,

Holton, Kan., Thursday, Jan. 10

A grand dispersal of this splendid herd.

100 Head, 70 Bred Sows and Gilts

25 sows bred to Model Ranger, the 1922 World's Junior Champion, including the dam of the 1923 litter that sold in the fall sale for $855.00.

Many of the Model Ranger gilts are mated to **The Answer**, the 1923 sensation. Kansas Royal Prince and Model Ranger gilts mated to Kansas Pathfinder.

30 September boars and gilts by Model Ranger.

Mr. Haag has rented his farms and is going to town because of better school advantages. The big sale catalog is ready now to mail. Send in your name for a copy at once. Mention Mail and Breeze when you do. Address

Henry J. Haag, Holton, Kansas

Aucts.: Taylor, Cain and Crews. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman Mail & Breeze.

Bazant's Big Spotted Poland Chinas

Sale in the Pavilion **Fairbury, Nebraska, Thursday, January 17**



Over 500 Like This Raised On My Farm Last Year

45 head in this sale from my farm near Steele City, Neb. 38 big, smooth early spring gilts sired by Haag's Rambler. Seven selected proven brood sows as attractions in this sale. Everything bred to great boars, Archback Buster, Archback Rainbow King, Highland Ranger, the splendid son of the world's junior champion, Model Ranger. There are sure to be bargains in the early sales. Sale catalog ready to mail. Address

R. J. Bazant, Narka, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Dan O. Cain, Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman Nebraska Farm Journal. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman Mail and Breeze.
Note: Be sure to write for my catalog and tell me where you saw my advertisement. Bred sow sale at Narka, Kan., Feb. 21.

BRED SOWS $30 to $35; bred gilts $25; spring pigs $12.50; fall pigs $7.50. Arch Back King breeding. T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kan.

JUST A FEW real old fashioned Spotted Poland boars ready for hard service. Bargains while they last. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Ks.

Greatest Sale of the Winter

Largest in Number; Best in Quality

Registered Horses, Jacks, Cattle, Hogs

Topeka, Kansas

Tuesday, January 15th, 10 A. M.

50 Wonderful Scotch Shorthorn Cows and Heifers, 5 Excellent Scotch Bulls, 12 Calves.

This is truly a remarkable offering of Scotch Shorthorns. If you are interested in the best of quality, combined with excellent Scotch pedigrees, combining the blood of the most celebrated bulls in both Scotland and America, do not fail to attend this sale.

Without any question of a doubt this offering of Shorthorns will be the best to be sold in any Kansas Sale during the winter. No advertisement can do justice to this remarkable offering of modern Shorthorns. They are the big thick fleshed, broad back, easy feeding, quick maturing Shorthorns. **They are the kind that are right in type, in character, in quality, and in pedigree.** 12 of them are sired by and 10 of the females are bred to the great show bull Imported Laird of Waterton, one of the best bred imported bulls in America. Nine heifers and four bulls are sired by and nine cows bred to the celebrated sire Roan Cumberland. Others are sired by the $10,000 Roan Lord, on of the breed's greatest sires of Champions. Three sons of the illustrious Fair Acres Sultan and three sons of the 36 times grand champion Cumberland's Type are represented by their get in the sale. **The entire offering excels in individual merit.** The most critical buyers will find individuals and pedigrees that will entirely satisfy. The market for pure bred Shorthorns is improving rapidly. Now is the time to buy before they get higher. If you do not want to buy, attend the sale, your presence and moral support will encourage others to buy. The pedigrees are fully analyzed with foot notes under them. The illustrated catalog will be of interest to every progressive breeder. They are free for the asking. Write today.

Wednesday, January 16th, 10 A. M.

19 PERCHERON STALLIONS, 31 Mares and Fillies, 6 Colts, 9 Big Jacks, 1 Belgian Stallion.

We say unhesitatingly that this will be the greatest sale of Percheron horses held in America this winter. Every horse is consigned by an honorable, progressive breeder. Fully 80% of all of the premiums won at Topeka, Hutchinson and Wichita during the past three years have been won by consignors to this sale. More than half of the entire offering are fresh, sound young prize winning horses.

I. E. Rusk, consigns Christo. He is the greatest sire of state fair champions now owned in Kansas. His sire Carnot was the greatest sire of champions that ever lived. The dam of Christo was by Imported Casino, the greatest sire of champions ever owned west of the Mississippi river. Mr. Rusk also sells six 2 and 3 year old stallions and three mares sired by Christo.

W. K. Rusk consigns the prize winner Carvern. Sired by the International grand champion Carnot. Also three young stallions by him and three mares bred to him.

H. G. Eshelman consigns seven including two young stallions and two fillies sired by the grand champion Carmet, grand son of Carnot, and three mares bred to a grand son of Carnot.

Ed Nickelson consigns four of his prize winning show mares. One of them will be a grand champion next year if shown. She is by the grand champion Jeun by Carnot. Another was twice Junior champion and sired by Imported Hocher.

J. T. Schwaim consigns two stallions and four mares, all sired by the grand champion Burnap. He by the grand champion Glacis. One of his stallions was first prize three year old at Topeka and Hutchinson 1923. His four mares bred to the grand champion Francell.

Wm. Branson consigns two prize winning mares by the Grand Champion Hector, both bred to a son of the International grand champion Carnot.

H. H. Glenn consigns Uncle Sam, reserved grand champion and first prize 3 year old stallion in 1921.

M. G. Bigham consigns two stallions and six mares, several of them prize winners.

We sell more blood of the grand champion Carnot than will be sold in any other sale this winter. We also sell nine big Jacks, one of them 16 hands and weighs more than 1100 lbs.

Thursday, January 17th, 9 A. M.

40 Duroc Bred Sows, 5 Boars.

In keeping with our remarkable offering of Shorthorns and Percherons, we likewise believe that our Duroc offering will be better in quality and pedigree than any other offering of the winter.

J. F. Larimore & Sons have won more first prizes on their Durocs at Kansas State Fair during the past three years than all other Kansas breeders combined. They are consigning 26 bred sows and gilts, selected especially for this sale, including many of the best in their entire herd. As each and every one is good enough for a special attraction in most any sale it is hard to select the ones to mention here. Three of the gilts were in the first prize young herd, first prize futurity litter and first prize Kansas Special at Hutchinson. They are sired by the grand champion Orion Commander, he by the four times grand champion The Commander and his dam by the grand champion High Orion. 17 of the females are also bred to Orion Commander. 12 are sired by the grand champion Major Sensation's Col., the greatest breeding son of the World's Jr. Champion and Missouri Grand Champion Major Sensation. Others are sired by Major Sensation, Great Pathmaster, Taskmaster, etc. Six are sired by grand champion boars and out of grand champion sows.

The consignment of Fred Sadin includes one by the world's grand champion Great Orion and her dam was by the World's Jr. champion Jack's Orion King 2nd.

The consignment of Zink Farms includes a first prize futurity gilt by Great Wonder Sensation and her first and second dams were both Kansas State Fair champions.

It will take the sale catalog to tell the whole story. Write for one today.

Thursday, January 17th, 1 P. M.

20 Registered Cows and Heifers, 5 Bulls.

25 Strictly First Class Jersey Cows, including heavy milking registered cows of fashionable blood line. Also some high grade cows of exceptionally good quality. 30 2-year old high grade Jersey Heifers all sired by registered bulls, all out of good producing Jersey cows, and all bred to registered bulls.

The consignors of the dairy cattle are economizing on sales expenses. There will be no sale catalog but the pedigrees will be read from the auction stand. This means that you can buy some exceptionally good dairy cows at bargain prices. Separate catalogs for Shorthorns, Percherons and Durocs. They are all illustrated and the pedigrees are analyzed with foot notes. Write for the one you want. Address,

F. S. Kirk, Sale Manager, Gen. Del., Topeka, Kans.

Stiller, Art Mace, A. R. Carman, B. F. Johnson, G. A. Ostrander, C. E. Buzby, N. F. Dayton, R. M. Roberts, Orin Edmonds, C. M. Gilgen, Clyde Ketler, Fred Applegate, Clayton Baker, Jim Cook, Phil Miller, and G. P. Hawthorne.

Good Seed Pays

Many Kansas farmers are reducing the cost of growing crops 10 to 25 per cent by using the best seed of well adapted varieties only. Kanota oats, Pride of Saline corn, Kansas Orange sorgo, Blackhull, Dawn, and Pink kafir are leaders in their respective fields as shown by many experiments conducted by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station and the experience of many practical farmers in all parts of the state.

The Kansas Crop Improvement Association has inspected fields of these varieties to determine their suitability for seed and samples have been submitted to the seed laboratory for germination and purity tests.

A seed list has been published giving the names of farmers having suitable seed for sale. A copy of this list can be obtained by applying to the county agent or addressing the secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association at Manhattan, Kan.

These growers are located in various parts of the state so that in many cases a farmer wishing good certified seed can get it in his own county. No one at the present time need grow a poorly adapted variety or use inferior seed unless he chooses to do so.

Farm Bulletins for January

The following list of Farmers' Bulletins will be found of general interest during January and copies may be obtained free by addressing the Office of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Farmers' Bulletin 181, Pruning; 828, Farm Reservoirs; 847, Potato Storage and Storage Houses; 947, Care and Repair of Mowers, Reapers, Binders; 1036, Care and Repair of Grain Separators; 1040, An Illustrated Poultry Primer; 1091, Lining and Loading Cars of Potatoes for Protection from Cold; 1117, Forestry and Farm Income; 1131, Tile Trenching Machinery; 1160, Diseases of Apples in Storage; 1194, Operating a Home Heating Plant; 1337, Laws Relating to Fur Animals for the Season 1923-24.

Specify number and name of each publication requested and address all communications to Office of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

To Help You Decide

Are you contemplating any improvements in your home or on your farm in the near future? Are you one of the thousands who wish to know a little more about the various types of water systems, farm electric plants, sewage disposal plants and farm shop equipment?

If so, you will want a copy of the new booklet, "Farm and Home Mechanics," which has been prepared by the farm engineering editor. It contains a world of valuable information on various types of equipment and is just the thing to help you decide what you want to install in your home or on your farm. This booklet will be sent to you for 15 cents postpaid. Send your order with the money to The Book Editor, Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Business and Markets

(Continued from Page 26)

finish. Cows and heifers were 25 to 35 cents higher and in active demand. Receipts remained moderate. Calves advanced $1 and today sold up to $10.

Light receipts limited the trade in stock and feeding cattle the entire week and no important change was quoted in prices. Demand for fleshy feeders is increasing and the yearling and light weight feeding classes are getting scarce.

Hogs are 25 Cents Higher

Hog prices shot up rapidly early in the week, but on Thursday they began to recede and today were 20 to 25 cents higher than a week ago. Light receipts this week developed urgency in demand and trade ruled active. The top price was $6.90. Packing sows sold at $6.25 to $6.50 and pigs and stock hogs at $5.25 to $5.65. No excessive runs are in sight for next week.

Lambs advanced 75 cents and on Thursday sold up to $12.90. Today the market was quoted easier but no very good lambs were offered and the top was $12.75. Sheep were higher. Ewes sold up to $7.75, the season's top. Indications are that the market will hold the present price level.

Wheat responded readily to buying at Chicago, and with a decided falling off shown in primary receipts for the week, the market scored a rather lively upturn at the last. Prices closed strong ¾ to 1⅞ cents net higher, May wheat $1.07¾ to $1.07⅞; and July wheat $1.06¼. Corn made ½ to ¾ cent gain, oats finished ¾ to 1¼ cents up and provisions at 2 cents to 32 cents advance.

The following quotations on grain futures are given at Kansas City:

May wheat, $1.02⅝; July wheat, $1.09½; May corn, 70¼c; July corn, 71c; September corn, 70⅞c; May oats, 45½c.

Cotton futures at New Orleans show gains of 5 to 17 points. The following quotations on cotton futures are reported at that place:

January cotton, 36.12c; March cotton, 36.20c; May cotton, 36.08c; July cotton, 35.30c; October cotton, 28.96c.

Northern Kansas

By J. W. Johnson



D. L. Wescott, Bala, Kan., has claimed February 27 for his big dispersion sale of registered Herefords. He will sell about 80 head.

J. C. Long & Sons, Ellsworth, Kan., are breeders of Duroc Jerseys and have a nice herd. They are selling their bred gilts at private sale this winter.

J. L. Scofield, Osage City, Kan., made a nice sale last fall of 35 gilts to Harvey Hawk, Oskaloosa, Kan., and Mr. Hawk is starting with purebred Duroc Jerseys.

The Pottawatomie County Spotted Poland China Breeders' Association will hold their annual sale at Onaga, Kan., February 15. The association's business meeting will be held January 6.

E. E. Fackler and A. J. Barclay, Manchester, Kan., will sell 67 Spotted Poland Chinas at auction at their farm near that place Jan. 16. This is the day before the Bazant sale at Fairbury, Neb.

E. A. Cory, Concordia, Kan., is planning a bred sow sale in the sale pavilion at that place February 9. It is his idea to sell two or three breeds and expects to start getting his catalog ready soon. Consignors to this sale should write him at once if they want to sell in this sale. He says there is always a good demand for bred sows at

SPECIAL RATES

For Purebred Livestock Advertising

For $1.20 per issue you can have your advertisement printed under the proper breed classification of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, in a space of three agate lines, which will carry from 10 to 20 words, depending on the kind of type used. Figure any larger space on the basis of 40 cents per agate line.

Thus a space of 10 agate lines, or about three-fourths of an inch deep and one column wide costs $4, which means that for you we carry this advertisement (containing 20 to 60 words, depending on the type you use) to the farmers of Kansas and Eastern Colorado, at about three and a quarter cents for each 1,000 farms reached. No other advertising is so economical.

Write your own advertisement or send us the facts about your herd and what you have to sell, and we will be glad to fix up your advertisement for whatever space (of three agate lines or more) you say. Ask about small stock cuts for free use in advertisements.

For public sale advertising be sure you start early enough. You can interest a given number of prospective buyers at less expense by running a moderate advertisement in 3 or 4 issues before your sale than by waiting until there is only time for one advertisement. Consult the fieldmen in such matters, or write them as follows:

John W. Johnson, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan., for the northern territory; J. T. Hunter, 3734 East Central Ave., Wichita, Kan., for the southern territory.

Or send your instructions to T. W. Morse, Director of Livestock Service,

Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

HORSES AND JACKS

FOR SALE OR TRADE

Imported Percheron Stallion and registered Jack. What have you?

W. S. BARR, HARTFORD, KANSAS

GREAT SHOW AND BREEDING JACKS
Colts to mature Jacks. Written guarantee.
Hineman Jack Farm, Dighton, Kansas

BERKSHIRE HOGS

BERKSHIRE REG. BOARS serviceable age $17.50. Gilts bred $30. Weanlings $15 pair. Guaranteed. F. M. Luttrell, Paris, M

Concordia every February and he has no doubt but sows will sell well at this sale.

Fitzsimmons & Pride, White City, Kan., will sell 39 Poland China bred sows and gilts in White City, January 26. Mr. Fitzsimmons is one of the older breeders of Poland Chinas in Kansas and Mr. Pride is associated with him in this sale as a consignor. A lot of popular breeding is to be found in this sale.

NEWS OF OTHER STATES

By Capper Farm Press Fieldmen

The Nebraska Purebred Horse Breeders' Association have decided to make a two-day sale of a large draft of well bred horses at Grand Island, Neb., February 13-14, 1924. C. F. Way, secretary, Lincoln, Neb., is the man in charge of the sale and he assures us that there will be an exceptional lot of well conditioned horses entered. These have been selected from some of the best Percheron and Belgian stables in the state and should attract the horse men from a large territory. Mr. Way believes that good horses are good property to place on the farms at the present prices.

Public Sales of Livestock

Percheron Horses

March 6—North Central Kansas, Cawker City, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

Jan. 23—American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Denver, Colo.
Jan. 30—American Shorthorn Association, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 14—W. J. Weisner, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 16—A. C. Lobough & Son, Washington, Kan.
Feb. 21—Harvey County Breeders' Association, Newton, Kan.
Mar. 25-26-27—Central Shorthorn Association, Kansas City, Mo.
March 26—Saline Valley Breeders, Lincoln, Kan.
April 10—Shortgrass Breeders' Association, Morland, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Jan. 23—State Holstein Breeders association sale, Beatrice, Neb.
Jan. 25—"Show Sale" Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 1—"Show Sale" Forum, Wichita, Kan.

Polled Shorthorns

Jan. 15—D. S. Sheard, Esbon, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

Jan. 15—Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.
Feb. 27—D. L. Wescott, Bala, Kan.
March 27—Saline Valley Breeders, Lincoln, Kan.

Chester White Hogs

Jan. 28—Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, Kan., at Hiawatha, Kan.
Jan. 29—Wiemers Bros., Diller, Neb.
Jan. 30—Wm. Buehler, Sterling, Neb.
Jan. 31—Booz & Bradskey, Portis, Kan.
Jan. 31—W. W. Carper, Dunbar, Neb.
Feb. 13—Allen D. Curry and F. E. Shirley, Norton, Kan.
Feb. 16—Morton Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
Feb. 25—Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, Kan., at Hiawatha, Kan.
March 1—H. C. Krause, Hillsboro, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Jan. 26—Fitzsimmons & Pride, White City, Kan.
Feb. 1—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 7—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 8—J. C. Dawe, Troy, Kan., at Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 9—I. E. Knox, South Haven, Kan.
Feb. 11—A. L. Wiswell & Son, Ocheltree, Kan.
Feb. 15—C. J. Shanline, Turon, Kan.
Feb. 16—A. C. Lobough & Son, Washington, Kan.
Feb. 18—Logan Stone, Haddam, Kan.
Feb. 22—Harvey County Breeders' Association, Newton, Kan.
Feb. 26—Geo. Wharton, Agenda, Kan.
March 27—Saline Valley Breeders, Lincoln, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Jan. 20—Henry J. Haag, Holton, Kan.
Jan. 16—E. E. Feckler, Manchester, Kan.
Jan. 16—F. J. Zlab, Hubbell, Neb.
Jan. 17—R. J. Bazant, Narka, Kan.
Feb. 15—A. B. Hammer, Clifton, Kan.
Feb. 15—Earnest S. Krouse, Adams, Neb.
Feb. 15—Pottawatomie County Breeders, Onaga, Kan.
Feb. 18—W. H. Sheldon, Inavale, Neb. Sale at Red Cloud, Neb.
Feb. 19—R. R. Frager, Washington, Kan.
Feb. 20—J. S. Fuller, Alton, Kan.
Feb. 21—R. J. Bazant, Narka, Kan.
Feb. 27—Dr. J. A. Beveridge, Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 28—Community Breeders Sale, Chapman, Kan.
March 12—Arthur Money, Dunbar, Neb.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Jan. 26—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan., at Almena, Kan.
Jan. 28—Dr. T. P. Rose, York, Neb.
Feb. 5—E. O. Hull, Reece, Kan.
Feb. 6—Frank J. Schaffer, Pratt, Kan.
Feb. 6—Zink Stock Farms, Turon, Kan.
Feb. 7—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 8—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 8—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 7—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.
Feb. 7—M. I. Brower, Sedgwick, Kan.
Feb. 8—W. H. Fulks, Langdon, Kan.
Feb. 8—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 8—Breeders' sale, Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 8—G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 11—Leo J. Healy, Council Grove, Kan.
Feb. 12—W. R. Huston and S. M. Biddison & Son, Americus, Kan.
Feb. 13—H. E. Mueller, Macksville, Kan.
Feb. 14—Geo. Dimig, York, Neb.
Feb. 14—Henry Dimig, York, Neb. Night sale.
Feb. 14—Glenn Loughead, Anthony, Kan.
Feb. 15—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 20—J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan.
Feb. 23—G. W. Blickenstaff, Oberlin, Kan.
Feb. 28—Ray Cooley, Plymouth, Kan., and Will Albin, Saffordville, Kan. Sale at Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 25—S. D. Shaw, Williamsburg, Kan.
Feb. 25—Mike Stensaas & Sons, Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 22—Harvey County Breeders' Association, Newton, Kan.
March 12—John Hern, Wamego, Kan.
March 26—Saline Valley Breeders, Lincoln, Kan.

Horses

Feb. 13-14—Nebraska Purebred Horse Breeders, at Grand Island, Neb. C. F. Way, Sec.

Northern Kansas Duroc Herds

Okawanna Stock Farm

Offers sows and gilts bred to Uneeda Path by Uneeda Orion Sensation, Giant Sensation Wonder I Am and My Leading Sensation. Every day is sale day except Sunday.
E. M. HALLOCK, ADA, KAN.

Meadow Hill Durocs

Our sows and gilts are bred to Improver, a wonderful yearling by Giant Sensation. In weanling pigs we have pairs and trios unrelated. Also a few good boars. Everything immune and registered.
OPIE O. MOWERY, LURAY, KAN.

Bred Sows and Gilts

Pathfinder and Sensation breeding, bred to Ideal Sensation for March and April farrow. Also big growthy fall pigs. All immuned and guaranteed. Priced to sell. Write today to
BOHLEN BROS., DOWNS, KAN.

Fall and Spring Gilts

Bred or open. Also a few spring boars at right prices. Two of them by Sensation King I Am and out of a G. O. S. dam.
50 Bred Sows. Sale February 6.
E. E. NORMAN, CHAPMAN, KAN.

Duroc Weanling Pigs

and males ready for service. Registered, immuned, shipped on approval and a year to pay. Write for booklet and photographs.
STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KAN.
(Herd located at Hope.)

VALLEY SPRINGS DUROCS

Our herd boars are by Stilts, Scissors Pathfinder Paramount and Great Orion Sensation. Sows and gilts bred for spring farrow. Boars, all ages. Pairs not related, immune, registered, guaranteed breeders, farmers' prices, year's time, satisfaction or no sale.
E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KAN.

Bred Sow Sale Feb. 7

50 gilts bred to The Winner and King of Constructors. Also a few to Kansas Giant. Sale catalog upon request to
WOODY & CROWL, BARNARD, KAN.

WALNUT HILL STOCK FARM DUROC JERSEYS

Yearling boars, spring boars and spring gilts for sale. Real hogs at fair prices.
D. C. ASHER, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Supreme Orion Sensation

Gilts bred to Supreme Originator and Originator's Climax. Here is a mating that is hard to beat. Only a few for sale. Also a few spring boars by Supreme Orion Sensation.
MIKE STENSAAS & SONS, Concordia, Kan.

By Scofield's Model Orion

Two yearling boars, one out of a Pathfinder Chief 2nd dam, one out of a Pathfinder Jr. dam. Both these good yearling boars sold on approval. Some dandy weanlings about January 1. Write
J. L. SCOFIELD, OSAGE CITY, KAN.

Junior Championship

Was won at the Kansas Free Fair by our junior herd boar, KING TUT SENSATION. Our two older sires in service are equally good. See them at our Sale October 27.
WOODBURY FARMS, SABETHA, KANSAS
F. C. Woodbury & Son, Proprietors

The Duroc Herds

advertised in this section are owned by the progressive Duroc breeders of Northern Kansas. Look this section over if you are in the market for Duroc herd material. It will be worth the time and trouble.

Landmarks of the Breed—XVI

Pathfinder 181615

Pathfinder 181615, was sired by Prophetstown Chief 146388, by Cherry Chief 21385, by High Chief 13423, by Ohio Chief 8727. His dam, Lucy of Elmhurst 408788, was a double granddaughter of King of Colonels 16075. Since the dam of Prophetstown Chief was by Proud Colonel 90909, also a grandson of King of Colonels, Pathfinder is considered by many as a Colonel bred boar. He can also be considered a member of the Protection family, and he carries one cross of Orion Chief 13333.

The Pathfinder family, starting with this famous boar, has come into great prominence during the past eight or ten years. Duroc breeders consider this family as popular as any, and it is doubtful whether any strain has produced more good sows.

Pathfinder was farrowed March 26, 1914, in a litter of six pigs. He was sold in dam by his breeder, S. E. Eakle, of Prophetstown, Ill., to J. E. Davis, of Knoxville, Ill. This breeder developed him and later sold a half interest in him to Hanks and Bishop, New London, Ia., which firm became the sole owner of Pathfinder after the death of Mr. Davis.

At the time Pathfinder was brought west he was one of the largest boars yet produced, and many considered him a freak, as his first get did not resemble closely the medium, easy feeding type which most breeders had up to that time been producing. His great size created a sensation, but he was developed at a time when the breed was looking for more size and ruggedness.

It was during the years 1918 and 1919 that the Pathfinders were taking a large share of the prizes at the leading shows. At that time breeders began to take notice, and their popularity has not waned since.

Pathfinder's Likeness 220343, was the first outstanding boar to be sired by Pathfinder. He was grand champion at the Iowa State Fair in 1918. Pathfinder's Giant 193771, another great son of Pathfinder, was produced a little later. This boar, owned by C. P. Dexheimer, of South Dakota, was an outstanding sire and one of the largest boars of the breed. Royal Pathfinder 270991, for which R. G. McDuff was reported to have paid Hanks and Bishop $20,000, is another top and was first prize aged boar at the National Swine Show in 1919. One of the greatest Pathfinder boars which came to Missouri was Ideal Pathfinder, owned by Ortel Lininger of Fairfax, Mo. This boar proved to be one of the best sires used in Missouri, making his reputation especially as a sire of outstanding sows.

A great many of the best sows of the breed are daughters or granddaughters of Pathfinder, and during the years 1918, 1919 and 1920, the herd winnings at the important fairs were largely those by Pathfinder or his sons. Queen of Pathfinders, 728280, was grand champion sow at the 1919 National Swine Show and along with the boar, Ace of Pathfinders, 304117, which was sold to a California firm for $7,500 headed the first prize aged herd, all of which were sired by Pathfinder.

Perhaps the greatest reputation of the Pathfinder family is its record made in sales. Hanks and Bishop reported an average of $1,700 per head for all their bred sow sales during the time Pathfinder was used. The first prize herd mentioned above was sold to the Diamond Bar Ranch of California for a total of $22,000. One of the reasons they are so popular is the fact that they cross well with any line of breeding, and in size and ruggedness are the kind desired by most breeders.

The boar, Pathmaster, owned by Lloyd Wellendorf, of Algona, Ia., was a grandson of Pathfinder, being out of Queen of Pathfinders and by Valley Colonel, by King the Colonel. Other famous Pathfinder boars which have been in service the last few years are Velvet Pathfinder, owned by M. F. Duvall, Clarksville, Mo., Uneeda's Pathfinder, owned by Bigley and Flanagan, Fairfax, Mo., Great Pathfinder, owned by Putnam and Sons, Tecumseh, Neb., and Peerless Pathfinder, owned by Sylvan Duroc Farm, Woodville, Tex. A long list of Pathfinder boars just as good could be named.

It is hard to imagine a boar which has filled the requirements of the bigger type the last five years better than Pathfinder. It is doubtful whether any boar yet produced has given better results when crossed with all other strains or families of Durocs than has Pathfinder. This boar was retained in the herd of Hanks and Bishop until he died at about the age of eight years.
—L. A. Weaver and Paul M. Bernard.

Yes, Commander Giant

A few good spring boars by this good sire for sale very reasonable. Also open and bred gilts at reasonable prices.
J. J. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KAN.

R. & S. Farm Durocs

I invite you to visit the R. & S. Farm any time. We have 200 spring pigs and we will be pleased to show you our herd.
A Pioneer Duroc Herd
MELVIN RINEHART, Smith Center, Kan.

65 Sows and Gilts

Bred to Sensation King Jr., bred by E. J. Bliss, and a Pathfinder boar bred by Stants Bros., sired by Model Commander. Also a few good spring boars.
RAY V. HOPKINS, AGRA, KAN.

A Few Choice Spring Boars

Also bred sows and gilts for sale at reasonable prices. Bred sow sale Almena, Kan., Jan. 16, 1924; Feb. 6, 1924, Smith Center, Kan.
VERN ALBRECHT, Smith Center, Kansas

Bred and Open Gilts

and a few good spring boars for sale at very attractive prices. Write for descriptions and prices. Best of top blood lines.
J. C. MARTIN, JEWELL, KAN.

DUBOIS' DISTINCTIVE DEPENDABLE DUROCS

Both distinctive and dependable because we use the utmost care and selection in our breeding operations and because we believe in and apply the Golden Rule to our business. We guarantee to please you.
JAS. T. DUBOIS, AGRA, KAN.

Extra Choice Spring Gilts

Bred to a son of Constructor and my grand champion boar. $50 each. Also a few choice open gilts, June farrow. Out of splendid sows and boars, $35 each. Immunized.
W. L. FOGO, BURR OAK, KAN.

Morris Co. Champions

My Durocs won most of the first at the big Morris County Fair. Splendid spring boars for sale very reasonable. Also open and bred gilts.
J. F. MARTIN, DELAVAN, KANSAS

Herd Boar For Sale

Sensation Col. by High Sensation and Top Col. bred dam. March 1 yearling, weighs between 600 and 700 lbs., over 40 inches high, 9½ in. bone. Priced reasonable. Also good April boars by Cherry Pathfinder, a son of Pathfinder Paramount. Immuned. Write for descriptions and prices.
SHERWOOD BROS., CONCORDIA, KAN

Open and Bred Gilts

I offer some real bargains in either open or bred gilts of real quality, well grown and of the most popular breeding. Also bargains in weanlings. Write today.
LEO J. HEALY, COUNCIL GROVE, KAN.

Duroc Valley Farm Offers

Bred gilts, sired by The Professor, one of the best sons of the World's Champion, Constructor. 25 tappy gilts, tops of 50, sired by High Giant, Calculator, Big Bone Wonder and Model Orion Sensation. Write for prices. Address
F. R. JANNE, LURAY, KAN.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Weller's Duroc Jerseys

have been sent to 61 different counties in Kansas. Boars for sale now from 50 to 300 pounds, $12 to $35 according to size and quality. Good breeding and bone.
J. E. WELLER, HOLTON, KAN.

Shepherd's Boar Bargains

Eight fall yearlings, twenty spring boars, by such champions as Sensational Pilot, Unique Sensation, Giant Sensation. Dams by G. O. S. Pathfinder, Orion Cherry Kings, etc. Immuned, big, thrifty fellows.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

Big, Husky Duroc Boars

For sale. Of Sensation and Pathfinder breeding, about 200 pounds, for $20. Crated f. o. b. Ellsworth. Immuned.
ARTHUR A. PATTERSON, Ellsworth, Ks.

Bred Sows and Gilts

By Col. Sensation Type. Others by Sensational Pilot. Also some good boars. We guarantee satisfaction to our customers.
J. C. LONG & SONS, Ellsworth, Kan.

PATHFINDER BOAR

Extra good individual, 15 months old. Lester H. Wood, N. Star Rt., Dodge City, Kansas.

BOARS AND BRED GILTS, $30. March gilts bred for April farrow. Sept. pigs, both sexes, $12. Best Sensation, Orion, Pathfinder breeding. Immuned. John A. Reed & Sons, Rt. 2, Lyons, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Wiemers' Bred Sow Sale

January 29



60 head of bred sows and gilts, bred to Constructor, White View Model and Perfect Type Jr. The best Grand Champion Breeding for many generations. Sale in town. Write for catalog.
HENRY & ALPHA WIEMERS, DILLER, NEB.

PUREBRED CHESTER WHITE FALL PIGS
Also Sorrel Shetland Pony.
Raymond H. Scott, Rozel, Kansas.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

Polled Aberdeen Angus Cattle

For sale: 21 head—8 registered, others eligible for registration; 8 cows with calves, 4 long yearling heifers, 1 herd bull. A bargain for someone wanting to start in this fine breed.
M. L. WALTERS, Hiawatha, Ks.

Purebred Angus

Cows and heifers, open or bred. Best breeding. Priced reasonably.
CLINE BROTHERS, COFFEYVILLE, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Whiteway Hampshires on Approval

Choice spring boars and gilts, big stretchy kind with plenty of quality. Also fall boars. All sired by champion boars. Priced for quick sale.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

TYLER'S TIPTON BRED HAMPSHIRES



We are offering a few choice tried sows and the smoothest bunch of gilts we have ever raised; also some choice boars. Send for free catalogue.
A. N. Tyler & Son,
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GUERNSEYS

Reg. Guernsey bull calves, May Rose breeding, 6 weeks to serviceable age. From $50 up. Easy payments if desired.
C. F. Holmes, Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Ks.

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The New Improved

Walsh NO-BUCKLE HARNESS



30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

Send No Money I send you a set of my No-Buckle Harness to try on your own team, on your own farm, for 30 days without cost or obligation to you. Glad to send it—that's my liberal offer. Examine it, use it, test it in every possible way you can think of.

Then if you don't think that the Walsh is the best looking, strongest and handiest harness you ever laid eyes on, slip it into the box and return it to me. You don't even have to pay the return charges. I urge you not to wait a day before you get my new, free book that tells all about my special free trial offer. My harness book describes in detail this double-wear harness that has no buckles to tear straps, no rings to wear straps, no buckle holes to weaken straps. In a few years this wonderful harness has swept the country, making it necessary to enlarge my factory four times to take care of orders. A proven success on thousands of farms in every state.

Post yourself on this latest, most up-to-date way of making harness. Write for my new, big, free book now.



Three Times Stronger than Buckle Harness

Buckles Weaken and Tear Straps. As an example, a Walsh 1⅛ inch breeching strap holds over 1100 lbs. The same strap with the buckle will break at the buckle at about 360 lbs. pull. Ordinary harness has 68 buckles. Walsh Harness has no buckles—easy to see why Walsh is three times stronger than ordinary harness.

Walsh "Special Test" Leather

Users say that the leather used in Walsh Harness is the best they ever saw in Harness. I use only the choicest Packers' Northern Steer Hide Leather—tanned by the old-fashioned six months bark tan process. I want you to send today for my free book and read about actual test in steel testing machine—it proves that Walsh Leather holds twice as much as ordinary harness leather. Ask me to send you at once my free book, full of interesting and valuable information—explains fully how my leather is tanned and tested.

Easily Adjusted to Fit Any Horse

In ten minutes a Walsh Harness can be adjusted to fit any horse perfectly, and it's a comfortable harness because it fits. It is much easier to put on and take off. No stubborn buckles to bother with when winter cold bites your fingers and straps are stiff. The adjustable strap holder, used exclusively on Walsh harness, does away with all buckles and rings, and the harder the pull the tighter they hold: the world's greatest advance in harness making. No other harness ever made can equal it. Made in all styles, Breechingless, Side Backer, Back Pad, Express, etc., all shown in my big free book.

Two of the 10 styles as shown in free book



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Here is the cause of all your harness trouble, repair expense, breakdowns. Why put up with this when you can get a Walsh, which has no buckles—no rings.

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Thousands of farmers in every state use and praise the Walsh. Endorsed by Agricultural Colleges Government Experiment Stations and leading horsemen. Team with Walsh harness took first prize at Wisconsin State Fair 1921, 1922. Mr. G. G. Anderson, Aitken, Minn., who bought his 1st Walsh 5 years ago and bought 3 new sets since for his other teams, says, **"Walsh has buckle harness beat a mile".**

Mr. E. E. Ward, Seneca Falls, Wis., says, **"I have used harness for over 40 years. The Walsh is the best yet".**

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"I have used harness for over forty years, and the Walsh is one of the best I have ever used. In durability and high grade material it cannot be beat. Have used Walsh three years. Have bought my second set of them." E. E. Ward, Seneca Falls, Wis.

"I like the harness very well. The best day's work I did for a long while is when I sold my old harness for $40.00 and bought a Walsh." Willard Bennett, Dodgeville, Wis.

"I have been using the Walsh Harness for four years and have found it satisfactory in every way. It has done all you claimed it would and more." A. J. Monette, Deerbrooke, Wis.