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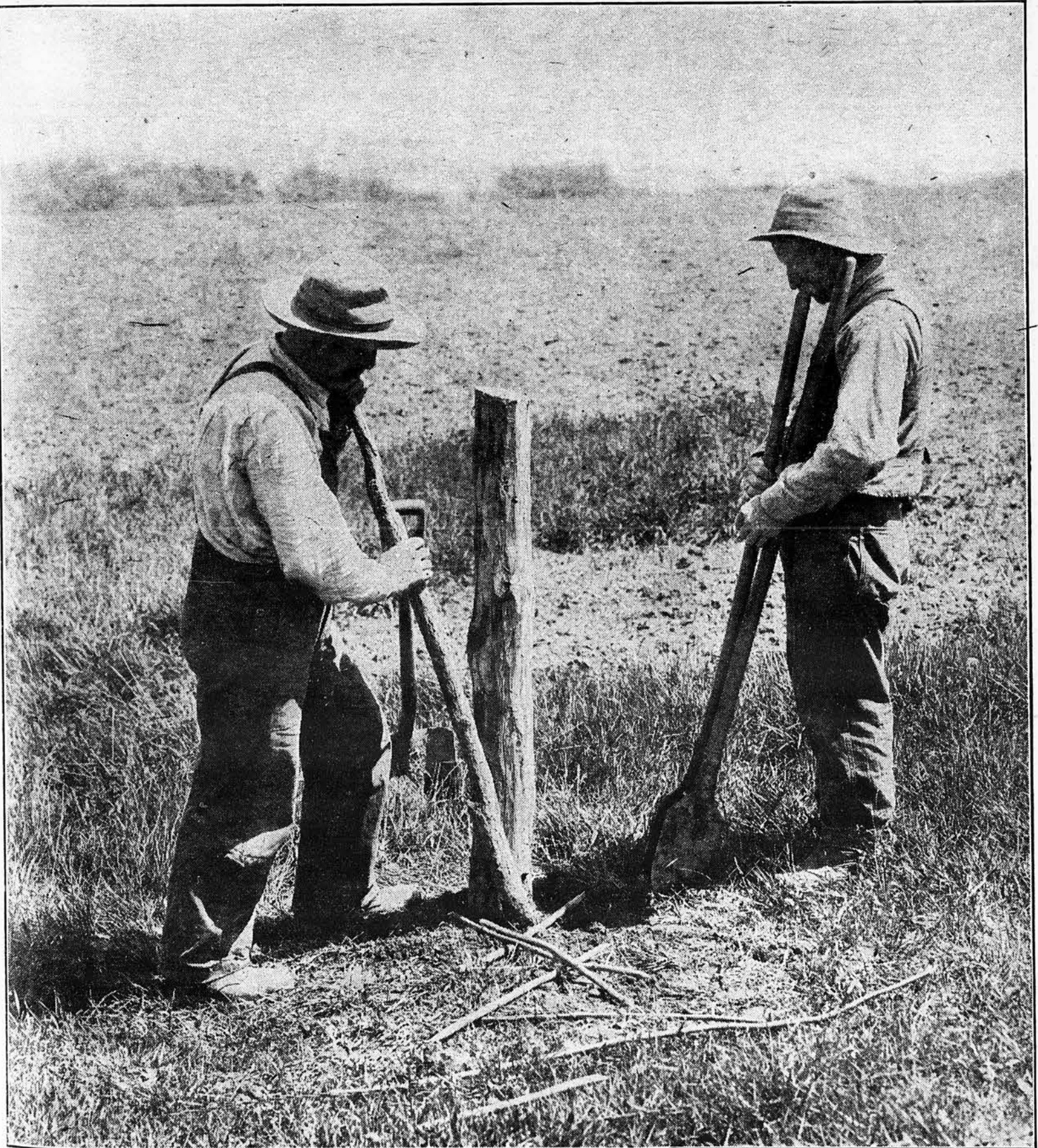
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MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 60

March 25, 1922

Number 12



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Farm Organization News

BY RURAL CORRESPONDENTS

RECENTLY Reno county farmers organized a livestock improvement association. Co-operative sales, club work, and educational work will be undertaken by the association. Officers elected are the following: J. C. Seyb, Pretty Prairie, president; Otto Williams, Nickerson, vice president; Sam J. Smith, county agent, secretary; and B. S. Trostle, Nickerson, treasurer.

Livestock Conference at Kansas City

A conference of co-operative livestock shippers will be held at the Kansas City stock yards April 4 and 5, according to E. L. Rhoades, farm management demonstrator of Kansas State Agricultural College, who is making arrangements for the conference. The program will deal with the different phases of handling local shipments. One of the special features arranged is a demonstration on market grades. The first afternoon of the conference buyers from one of the largest packing companies in Kansas City will assemble one or two specimens of every grade of livestock they buy at the livestock pavilion.

Talks on grading stock will be made by the buyers. Following this the animals will be killed and dressed. The next day those attending the conference may visit the coolers and see the carcasses of the animals used in the demonstration and be given reasons why they were graded as they were.

How Poultry Culling Pays

E. J. Macy, Sedgwick county agent, reports that one of the largest poultry firms in Wichita has a good-natured grudge against the farm bureau because of the poultry culling work that was done. Before the poultry culling demonstrations were held by the county farm bureau this firm got enough eggs from the hens which were bought to supply fresh eggs to three of the leading drug stores and to the families of members of the firm. Now they do not get enough eggs to supply their own families. They believe this is due to the fact that the farmers are culling their own flocks according to instructions given at the culling demonstrations.

Many Requests for Harvest Jobs

It is more than three months until harvest but V. S. Crippen, Pratt county agent, reports that prospective harvest hands are already writing to him for jobs. He says a number of those who have written desire to come to Pratt county immediately and work on farms until the harvest is ready. He says the harvest hands who came to Pratt county last year were from more sections of the country than ever before and that publicity about Pratt and Pratt county has been given in a larger territory than in previous years. The result, he says, is that men from a great distance are writing to him and asking for work.

Hot Deal for Prairie Dogs

A drive on prairie dogs is being made in Ness county. According to Leo D. Ptacek, county agent, E. J. Walters in Highpoint township ordered a bushel of poisoned oats recently to clean up the dogs in his township. Mr. Ptacek says the dogs eat the poisoned food better early in the spring than later when they can get green feed.

He says now is the time to use the poisoned oats before the spring crop of young dogs is born. He says after poisoning with oats a clean-up campaign with gas from a motor car or carbon bisulfide can be undertaken.

Better Corn for Sedgwick Farmers

Farmers in Sedgwick county are being urged by E. J. Macy, county agent, to plant the higher yielding varieties of corn this year. Some of the varieties suggested by Mr. Macy are Commercial White, Midland Yellow Dent, Longfellow Yellow Dent, Adams Early and Colby's Yellow Dent.

The last three mentioned are all early and Mr. Macy says they tended to outyield other varieties last year when the season was favorable to the early varieties of corn. Two years ago Mr. Macy shipped in 40 bushels of

Commercial White Dent and distributed it to a number of farmers. The reports which he has been receiving are very favorable and he is suggesting that farmers try to grow some of this variety.

Last year Mr. Macy obtained 2 bushels of Midland Yellow Dent for Mr. Mountz who lives 5 miles south of Wichita. Mr. Macy says this variety is recommended by Kansas State Agricultural College as being the best yielding variety of Yellow Dent corn in Kansas, especially for the eastern part of the state.

Students Study Stock Judging

Arrangements are being made in Clark county to give stock judging work to high school students who wish to try out for a team to be sent from Clark county to the Kansas State High School Judging Contest at Manhattan later in the spring. R. W. McCall, county agent, says that at least two and possibly three teams should be entered from that county. He thinks that teams may be sent from Ashland, Minneola and Englewood.

Free Plans for Farm Buildings

The Osage County Farm Bureau has been supplying farmers with plans for farm buildings. L. H. Rochford, county agent, says that in one week recently plans were supplied for one hog house and two poultry brooder houses. Mr. Rochford has blue prints for all kinds of farm buildings on file at his office and has been inviting farmers who contemplate building to visit the office and make full use of the plans.

Farmers Make Livestock Tour

The farmers and business men in Clay county made a tour to 16 of the best farms in the county recently under the auspices of the Clay County Purebred Association. The farms visited were those stocked with some of the best purebred livestock.

The tour took two days. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the animal husbandry department, Kansas State Agricultural College, accompanied the tourists and at a number of the farms where stops were made gave lectures on the value of better livestock and pointers in selecting purebreds.

The Clay Center Chamber of Commerce gave a banquet at the end of the first day of the tour to the stockmen and their guests. The main speakers at the banquet were Dr. McCampbell and T. J. Talbert, superintendent of institutes and extension schools, Kansas State Agricultural College. About 100 persons made the tour. The banquet was attended by 100 to 125 persons.

New Agent for Rush County

Ross J. Silkitt, who has taken the place of Carl Carlson as Rush county agent, is making a good start with his work. He reports that recently he had inquiry at the farm bureau office for Sudan grass and alfalfa seed. He reports that the farm bureau has a quantity of pure kafir feterita and cane seed grown in Rush county. He will attempt to get farmers to use this seed in a sorghum variety test he states.

Certified Flocks for Morris County

About 35 per cent of the best flocks of poultry in Morris county are being inspected and accredited by a poultry specialist from Kansas State Agricultural College. Paul B. Gwin, county agent, says persons who buy eggs from accredited flocks can be sure that they are getting good breeding and good type.

All poultry raisers who have their flocks accredited must keep accurate egg records so that buyers will be able to know that in addition to good breeding and good type the flock is composed of good producers. Mr. Gwin says that unless something of this sort is done in Kansas breeders from other states where inspection is already carried on will be getting all the Kansas orders for eggs. He is urging all Morris county breeders to get their flocks on the list.

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KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

March 25, 1922

By Arthur Capper.

Vol. 60 No. 12

Fifty Acres of Text Books

State Printing Plant Has Produced 6,848,736 Volumes in Last Seven Years
—Saving to Kansas School Children Last Year Totaled \$193,579.62

By Ray Yarnell

SPREAD out one deep on a level field the 6,848,736 school text books printed by the Kansas School Book Commission in the state printing plant during the last seven years would carpet 50 acres. For those books Kansas school children paid the commission several millions of dollars. If they had purchased them from individual publishing companies the cost would have been on the average 33 1/4 per cent greater. State publication of text books probably has saved parents around a million dollars. The actual saving in 1920-21 was approximately \$193,579.62.

No Profits are Taken

This saving is not theoretical. Under the law the state publishes the books and sells them for cost including overhead. No profit is made. Retailers who handle the books and place them in the hands of school children are permitted to charge a maximum of 15 per cent profit based on the wholesale cost plus freight.

If the Kansas State Text Book Commission, acting as a wholesaler, had contracted with publishers to print the text books, prices would have been materially higher. The average price for a primer under such a contract would have been 44 cents, according to J. C. McIlhenny, secretary of the commission. The state puts the identical book in the hands of the pupil for 22 cents. The publisher's list price on a geometry is \$1.38. Kansas pays a royalty on this book, prints it and sells it to the student for 75 cents. Here are some other examples: United States history, publisher's price, \$1.38; state price, 69 cents; No. 1 geography, publisher's price \$1.30; state price, 92 cents; No. 2, geography, publisher's price, \$1.91; state price, \$1.55.

This year the state will print two algebras. Under contract with publishers they would have cost 92 cents and \$1.02 each. The state price will be from 58 to 60 cents apiece. On music books the saving will be 12, 13, 15 and 18 cents on various books. On the English text to be printed the state price will be less than 90 cents while the contract price would have been \$1.22.

All text books used in the grade schools are now being printed by the state, nine new books having been

taken over during the last year. Four high school books also are being printed, making a total of 43. The state plans to expand its work enough to publish high school books and eventually hopes to print at least one-half of the texts used in the higher branches.

Comparisons between Kansas prices for school books and prices charged in adjoining states where books are supplied by individual publishers, show that Kansas prices range on an average 33 1/4 per cent lower and this accounts for the saving of nearly \$200,000 to Kansas parents during the last year.

The Kansas State Text Book Commission has received appropriations during its existence of \$610,000. It is interesting to note that every dollar of that appropriation is accounted for either in cash, books on hand or being manufactured, paper stock for books, bindery stock, copyrights bought, real

estate, furniture and machinery. The commission has charged itself with interest on the full appropriation at the usual bond rate of around 4 per cent and this item has amounted to a total of \$141,366.

The state printing plant, which makes possible the publication of school books by Kansas, is one of the big institutions of its kind in the country. Book publication is only one of its many activities. It does all of the printing for state officers and departments and most of that work for state educational and other institutions.

For seven months in the year the number of employees averages 125 to 130 and during the summer months, when school books are turned out, that number is increased. The payroll amounts to \$3,200 a week on the average, the annual payroll expenditure being around \$186,000 a year. Of this only \$19,620 a year goes to the front office for executives and assistants.

The appropriation for the current fiscal year was \$198,000 and Bert E. Walker, state printer, estimates that there will be a surplus of not less than \$100,000 left at the end of the year. More efficiency and increased production of 25 per cent by employees, is responsible for this saving.

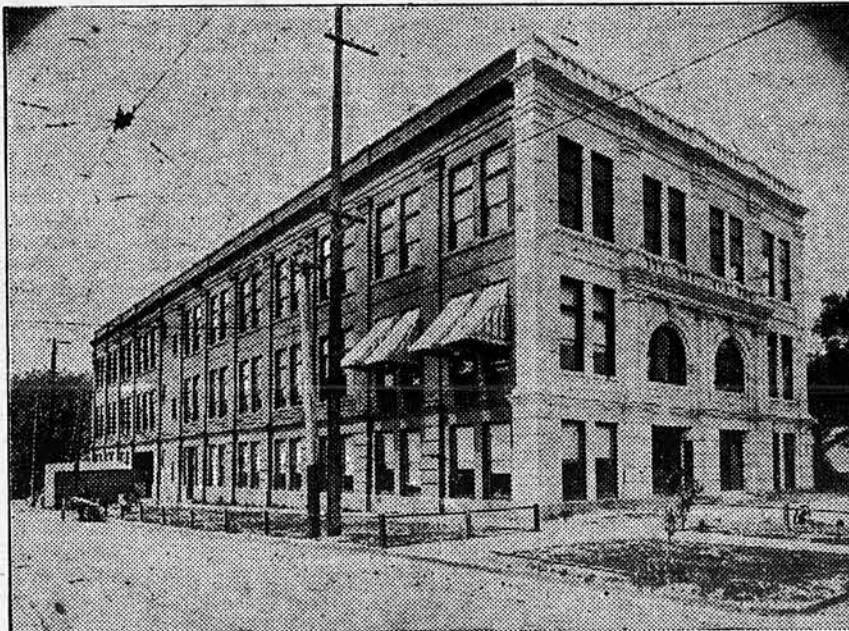
Every order that comes to the plant for printing is absolutely under the control of the management. Jobs are fed into the mechanical departments so that there is no dead time. The employees always are busy. When one job is completed another always is waiting. In that respect the state plant has the advantage of commercial firms which depend on the public for their volume.

Labor Turnover is Low

Jobs at the state plant are steady. The labor turnover is very low. Men cling to steady jobs and work harder to hold them, making for efficiency and low production costs. Due to the system of accounting the front office can keep track of every minute of time worked by every employee and if a job takes more than a reasonable amount of time to complete, it can be checked up and an explanation asked from the man who did it. The system accounts for every sheet of paper taken from stock and therefore waste is held at the minimum. Every machine is charged with overhead of electricity to run it, oil, rent on space occupied and repairs. Overhead is charged to every job. The plant pays for the light and heat supplied by the state heating plant. It also makes a charge for depreciation on machinery.

Annually an enormous amount of printing is turned out, in addition to the hundreds of thousands of school books published. The text book commission pays the state printing plant cost of production, including overhead, for these books.

In the fiscal year ending July 1, 1921, the state printing plant handled printing jobs, other than books, totaling \$177,270. This included \$91,000 for jobs charged against state officers, boards and commissions at the state house; \$4,240 for the Kansas State Normal School at Hays; \$11,365 for the University of Kansas; \$19,333 for the Kansas State Agricultural College; also about (Continued on Page 11)



Kansas State Printing Plant at Topeka Where the Millions of Text Books Used in Grade and High Schools Thruout the State are Printed

Hog Losses and Co-operation

THERE is a great deal of talk now among farmers about co-operation. Some of it gets no further than just talk. A big amount of enthusiasm is generated and goes to waste. But occasionally out of this talk come concrete, helpful results.

Co-operation isn't confined to marketing, to operating a store or elevator or belonging to some farm organization. All that is important. But it seems that many farmers never think that any organized effort to accomplish a definite improvement is co-operation in its real sense.

Organized effort gets results if rightly directed. For years it has been accomplishing things thruout Kansas, not the least of which is the progress made in the control of hog cholera.

In counties where farmers are acting together thru an organization hog cholera losses have been reduced. In adjoining counties, where there is no organized action for control, the losses have been increasing.

This work has been handled locally in counties largely under the direction

of the county farm bureaus, co-operating with hog cholera control associations, livestock sanitary departments and veterinarians.

In 1919 and 1920 the 56 counties having farm bureaus lost 1.84 per cent of their hogs by cholera while the 49 unorganized counties lost 2.47 per cent. It is interesting to note in this connection that 35 of the 49 unorganized counties are in the western half of the state where cholera usually is less prevalent.

From 1919 to 1920 losses in unorganized counties increased by 5 per cent while in organized counties losses decreased 25 per cent.

During the last biennium Decatur county farmers lost 8.22 per cent of their hogs by cholera. Rawlins county, adjoining, which had a well organized farm bureau and carried on co-operative work in cholera control, lost only one-tenth of 1 per cent of its hogs.

Here are some other examples: Cheyenne, organized, lost 1.1 per cent; Sherman, unorganized, lost 2.3 per cent; Saline, unorganized, lost 9.72 per cent; McPherson, organized, lost 1.79 per cent;

Stafford, unorganized, lost 1.83 per cent; Pratt, organized, lost .67 per cent.

The average losses of five organized counties in the tier extending from Republic to Sumner were 1.76 per cent in 1919 and 1.89 per cent in 1920. Losses in the three unorganized counties in the tier during the same period were 3.78 per cent in 1919 and 5.01 per cent in 1920. Lack of co-operation made the losses two and one-half times greater than in counties where organized effort was exerted to control and eradicate the disease.

Woodson county has no county farm bureau. Four counties adjoining are well organized and have active agents. The average loss from hog cholera in Woodson is 1.39 per cent. The average loss in the four adjoining counties is only .41 per cent. Losses in Woodson are three and one-half times as great as in organized counties around it.

The county agent has been an important factor in this situation because he has been the means of bringing all the various forces working toward the same end into concert. He has established co-operation and has

focused effort to such an extent that real results have been accomplished. Individual farmers, acting alone, could make some progress in hog cholera control but they would meet many difficulties and would be at the mercy of those who did not take preventive measures to protect their herds.

The county agent is in a position to get co-operation because he can devote part of his time at least to promoting it. The same results could not be accomplished without him, unless a man, similarly qualified, was employed to do the same work in very largely the same way.

Leaving all sentiment out, figuring only from a cold monetary basis, discounting liberally for what the individual farmer could do for himself or has done, it is still evident that in counties where organized effort has been put forth to control cholera, losses have been greatly reduced.

This is the age of co-operation. No farmer can afford to attempt to get along without it. He must work with his fellows and thru organized effort accomplish results that will benefit all.

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Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906,
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Member Agricultural Publishers Association
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Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

DESPITE the cries of the War Department, Congress, or at least the House, seems to be determined to cut down the regular army to not more than 115,000 men and the number of officers from 13,500 to 11,000. The fact is that in time of peace we do not need a regular army of half of 115,000 men, and if we should ever be so unfortunate as to get into war we will need many times 115,000. The only possible use for a regular army in time of peace is for police protection.

What ought to be done in my opinion would be to distribute 25,000 or 30,000 men thru the different states. Let the force in each state be subject jointly to the orders of the general government and of the governor of the state. Then disband the State National Guard entirely.

In Kansas, for example, this policy would work out this way: If say, 200 regulars were permanently stationed at Leavenworth or at Fort Riley, or perhaps better yet, let there be stationed 100 at Leavenworth and 100 at Fort Riley, subject to call if a riot should occur in any Kansas town, which the local authorities were not able to handle, the Governor could at once wire the commander of the company which happened to be closest to the scene of disturbance to send as many men as might seem to be necessary to restore and keep order. In most cases a squad of 25 soldiers would be amply sufficient, but if a whole company was necessary they could be entrained and on the way within an hour after word was received from the Governor.

A regular army troop is always more effective and satisfactory in controlling a case of that kind than the National Guard. In the first place rioters have more respect for the regular army than for the National Guard. They understand that the regular soldiers have no prejudice, presumably, one way or the other. They are simply soldiers obeying orders and if ordered to shoot they will do so; but on the other hand they are not so likely to lose their heads and shoot when shooting is unnecessary.

It is not fair to call the boys who make up the National Guard away from their jobs and maybe ask them to go out and shoot down their neighbors. And even if they are not called on to do any shooting it is scarcely fair to ask the boys to leave their work for weeks at a time at a financial sacrifice.

It Isn't Working Well

WRITING from Monmouth, Kan., Mrs. E. L. Depue says, speaking of the Industrial Court law: "In my opinion there never has been a law that has caused the trouble and strife, hard feeling and heart aches as has been caused by this Industrial Court law. There never has been anything that has so embittered the minds of the working people against the United States as has this law. I have no personal grievance against either Governor Allen or Alexander Howat, but in my opinion no slave law will satisfy the people of Kansas."

Seems to be Excited

PROBABLY it is a good thing to get a jolt once in a while. It tends to keep you from getting gay and cheery and imagining that you are the whole thing. A subscriber in Oregon takes his pen in hand to inform me just what kind of bird he thinks I am. He opens up as follows: "America fed, clothed and provided money for those hordes of Europe to fight and cut one another's throats; and to kill one another. Now you urge America to give them a bonus of 4 billion dollars, yes, 11 billion dollars."

"You in your office, safe and rich, can suggest giving a prize to those fighting cocks. Anyone who would suggest such a thing as giving that debt to those red handed murderers of Europe is a traitor to America and should be dealt with as such."

The penalty, I might remark in passing, is death. I trust it will not be imposed before the coming primary; possibly after that I will not care.

As he proceeds his wrath increases: "You and all the rest of the pro-English mollycoddles like you know that old England can pay her debt in full any day she wishes to do so."

That will be news I imagine to many persons. But then this irate reader has the answer. He

says: "Pay in territory. Every one of these nations has territory in America that would pay the debt 10 times over."—Some more news.—"When any men get so childish as you and Old Man Capper" (Ah there, Senator, put that in your pipe and smoke it, will you?) "they better step down and out and let men, honorable men, American men fill the places of derelicts like you and he occupy." (That is sure hard on the "derelicts.") Then returning to our late allies he delivers himself of this classic sentence: "God is done with those abominable creatures just as he became tired of Sodom and Gomorrah." (That must be according to the spelling in the latest revised version.)

His final friendly suggestion is that I should be either sent to Europe or executed here. This subscriber says that he is one of 700,000 teachers who "think just as I write." (May the Lord have mercy upon us!)

University Education

I HEARTILY agree with the spirit of your editorial in regard to our universities," writes Dr. Henry C. Caldwell, of St. Croix Falls, Wis.

"I am satisfied that the state can spend money in no better way than to give the ideal university student his education and even in going further than they do now. The 95 per cent who do not go will be better off in every way, providing the 5 per cent realize their responsibilities, which they will with the proper training. It is true as a rule that only the children of well-to-do parents get the benefit of the university. It is hoped that the state can get hold of some of the serious children of those unable to send them to the university."

"I think it is so that higher education breeds extravagance. Universities have so many outside activities that tend to divert the minds of the students from their real work. I am firmly convinced that the earnest student needs no outside, expensive amusements and would be better off without them. It is up to the heads of the universities to get rid of the pleasure-seeking student and make room for the earnest ones. The state can well afford to educate the earnest student to the limit, but it cannot afford to spend a cent on the pleasure-seeking student. Get rid of the poor student, encourage the earnest one and we will raise the morale of the universities and also of the state."

In this connection I wish to reproduce the following from the March issue of the Kansas Grange Monthly:

Is the ultimate object of an education to fit our boys to live without work—real exertion to produce the primary essentials necessary for our comfort and convenience? If so, what must be the result of universal education? Would it not be much better to inculcate the idea that an education prepares the recipient to do better those tasks necessary for the comfort and welfare of mankind?

Any education that is worth while, so far as the public is concerned, must inculcate thrift, industry and a wholesome regard for honest work. No man is capable, or worthy, to instruct and advise another in the doing of those things which he himself has not, will not, or cannot do successfully. Have we not permitted ourselves to be led far afield in extravagances by an organized band of "scientifically trained expert" theorists, who have been educated at public expense to think they are above work, and who could not in any private enterprise actually earn one-half their present salaries.

I am afraid that a great many young people and their parents too for that matter, do consider that the principal purpose of a college education is to enable the one who gets it to live without work. No doubt many college graduates who had that idea in their heads when they entered college find out later that it doesn't work out that way, but the idea still prevails.

No doubt this idea grows out of an impression which has come down the ages that work is a curse; that only slaves work or at any rate those who belong to an inferior order of society.

The reason for this belief that sticks so tenaciously in the minds of men, probably is because organized industry began with human slavery. Slaves did the work that was necessary to be done and of course work was associated in the minds of both the masters and slaves with slavery.

We are held a good deal more by the dead hands of the past than we imagine. We do a great deal of grandiloquent talking about the "nobility of labor," but it may be observed that those who do the most of this talking do not do much hard labor.

There are two things which we ought to get into our minds; one is that any work that is necessary is honorable and that the one who does the most humble but necessary work is entitled to as much respect and consideration as the one who performs the easier and perhaps cleaner task. "Granting this," some one asks, "of what benefit would a university education be to the man whose work is digging ditches, or cleaning the streets?"

None, so far as enabling him to do a better job of ditching or cleaning streets is concerned, and yet I can understand that if we had the right idea in our heads about education even the ditch digger might get a great deal of satisfaction out of a college education. If a man has made up his mind to make digging ditches his life work I do not know that I would advise him to take a college course, but I can see how he might get a great deal of mental pleasure out of it.

The point I have had in mind is that unless university education gives the one who receives it a more determined purpose to really serve his fellow men; unless in other words it makes him a better democrat in the best sense of that term, then his education has been a failure at least so far as the public is concerned. Not a single dollar of public money should be spent on educating the young people of the Nation unless the state is to be repaid in better service to society.

Cost of Industrial Court

I HAVE been asked what is the cost of the Industrial Court and the Public Utilities Commission a year.

I find from the session laws of the 1921 legislature the following annual expenses of the Court of Industrial Relations:

Three stenographers	\$1,500
One clerk	2,400
One attorney	4,000
One accountant	1,000
One court marshal, and examiner	2,400
One reporter	2,400
One filing clerk	1,200

In the Department of Labor and Industry the Industrial Court is authorized to appoint:

One clerk at an annual salary of	\$1,500
Three factory inspectors	1,600
One stenographer	1,200

For the women's work the Industrial Court has authority to appoint:

One inspector at a yearly salary of	\$1,600
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In the Mine Inspection Department, located at Pittsburg, the Industrial Court is authorized to appoint:

One chief mine engineer, at a yearly salary of	\$2,700
Five deputy mine inspectors, each	1,800
Three superintendents of rescue stations, each	1,200
One mine inspection clerk	1,200
One stenographer	1,200

To pay the salaries and expenses of the judges of the Industrial Court and of the employees of the said court for the years ending June 30, 1921, June 30, 1922, and June 30, 1923:

	1921	1922	1923
Three judges, \$4,500 apiece	\$4,500	\$13,500	\$13,500
One clerk	800	2,400	2,400
Three stenographer clerks	1,500	4,500	4,500
One attorney	1,333.33	4,000	4,000
One accountant	800	2,400	2,400
One reporter	800	2,400	2,400
One filing clerk	400	1,200	1,200
One marshal and examiner	800	2,400	2,400

Department of Labor and Industry:
 One clerk \$ 600 | \$ 1,800 | \$ 1,800 || Three factory inspectors | 1,600 | 4,800 | 4,800 |
| One stenographer | 400 | 1,200 | 1,200 |

For mine inspection at Pittsburg:
 One chief mine inspector \$ 900 | \$2,700 | \$2,700 || Five deputy mine inspectors | 3,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 |
Three superintendents rescue	1,800	5,400	5,400
One clerk	400	1,200	1,200
One stenographer	400	1,200	1,200
Equipment for rescue station	400	1,200	1,200
Incidental travelling and gasoline expenses for superintendents	400	1,200	1,200

For the Industrial Welfare Commission there is provided the following:

	1921	1922	1923
One inspector	\$533.33	\$1,600	\$1,600

The Industrial Court was also allowed a contingent fund for 1921 of \$20,000; for 1922, \$23,000; and for 1923, \$23,000.

This makes a total appropriation for each year

year of \$115,300, which is a considerable amount. The Public Utilities Commission is made up of three commissioners receiving a salary of \$4,500 apiece a year; one secretary receiving a salary of \$2,700 a year; one assistant secretary with a salary of \$2,100 a year; one attorney at a salary of \$4,000 yearly; one examiner at a salary of \$2,400 a year; one rate clerk at a salary of \$1,000 yearly; one chief engineer and three assistant engineers whose combined salaries amount to \$2,700 yearly; three accountants at \$2,400 apiece; five stenographer clerks at salaries of \$1,600 apiece; four stenographers at salaries of \$1,600 apiece; and two reporters at \$2,300 each. The Utilities Commission is also given a contingent fund of \$15,000 a year, making the total appropriation for the full year \$80,500. This makes the total annual appropriation for the Industrial Court and Public Utilities Commission \$195,800 a year.

Farmer's Service Corner

READERS of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze who desire to have legal advice or who wish to make inquiries on general matters may receive whatever service we can render in this way free of charge, but the limited size of our paper at present will not make it possible to publish all of the replies.

Legal Rights of Widows

A young man dies leaving a widow without children, some personal property and insurance. His insurance is in his mother's name. There is likely to be a large doctor bill. Can the widow collect any of the insurance and what part of the personal property can she keep? Can the widow choose an administrator to be appointed by the court?

The widow is entitled to all the property left by her late husband. She could not collect the insurance policy which is payable to her late husband's mother. She is entitled to the appointment of administratrix of the estate. If she declines to act as administratrix the court would have the right to select the administrator, altho it would be in accord with custom for the court to select one that would be agreeable to her.

A Question of School Privileges

A farmer lives in a certain school district. He has several children going to school there and in another district there is a high school. He desires to send two from his district with the three to the district in which the high school is located. Will he have to pay tuition or will his district have to pay it?

I am not certain that I understand this question. He would not have to pay tuition to send his children to the rural high school in the same county but if he means by this question he desires to send his children to the grade school in an adjoining district, unless he is a property holder in the adjoining district, they could require him to pay tuition.

Making Up Deficiency on Mortgage

A piece of land is mortgaged. If it should be sold and did not bring enough to satisfy the mortgage, can the party giving the mortgage be held responsible for the deficiency? Would the interest which has past due draw interest from the time it becomes due?

If the land was sold at sheriff's sale and did not sell for enough to satisfy the mortgage together with the cost of foreclosure, the maker of the mortgage would be liable for the deficiency.

Whether the interest would draw interest or not would depend upon the conditions of the mortgage. Unless it was stipulated that if the interest was not paid when due it should be added to the principal, it would not draw interest. For example, if a note is written that the maker of the note owes a certain amount with interest thereon at 8 per cent without further stipulation, the holder of that note would have no right to compound the interest.

Can Americans Homestead in Canada?

Can a citizen of the United States take a homestead in British Columbia, Canada? L. X. L.

My understanding of the Canadian law is that he would have to become a citizen of Canada.

Holding Forfeits on Contracts

A owns a 320-acre farm in Kansas. B lives in another state. In December, 1921, B purchased a farm from A paying \$1,000 down and made a contract to pay the balance and take possession on March 1. Up to date A has not seen nor heard from B. Under the laws of the state of Kansas can A hold B to his contract? J. H. H.

Without knowing more about this contract than I do I cannot answer this question. If this \$1,000 was put up as a forfeit, then the probability is that all A can do is to take his forfeit and keep the land. A contract of this kind is always rather difficult to enforce for the reason that the prospective purchaser is the loser in any event.

To Register Farm Names

1—Are farm names registered or copyrighted? 2—If registered, are they registered in the state or at Washington? 3—To whom does application have to be made for farm names? 4—What does it cost? T. E. H.

The registration of farm names is a matter of state legislation. In Kansas this is provided for in Section 2688, Chapter 25, General Statutes, which reads as follows: "Any farm owner in this state may upon payment of \$1 to the county clerk of the county in which said farm is located, have the name of his farm duly recorded in a register which the county clerk shall keep for said purpose and shall be given a certificate issued under seal

and setting forth the name and location of the farm and the name of the owner, provided that when any name shall have been recorded as the name of any farm such name shall not be recorded as the name of any other farm in the same county except by prefixing or adding designating words thereto."

Various Questions

1—Can the crime of treason be committed against a state? 2—Why didn't they try John Brown and his followers in the United States Supreme Court? 3—Does the Virginia courts mean the courts of the state of Virginia or the courts of Washington, D. C.?

1—Yes. Treason can be committed against the state.

2—John Brown was charged with treason against the state of Virginia and therefore was tried in the Virginia court.

3—No. The District of Columbia in which Washington is located has courts of its own. The courts of Virginia have nothing to do with the courts of District of Columbia.

Playing Baseball on Sunday

Is it against the law of the state of Kansas to play baseball on Sunday afternoon? There are a few in this neighborhood who object and threaten to arrest the players and owner of the land on which we play, altho there never has been any gambling, fights or quarrels at the game, and no admission charge but a collection is taken up to pay for supplies.

There is no law in this state forbidding the playing of baseball on Sunday.

Trading Mortgaged Property

A traded B a hog on which C had a mortgage but B did not know that the hog was mortgaged. C desired to have B return the hog to the farm where he got it. B refused to return the hog. B had the hog for two months, took good care of it, fed it well and the hog gained about 100 pounds. B never refused to give up the hog. C reprieved the hog but would not pay for the feed. Can B get pay for the feed from C? A moved away and B does not know where he is. Did B have to return the hog to the place where he got it? W. M. S.

Unless there is some stipulation to the contrary, under our Kansas law, the mortgagee has the right to the possession of the property mortgaged under a chattel mortgage. C unquestionably had the right to go and take possession of this hog which B had traded for but, in my opinion, he could not compel B to return it to the place from which he got it unless this interfered in some way with C's possession of it, or his opportunity to take possession of it. I am also of the opinion that if C permitted B to retain possession of this hog for two months, feeding it and caring for it, that he is liable for a reasonable compensation for such care.

Third Terms Not Prohibited

Is there anything to prevent a President holding his office more than two terms in succession? F. P.

There is no law to prevent it. The only thing that prevents it is what is called the unwritten law, that is a custom which has prevailed since the days of Washington who refused nomination and election for a third term.

Division of an Estate

1—Can a farm be sold that is owned by a widow who has three children under age and four children over 21? If sold could the older ones past 21 get any share of the farm or share of the money for the farm? 2—Do heirs over 21 have to give their consent before the widow can sell the farm? There was no will. 3—Does the widow get her half and control of the minor children's too if she is their guardian? 4—Can the widow get the use of the minor children's share to pay for their education if it is necessary? 5—Does the widow get \$500 over and above her share of personal property? F. M. O.

1—Assuming that this is the homestead, the widow is entitled to possession of it until all the children become of age.

2—If the homestead is sold the children who have arrived at majority would have to give their consent.

3—The mother is the natural guardian of the minor children and has the right to control them and their part of the estate until they become of age.

4—The widow has a right to the proceeds of the minor children's part of the estate for the purpose of paying for their education.

5—There is no provision in our statutes for the widow receiving \$500 in addition to her half of the estate, real and personal.

Liability on Contract

1—A buys a ranch from B. B sold another ranch to C about a month before. B promised to give A a contract reading the same as C's contract. A few weeks ago A found out his contract is entirely different from C's. What can A do to protect himself? Can A force B to live up to his word or is A out of luck? 2—Can B foreclose on A at the expiration of the present contract when it is not the contract he promised A? F. T.

1—If A had full opportunity to examine this written contract before signing it, he will be bound by it notwithstanding the fact that it differs from the contract which he expected to get, because the presumption is that he signed this contract with a full understanding of its terms. I would say, therefore, that he is probably stuck. Of course if B changed the terms of the contract after A had signed it, that would alter the case entirely and A could not be held liable on that contract.

2—Of course, not knowing what the terms of this contract are, I am unable to say whether B can foreclose or not.

To Cut Market Costs

A MILESTONE in history, "a revolution in agriculture," "a new era in industry built on concentration and co-operation is beginning in the United States"—is some of the newspaper comment on the Capper-Volstead Co-operative Marketing law which purposes to give the farmer some voice about the price and sale of his own products and the consumer some relief from the pyramided profits of a constantly growing number of toll-takers.

Co-operative grain marketing on a scale never before seen in the world is in a fair way of being established with the forthcoming crop, and the National Livestock Producers' Association is at work organizing co-operative livestock commission companies, to be owned and operated by farmer members, at all the great livestock markets.

A third of the grain crop of California will be exported this year by the growers themselves, without the intervention of middlemen. In Nebraska the Farmers' Union is organizing a farmers' co-operative finance corporation.

Fear that the new law trusts farmers too far by exempting their co-operative societies from prosecution under anti-trust laws, is expressed in a few newspapers.

The answer is that the law provides such associations may not pay dividends in excess of 8 per cent. Also that their members may have only one vote apiece, no matter how much stock they hold. For the rest, the Secretary of Agriculture has ample power to stop any attempt at monopolizing or restraining trade.

As yet, so far as the food-buying public is concerned, I do not believe it appreciates what favoring possibilities the law holds for it in shortening the road to market and in reducing the expenses of the trip.

Usually the most a farmer gets for his stuff is about 30 per cent of the price that the consumer is charged for it. And usually the least the consumer is asked to pay is 2½ times more than the farmer's selling price, or an advance of 233½ per cent. The spread between the farmer and the consumer will average about 70 cents of the consumer's dollar.

This large margin, so much larger than the entire cost of the product, is mainly due to our elaborate and wasteful system of marketing.

For years under our present system, the big market centers have absorbed much more than a reasonable share of the value of all agricultural products. They have made farmers sell for any price they could get and have made consumers pay a greater price than they could afford. First, one has been "skinned," then the other. This tends to restrict consumption and eventually to lowering production. That is its inevitable result.

Selling beef for 13.67 cents a pound retail, Kansas City's municipal market this winter made a profit of 3 cents a pound, netting profits of 41 per cent on 50 beefs bought at stockyard prices. But it was "cash and carry" trade, no meat was delivered. The cost of selling and delivering a pound of meat in 30 American cities at the present time averages 5.86 cents a pound—almost 6 cents. Think of it!

Co-operative marketing is going to help us simplify, if not solve, many problems like these. There are all sorts of opportunities awaiting co-operative endeavor, but it may take us 10 years to profit by them generally. Still, I hope for a speedy development of this movement now that the greatest obstacle has been removed from the pathway of farmer co-operative enterprise.

There are 15,000 farmer co-operative societies already in existence in the United States. The greater number are among our foreign born farmers, and their children of the first generation. This is not strange, as the farmer co-operative movement originated in Europe.

On the Pacific Coast the second largest potato-growing region in this country has been developed thru the ability of its Japanese and Hindoo farmers to co-operate.

About 8 per cent of the farms in the United States now sell products co-operatively. Sales thru farmers' co-operative organizations in 1919 totaled nearly 722 million dollars. About 100 million dollars' worth of farm supplies were bought co-operatively, such as fertilizers, coal, feed, binder twine, spraying materials, crates and boxes.

Minnesota, where co-operative development has made great progress, markets nearly half its agricultural output co-operatively; South Dakota 27 per cent; Nebraska 26; North Dakota, Wisconsin and California, each 22; Michigan 21; Kansas and Iowa, each 20 per cent.

Even at the start co-operative marketing organizations pay farmers better returns than the old way. The more thoroly farmers organize the industry the more nearly will they find themselves on a level with the rest of the world of commerce and business.

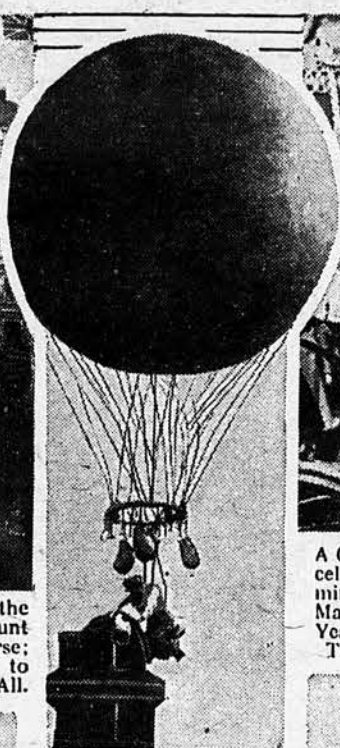
The day when the producer must take what the buyer offers him regardless of the cost of production or be denied a market for his product, is passing, and this is going to prove a grand good thing for all of us in this country.

Arthur Capper.
Washington, D. C.

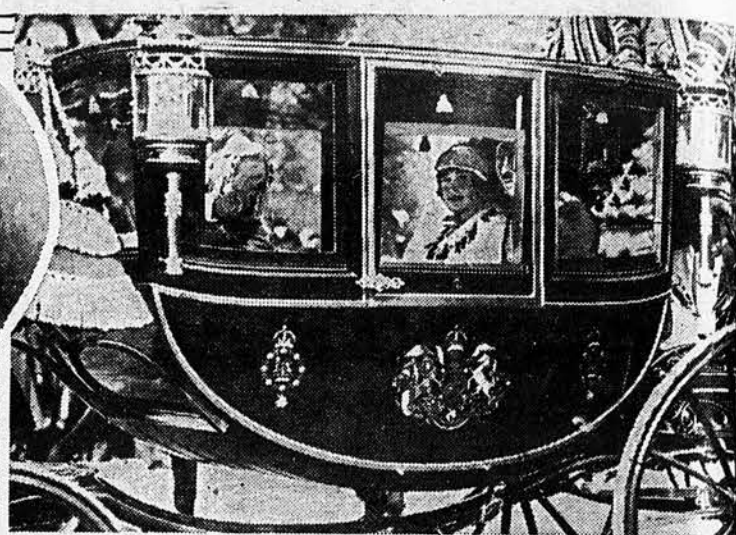
News of the World in Pictures



First Photos of the Royal Wedding; Princess Mary and Her Husband, the Viscount Lascelles, are Driving Along the Crowded Highways; on Account of the Great Throngs in the Streets They Had to Take a Roundabout Course; They are Shown Here Making Their Way From Westminster Abbey to Buckingham Palace After the Ceremony; Princess Mary is Idolized by All.



Harry Piel, European Daredevil in a New Stunt. Hanging From a Balloon High Up in the Air He Takes on a Passenger From the Top of a Tall Chimney; While He was Doing This the Balloon was Swinging Tremendously and a False Step Would Have Meant Death.



A Close Up View of Princess Mary and Her Husband, the Viscount Lascelles. They are Shown Here in Their Carriage Just as They Left Westminster Abbey; She is the First Daughter of a British Sovereign to be Married in Westminster Abbey in Its History of Nearly a Thousand Years the Streets were So Crowded That They Could Scarcely Make Their Way to Buckingham Palace After Their Wedding Ceremony.



Two Star Players in Training Camps; Eddie Rommel Stands on the Left; He is Connie Mack's Main Hope for the 1922 Season; He is Expected to Do Big Things With the Philadelphia Athletics; Daye Bancroft Stands on the Right; He is the Giant's Star Captain; Bancroft is in Training With the McGraw Team at San Antonio; He Hopes to Make the Giants Coming Base Ball Leaders.



General Pershing Takes Notes While Receiving a Message on a Radio Set at the United States Department of Commerce; Secretary Herbert Hoover Says That There are Hundreds of Thousands of Radio Sets Now in Use and That Many More Will be Installed in the Near Future.



Firemen at Montreal, Canada, Fighting Cold as Well as Fire; This Fire Destroyed the City Hall and Property Worth 10 Million Dollars; Famous Art Treasures as Well as Valuable Public Documents Were Destroyed; the City Hall Will be Rebuilt.



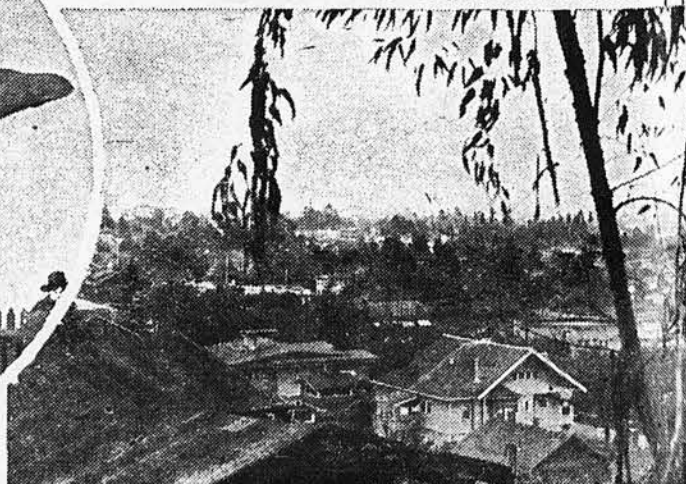
It Never Pays to Flirt With Death, This is Not a Pleasant Sight But is Unquestionably Effective; This Warning Sign Carries an Object Lesson That is Impressive; It is One of Several Such Signs Put Up at Grade Crossings in San Antonio, Tex., to Warn Drivers of Cars to "Stop, Look and Listen."



Boston and New York Society Girls Will Play in Polo Games at the Horse Show in Santa Barbara, Calif.; Miss Elizabeth Hammond, Captain of the Boston Team, is Shown at the Left; Miss Polly Frost of New York, Captain of the Opposing Team, is at the Right.



English Girls in Training for the Olympic Games; This is a View of Miss Hatt in Mid Air as She Cleared the Hurdle at Paddington Recreation Grounds in England; She is England's Woman Champion Hurdle Jumper



A Panoramic View of Hollywood, Calif.; This Section of Los Angeles Has Been Under Fire Recently on Account of a Number of Incidents at This Famous Movie Colony; Folks in Hollywood Deeply Resent the Exaggerated Newspaper Stories of "Wild Life" Reported There.

Land Earns a Dollar a Foot

From 22,000 Square Feet of Soil Jacob Bleier Harvests \$11,880 Worth of Lettuce a Year in Addition to Crops of Other Vegetables

By John R. Lenray

ON APPROXIMATELY 22,000 square feet of soil, from September 1 to April 1, Jacob Bleier, who lives near Topeka, produces more than 86,000 pounds of lettuce, an average of 3 pounds to the square foot. He gets around 18 cents a pound for it, selling to 25 Topeka grocery stores, or a total of approximately \$11,880 for the season.

During the year Mr. Bleier also produces a crop of parsley, thousands of bunches of radishes, large quantities of tomatoes and cucumbers and house plants on the same soil, so that the annual gross income probably is not far from \$20,000.

These crops are grown in greenhouses, which are kept at a temperature of 40 degrees or more throughout the winter, day and night. A Skinner overhead irrigation system supplies moisture for the growing crops. Expenses, of course, are heavy. The 75 horse power boiler which supplies steam for heating burns up tons and tons of coal. Two gasoline engines, which pump water for irrigating, consume a great deal of gasoline and oil. The truck, which carries the vegetables to market, requires more.

Plant Operated by a Firm

While the soil produces at the rate of \$1 to the square foot, expenses cut the net down to a point, Mr. Bleier says, where the members of the firm realize for their work about the wage a good mechanic would receive.

The plant is operated as a firm, consisting of Mr. Bleier, his two sons, Jacob, 22; George, 20, and his daughter, Josephine. Two years ago the father offered to make a heavy investment in new greenhouses and greatly increase the capacity of the plant, if his children would agree to operate the additional space. The agreement was that they would receive all they could make from their sections and that they were to repay Mr. Bleier, so soon as possible for the actual cost of the greenhouse he built for them.

The two boys handle 14,000 square feet of space, the daughter, 1,000 square feet and Mr. Bleier himself has 7,000 square feet. The Bleiers built the house themselves and the final section was completed this spring. They designed the building, put up the frame work, installed the glass and added many features that eliminate much of the difficult work or make it easier.

Lettuce is the big crop. It can be produced more cheaply than any other vegetable, the demand in Topeka always is good and it permits of specialization during a long period.

Planting begins September 1 and the first lettuce usually is marketed about October 15. From then until April 1 the system of management insures that lettuce matures as fast as the local market will take care of the crop.

There is an excellent winter demand for radishes but the crop is not so profitable as lettuce. Mr. Bleier, however, has discovered that by putting the rows of lettuce 1 inch farther apart than usual, he can grow radishes between without interference with the development of his major crop.

This plan is followed on sufficient space to grow as many radishes as his market will absorb. Frequently radishes are planted in separate beds when the space is not needed badly for lettuce. This is governed largely by demand.

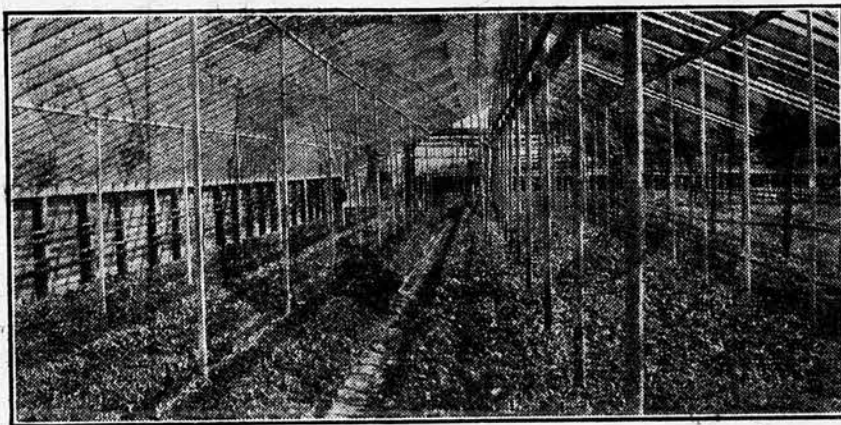
Tomatoes and cucumbers are planted usually in the latter part of February so they will mature at a time when prices rule the highest. Often the tomatoes and cucumbers are planted between rows of lettuce near the close of the season and later are transplanted. In this way the soil is employed to the fullest capacity.

Soil, irrigation and temperature are vital factors in greenhouse manage-

ment and of these soil is the most important, Mr. Bleier says. Here is his method of preparing soil for his beds. A patch of alfalfa, 2 or 3 years old, is plowed under in May. By late July the alfalfa stalks and roots have rotted. As much horse and cow manure as can be worked into the dirt is then spread on, from 3 to 8 inches deep. It is gone over with a disk until it is thoroughly worked in, as many as 12 times. When the manure farthest down begins to rot the ground is plowed and disked again.

The soil is then ready for the greenhouse. It is rich in fertility, thanks to the alfalfa and manure and it also is in prime condition to be worked into seedbeds. Formerly the soil was hauled to the greenhouse in wagons and carried inside in boxes and baskets but not any more on the Bleier place. When the new greenhouse was built Mr. Bleier recalled this back-breaking task so in the end of every section he constructed an opening large enough to admit a team and wagon. Now the new soil is hauled inside the house and shoveled into the beds. The openings can be tightly sealed with glass sections.

The house is laid out so the beds can be plowed instead of turned with a spade. A small plow, drawn by one strong horse, is used. Much time and labor is saved. The soil is turned to a depth of 8 to 10 inches as a rule.



Soil in This Greenhouse Produces on an Average of 3 Pounds of Lettuce to the Square Foot During the Season, Sometimes More

Temperature is another important factor. For lettuce and radishes a temperature of 45 to 50 degrees must be maintained at night and from 10 to 15 degrees higher in the day time. The night temperature for tomatoes and cucumbers is 60 degrees and 15 to 20 degrees higher in the day time. This adds materially to the cost of growing tomatoes and cucumbers in the winter months and explains why lettuce, which thrives at lower temperatures, is more profitable.

On final transplanting lettuce plants are set 4 inches apart in the rows and the rows are 8 inches apart. Radishes are planted close together and one half of the plants, which Mr. Bleier says are cripples, are thinned out.

Cucumbers are planted 2 inches apart, then transplanted to double that distance. The plants are placed in small flower pots until they begin to leaf out. Then they are transplanted to beds and placed every 3 feet in rows which are 5 feet apart. Two and a half feet between rows are allowed for tomatoes which are placed every 20 inches in the row. All transplanting is done late in the afternoon and evening as there is less danger of loss from wilt.

Irrigate With Overhead Pipes

The irrigation system used by Mr. Bleier consists of overhead pipes extending the length of the greenhouse sections directly over the lettuce beds. The pipes are equipped with small nozzles which throw a fan-shaped spray into the air, the moisture falling lightly on the plants, much like rain. The direction of the spray is changed by rotating the pipe.

Water is forced into the pipes under pressure by two gasoline engines. One engine has just been installed, making it possible to water beds running the full length of the greenhouse at the same time. In the past water has been available to irrigate only half that space.

Mr. Bleier has been in Topeka for 30 years. For many years he worked in greenhouses and finally started out for himself. The 1903 flood destroyed all his equipment. Later he lost another plant but he stuck to the business. Today he has one of the best greenhouses in this section and has built up a solid and profitable business for himself and his children.

Stopping the Soil Thief

Wastes Due to the Washing Away of the Fertile Land on Hill Sides May Easily be Prevented by the Construction of Simple Terraces

By Frank A. Meckel

THERE are losses which farmers are suffering now over which they have no control, such as those due to drops in prices of farm products, increased freight rates, or higher taxes. But one of the greatest losses the farmer is suffering today is one which he can stop if he only will. It is the constant loss of fertility caused by soil washing and erosion. A heavy rain will carry more fertility off a field than five years of crops can remove or more than several years of soil building can replace, yet this loss goes on unchecked in many places.

If a farmer discovers a thief in his hen house or watermelon patch, he does not show any hesitancy in driving him off, but he permits the gullies to form in his fields, and these gullies steal more good fertility in actual cash than any 10 chicken thieves could carry away.

There are various ways of stopping the "water thief" that is carrying away the valuable portion of your soil, and the cures are not so expensive as the disease by any means. The loss occurs only in the top layers of the soil where most of the humus and fertility is found. A hard surface will wash away very readily, but let that

surface be plowed up and thoroly pulverized as it is in farming a piece of land, and the loose soil is carried away by the rush of water which runs over the surface during any heavy rain.

Many farmers believe that the best crops are grown in bottom land because this land can hold moisture better than the upland, and they are right. But they do not go far enough in discovering just why it holds moisture so much better. It is not due nearly so much to the fact that bottom land is at a lower level as it is due to the fact that the bottom land contains more humus which enables a soil to increase its moisture-holding capacity. The humus comes from somewhere certainly. Some of it is added to the soil, but a great part of this finds its way there from the hills. The water which runs off the hills carries it there at the expense of the upland. All one need do to prove this to his own satisfaction is to note the difference in growth of a crop of oats or wheat on a hill side and compare it to the growth on a level or nearly level piece of ground in the same field. The hill sides invariably show a pretty thin and spindling

growth. The plants are forced to live upon what they can get out of the sub-soil, and it is pretty slim picking. The top layer of soil has been washed away.

This is true of soil on a sharp slope near a gully especially, but there need not be a gully present in order to find spindling plants of oats or wheat. There are hill sides which will wash in sheets without the formation of a single gully. This type of erosion is most dangerous because it may go on for some time before the real cause of the trouble is appreciated.

Now to get at the remedy for the trouble, one need only apply a simple natural law which he has observed time and again but, perhaps, has not associated with soil-saving processes. There is, perhaps, no farmer living who has not noticed how silt will accumulate behind the upstream side of a log or rock which is lodged in a stream bed or a roadside ditch. Everyone knows that a dam in a creek soon fills up with mud. He also knows why the flow of the water has been checked momentarily and, when the velocity of water is checked, the soil and heavy material which it is carrying will set-

tle to the bottom of the channel.

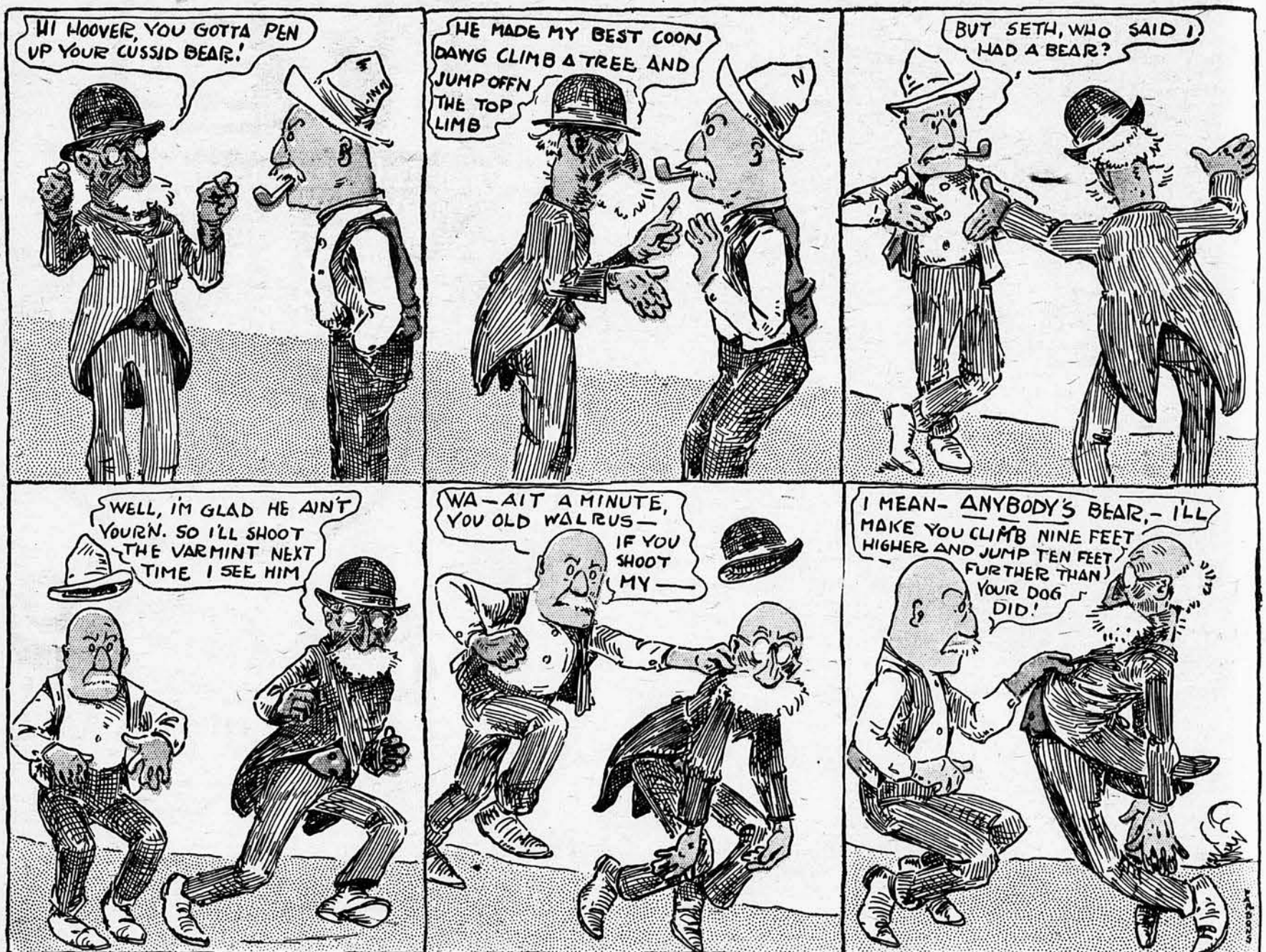
Thus the best known method for stopping soil washing is to check the flow of the water and make it drop its load of fertile soil. Throw an impediment in the path of the stream and you have solved the problem. If it is a gully which is causing the trouble, throw some brush or straw in the gully and stake this material down so that it will not be carried away during a rain. If the gully is large, a dam of loose rocks should be used instead of the brush or straw.

In the case of a large sheet of water running over a hill side, an obstacle in the form of a wide back-furrow will make the right sort of a dam and check the flow of the water sufficiently to stop its cutting effect. This back-furrow or terrace as it is called should be graded to a fall of about 6 inches in 100 feet around the side of the hill, so that when water encounters the upper side of the terrace, it may flow slowly around the hill back of the terrace rather than directly over the slope. Water running at a slow rate of speed will do no damage. It is when the velocity gets high that the cutting and washing occurs.

These terraces should be laid out carefully (Continued on Page 15)

The Adventures of the Hoovers

Why Seth's Coon Dog Climbed a Tree and Jumped From the Top is a Mystery, But Anyhow Hi Admits Bruno's Possible Guilt and Gives Seth a Lift



The Indian Drum

By WILLIAM MacHARG
and EDWIN BALMER

THE early history of Alan Conrad was as much of a mystery to him as to others who knew him. Thru an advertisement in one of the daily papers in 1896 asking for some one to care for a boy 3 years old he was placed with the Welton family in Blue Rapids, Kan. He was accompanied by a Chicago man who paid in advance for a full year's board for the boy and he agreed to send a certain amount every two months for this purpose. For seven years the amount agreed upon and a small amount for the boy's personal use as spending money came regularly and then it suddenly ceased.

When he was about 17 years old another envelope came from Chicago containing only a draft for \$1,500 which he turned over to Mr. Welton. Sometime later a second letter came with a check for \$100 and a request that Alan come to Chicago immediately and report at the home of Benjamin Corvet at a certain address on Astor Street.

On his arrival at the place designated Alan finds no one there except Constance Sherrill, a daughter of one of Mr. Corvet's business partners. From her he learns that Mr. Corvet had suddenly gone away and no one knew where he was. Later he meets Lawrence Sherrill, her father, who gives Alan a brief history of Mr. Corvet as he knew him, and of his separation from his wife in 1896. He also gave Alan a short account of his own life and of his later association with Mr.

A Story of the Adventures of Alan Conrad of Blue Rapids, Kan., on the Great Lakes

(Copyright by Edwin Balmer)

Corvet and Mr. Spearman in the lumber industry. Mr. Sherrill then handed to him a deed conveying from Corvet to Alan certain property and the house on Astor Street.

Alan has a number of adventures in the house on the night of his first visit and gets into a fight with a daring intruder but finally drives him away.

Who Was the Specter?

He ran a little farther and looked, then he went back to the house. The side door had swung shut again and latched. He felt in his pocket for his key and went around to the front door. The snow upon the steps had been swept away, probably by the servant who had come to the house earlier in the day with Constance Sherrill, but some had fallen since; the footsteps made in the early afternoon had been obliterated by it, but Alan could see those he had made that evening, and the marks where some one else had gone into the house and not come out again. In part it was plain, therefore, what had happened: the man had come from the south, for he had not seen the light Alan had had in the north and rear part of the house; believing no one was in the house, the man had gone in thru the front door with a key. He had been some one familiar with the

house; for he had known about the side door and how to reach it and that he could get out that way. This might mean no more than that he was the same who had searched thru the house before; but at least it made his identity with the former intruder more certain.

Alan let himself in at the front door and turned on the light in the reading lamp in the library. The electric torch still was burning on the floor and he picked it up and extinguished it; he went up-stairs and brought down his shoes. He had seen a wood fire set ready for lighting in the library, and now he lighted it and sat before it drying his wet socks before he put on his shoes. He was still shaking and breathing fast from his struggle with the man and his chase after him, and by the strangeness of what had taken place.

When the shaft of light from the torch had flashed across Alan's face in the dark library, the man had not taken him for what he was—a living person; he had taken him for a specter. His terror and the things he had cried out could only mean that. The specter of whom? Not of Benjamin Corvet; for one of the things Alan had remarked when he saw Benjamin Corvet's picture was that he himself did

not look at all like his father. Besides, what the man had said made it certain that he did not think the specter was "Ben"; for the specter had "got Ben." Did Alan look like some one else, then? Like whom? Evidently like the man—now dead for he had a ghost—who had "got" Ben, in the big man's opinion. Who could that be?

No answer, as yet, was possible to that. But if he did look like some one, then that some one was—or had been—dreaded not only by the big man who had entered the house, but by Benjamin Corvet as well. "You got Ben?" the man had cried out. Got him? How? "But you can't get me!" he had said. "You—with the bullet hole above your eye!" What did that mean?

Terror Had Been Evident

Alan got up and went to look at himself in the mirror he had seen in the hall. He was white, now that the flush of the fighting was going; he probably had been pale before with excitement, and over his right eye there was a round, black mark. Alan looked down at his hands; a little skin was off one knuckle, where he had struck the man, and his fingers were smudged with a black and sooty dust. He had smudged them on the papers up-stairs or else in feeling his way about the dark house, and at some time he had touched his forehead and left the black mark. That had been the "bullet hole."

The rest that the man had said had been a reference to some name; Alan had no trouble to recollect the name,

and, while he did not understand, it stirred him queerly—"the Miwaka." What was that? The queer excitement and questioning that the name brought, when he repeated it to himself, was not recollection; for he could not recall ever having heard the name before; but it was not completely strange to him. He could define the excitement it stirred only in that way.

He went back to the Morris chair; his socks were nearly dry, and he put on his shoes. He got up and paced about. Sherrill had believed that here in this house Benjamin Corvet had left—or might have left—a memorandum, a record, or an account of some sort which would explain to Alan, his son, the blight which had hung over his life. Sherrill had said that it could have been no mere intrigue, no vulgar personal sin; and the events of the night had made that certain; for, plainly, whatever was hidden in that house involved some one else seriously, desperately. There was no other way to explain the intrusion of the sort of man whom Alan had surprised there an hour ago.

Where Was the Record?

The fact that this other man searched also did not prove that Benjamin Corvet had left a record in the house, as Sherrill believed; but it certainly showed that another person believed—or feared—it. Whether guilt had sent Benjamin Corvet away four days ago, whether there had been guilt behind the ghost which had "got Ben," there was guilt in the big man's superstitious terror when he had seen Alan. A bold, powerful man like that one, when his conscience is clear, does not see a ghost. And the ghost which he had seen had a bullet hole above the brows! Alan did not flatter himself that in any physical sense he had triumphed over that man; so far as it had gone, his adversary had had rather the better of the battle; he endeavored to stun Alan, or perhaps do worse than stun; but after the first grapple, his purpose had been to get away. But he had not fled from Alan; he had fled from discovery of who he was. Sherrill had told Alan of no one whom he could identify with this man; but Alan could describe him to Sherrill.

Alan found a lavatory and washed and straightened his collar and tie and brushed his clothes. There was a bruise on the side of his head; but tho it throbbed painfully, it did not leave any visible mark. He could return now to the Sherrills'. It was not quite midnight but he believed by this time Sherrill probably was home; perhaps already he had gone to bed. Alan took up his hat and looked about the house; he was going to return and sleep here, of course; he was not going to leave the house unguarded for any long time after this; but, after what had just happened, he felt he could leave it safely for half an hour, particularly if he left a light burning within.

He did this and stepped out. The wind from the west was blowing hard, and the night had become bitter cold; yet, as Alan reached the drive, he could see far out the tossing lights of a ship and, as he went toward the Sherrills', he gazed out over the roaring water. Often on nights like this, he knew, his father must have been battling such water.

The man who answered his ring at the Sherrills' recognized him at once and admitted him; in reply to Alan's question, the servant said that Mr. Sherrill had not yet returned. When Alan went to his room, the valet appeared and, finding that Alan was packing, the man offered his service. Alan let him pack and went downstairs; a motor had just driven up to the house.

It proved to have brought Constance and her mother; Mrs. Sherrill, after informing Alan that Mr. Sherrill might not return until some time later, went upstairs and did not appear again. Constance followed her mother but, ten minutes later came downstairs.

"You're not staying here tonight?" she said.

"I wanted to say to your father," Alan explained, "that I believe I had better go over to the other house."

She came a little closer to him in her concern. "Nothing has happened here?" "Here? You mean in this house?" Alan smiled. "No; nothing."

She seemed relieved. Alan, remembering her mother's manner, thought he understood; she knew that remarks had been made, possibly, which repeated by a servant might have offended him.

"I'm afraid it's been a hard day for you," she said.

"It's certainly been unusual," Alan admitted.

It had been a hard day for her, too, he observed; or probably the recent days, since her father's and her own good friend had gone, had been trying. She was tired now and nervously excited; but she was so young that the little signs of strain and worry, instead of making her seem older, only made her youth more apparent. The curves of her neck and her pretty, rounded shoulders were as soft as before; her lustrous, brown hair was more beautiful, and a slight flush colored her clear skin.

Mrs. Sherrill Was Reserved

It had seemed to Alan, when Mrs. Sherrill had spoken to him a few minutes before, that her manner toward him had been more reserved and constrained than earlier in the evening; and he had put that down to the lateness of the hour; but now he realized that she probably had been discussing him with Constance, and that it was somewhat in defiance of her mother that Constance had come down to speak with him again.

"Are you taking any one over to the other house with you?" she inquired.

"Any one?"

"A servant, I mean."

"No."

"Then you'll let us lend you a man from here."

"You're awfully good; but I don't think I'll need any one tonight. Mr. Corvet's—my father's man—is coming back tomorrow, I understand. I'll get along very well until then."

She was silent a moment as she looked away. Her shoulders suddenly jerked a little. "I wish you'd take some one with you," she persisted. "I don't like to think of you alone over there."

"My father must have been often alone there."

"Yes," she said. "Yes." She looked at him quickly, then away, checking a question. She wanted to ask, he knew, what he had discovered in that lonely house which had so agitated him; for of course she had noticed agitation in him. And he had intended to tell her or, rather, her father. He had been rehearsing to himself the description of the man he had met there in order to ask Sherrill about him; but now Alan knew that he was not going to refer the matter even to Sherrill just yet.

Sherrill had believed that Benjamin Corvet's disappearance was from circumstances too personal and intimate to be made a subject of public inquiry; and what Alan had encountered in Corvet's house had confirmed that belief. Sherrill further had said that Benjamin Corvet, if he had wished Sherrill to know those circumstances, would have told them to him; but Corvet had not done that; instead, he had sent for Alan, his son. He had given his son his confidence.

Sherrill had admitted that he was withholding from Alan, for the time being, something that he knew about Benjamin Corvet; it was nothing, he had said, which would help Alan to learn about his father, or what had become of him; but perhaps Sherrill, not knowing these other things, could not speak accurately as to that. Alan determined to ask Sherrill what he had been withholding before he told him all of what had happened in Corvet's house. There was one other circumstance which Sherrill had mentioned but not explained; it occurred to Alan now.

"Miss Sherrill—" he checked himself.

"What is it?"

The Glance Thru the Glass

"This afternoon your father said that you believed that Mr. Corvet's disappearance was in some way connected with you; he said that he did not think that was so; but do you want to tell me why you thought it?"

"Yes; I will tell you." She colored quickly. "One of the last things Mr. Corvet did—in fact, the last thing we know of his doing before he sent for you—was to come to me and warn me against one of my friends."

"Warn you, Miss Sherrill? How? I mean, warn you against what?"

"Against thinking too much of him." She turned away.

Alan saw in the rear of the hall the man who had been waiting with the suitcase. It was after midnight now and, for far more than the intended

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half hour, Alan had left his father's house unwatched, to be entered by the front door whenever the man, who had entered it before, returned with his key.

"I think I'll come to see your father in the morning," Alan said, when Constance looked back to him.

"You won't borrow Simons?" she asked again.

"Thank you, no."

"But you'll come over here for breakfast in the morning?"

"You want me?"

"Certainly."

"I'd like to come very much."

"Then I'll expect you." She followed him to the door when he had put on his things, and he made no objection when she asked that the man be allowed to carry his bag around to the other house. When he glanced back, after reaching the walk, he saw her standing inside the door, watching him the glass after him.

When he had dismissed Simons and re-entered the house on Astor Street, he found no evidences of any disturbance while he had been gone. On the second floor, to the east of the room which had been his father's, was a bedroom which evidently had been kept as a guest chamber; Alan carried his suitcase there and made ready for bed.

The sight of Constance Sherrill standing and watching after him in concern as he started back to this house, came to him again and again and, also, her flush when she had spoken of the friend against whom Benjamin Corvet had warned her. Who was he? It had been impossible at that moment for Alan to ask her more; besides, if he had asked and she had told him, he would have learned only a name which he could not place yet in any connection with her or with Benjamin Corvet. Whoever he was, it was plain that Constance Sherrill "thought of him"; lucky man, Alan said to himself. Yet Corvet had warned her not to think of him. . . .

Alan turned back his bed. It had been for him a tremendous day. Barely twelve hours before he had come to that house, Alan Conrad from Blue Rapids, Kansas; now . . . phrases from what Lawrence Sherrill had told him of his father were running thru his mind as he opened the door of the room to be able to hear any noise in Benjamin Corvet's house, of which he was sole protector. The emotion roused by his first sight of the lake went thru him again as he opened the window to the east.

Now—he was in bed—he seemed to be standing, a specter before a man blaspheming Benjamin Corvet and the souls of men dead. "And the hole above the eye! . . . The bullet got you! . . . So it's you that got Ben! . . . I'll get you! . . . You can't save the Miwaka!"

The Miwaka! The stir of that name was stronger now even than before; it had been running thru his consciousness almost constantly since he had heard it. He jumped up and turned on the light and found a pencil. He did not know how to spell the name and it was not necessary to write it down; the name had taken on that definiteness and ineffaceableness of a thing which, once heard, can never again be forgotten. But, in panic that he might forget, he wrote it, guessing at the spelling—"Miwaka."

It was a name, of course; but the name of what? It repeated and repeated itself to him, after he got back into bed, until its very iteration made him drowsy.

When Morning Came

Outside the gale whistled and shrieked. The wind, passing its last resistance after its sweep across the prairies before it leaped upon the lake, battered and clamored in its assault about the house. But as Alan became sleeper, he heard it no longer as it rattled the windows and howled under the eaves and over the roof, but as out on the lake, above the roaring and ice-crunching waves, it whipped and circled with all its chill the ice-shrouded sides of struggling ships. So, with the roar of surf and gale in his ears, he went to sleep with the sole conscious connection in his mind between himself and these people, among whom Benjamin Corvet's summons had brought him, the one name—"Miwaka."

In the morning a great change had come over the lake. The wind still blew freshly, but no longer fiercely, from the west; and now, from before the beach beyond the drive, and from the piers and breakwaters at the har-

bor mouth, and from all the western shore, the ice had departed. Far out, a nearly indiscernible white line marked the ice-floc where it was traveling eastward before the wind; nearer, and with only a gleaming crystal fringe of frozen snow clinging to the shore edge, the water sparkled, blue and dimpling, under the morning sun; multitudes of gulls, hungry after the storm, called to one another and circled over the breakwaters, the piers, and out over the water as far as the eye could see; and a half mile off shore, a little work boat—a shallop twenty feet long—was put-putting on some errand along a path where twelve hours before no horsepower creatable by man could have driven the hugest steamer.

Constance Sherrill, awakened by the sunlight reflected from the water upon her ceiling, found nothing odd or startling in this change; it roused her but did not surprise her. Except for the short periods of her visits away from Chicago, she had lived all her life on the shore of the lake; the water—wonderful, ever altering—was the first sight each morning. As it made wilder and more grim the desolation of a stormy day, so it made brighter and more smiling the splendor of the sunshine and, by that much more, influenced one's feelings.

Constance held by preference to the seagoing traditions of her family. Since she was a child, the lake and the life of the ships had delighted and fascinated her; very early she had discovered that, upon the lake, she was permitted privileges sternly denied upon land—an arbitrary distinction which led her to designate water, when she was a little girl, as her family's "respectable element." For while her father's investments were, in part, on the water, her mother's property all was on the land. Her mother, who was a Seaton, owned property somewhere in the city, in common with Constance's uncles; this property consisted, as Constance succeeded in ascertaining about the time she was nine, of large, wholesale grocery buildings. They and the "brand" had been in the possession of the Seaton family for many years; both Constance's uncles worked in the big buildings where the canning was done; and, when Constance was taken to visit them, she found the place most interesting—the berries and fruit coming up in great steaming cauldrons; the machines pushing the cans under the enormous faucets where the preserves ran out and then sealing the cans and pasting the bright Seaton "brand" about them. The people there were interesting—the girls with flying fingers sort-

ing fruit, and the men pounding the big boxes together; and the great shaggy-hoofed horses which pulled the huge, groaning wagons were most fascinating. She wanted to ride on one of the wagons; but her request was promptly and completely squashed.

It was not "done"; nor was anything about the groceries and the canning to be mentioned before visitors; Constance brought up the subject once and found out. It was different about her father's ships. She could talk about them when she wanted to; and her father often spoke of them; and anyone who came to the house could speak about them. Ships, apparently, were respectable.

When she went down to the docks with her father, she could climb all over them, if she was only careful of her clothes; she could spend a day watching one of her father's boats discharging grain or another unloading ore; and, when she was twelve, for a great treat, her father took her on one of the freighters to Duluth; and for one delightful, wonderful week she chummed with the captain and mates and whelmen and learned all the pilot signals and the way the different light-houses winked.

Respect Paid to Ability

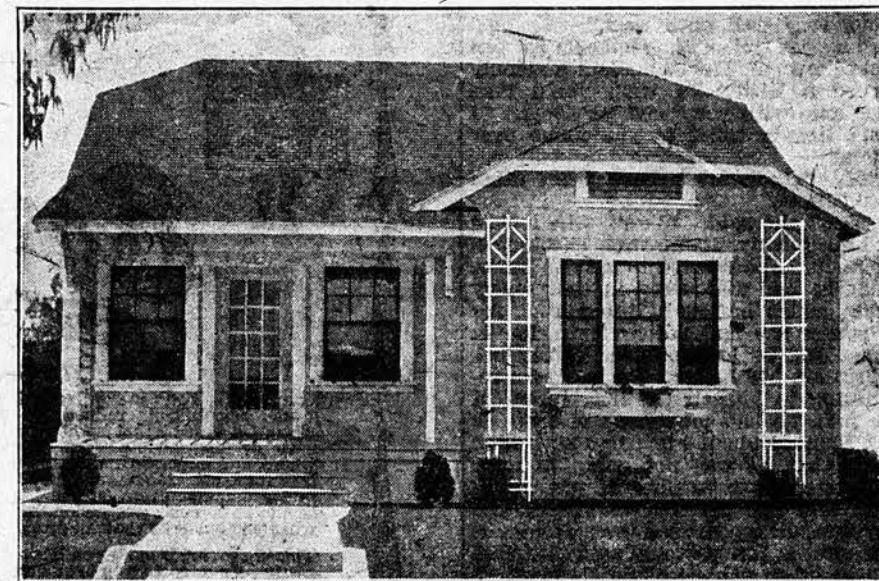
Mr. Spearman, who recently had become a partner of her father's, was also on the boat on that trip. He had no particular duty; he was just "an owner" like her father; but Constance observed that, while the captain and the mates and the engineers were always polite and respectful to her father, they asked Mr. Spearman's opinion about things in a very different way and paid real attention—not merely polite attention—when he talked. He was a most desirable sort of acquisition; for he was a friend who could come to the house at any time, and yet he, himself, had done all sorts of exciting things. He had not just gone to Harvard and then become an owner, as Constance's father had; at fifteen, he had run away from his father's farm back from the east shore of little Traverse Bay near the northern end of Lake Michigan. At eighteen, after all sorts of adventures, he had become mate of a lumber schooner; he had "taken to steam" shortly after that and had been an officer upon many kinds of ships. Then Uncle Benny had taken him into partnership. Constance had a most exciting example of what he could do when the ship ran into a big storm on Lake Superior.

Coming into Whitefish Bay, a barge had blundered against the vessel; a seam started, and water came in so fast that it gained on the pumps. Instantly, Mr. Spearman, not the captain, was in command and, from the way he steered the ship to protect the seam and from the scheme he devised to stay the inrush of water, the pumps began to gain at once, and the ship went into Duluth safe and dry. Constance liked that in a man of the sort whom people knew. For, as the most active partner—tho not the chief stockholder—of Corvet, Sherrill and Spearman, almost every one in the city knew him. He had his bachelor "rooms" in one of the newest and most fashionable of the apartment buildings facing the lake just north of the downtown city; he had become a member of the best city and country clubs; and he was welcomed quickly along the Drive, where the Sherrills' mansion was coming to be considered a characteristic "old" Chicago home.

An Interesting Man

But little over forty, and appearing even younger, Spearman was distinctly of the new generation; and Constance Sherrill was only one of many of the younger girls who found in Henry Spearman refreshing relief from the youths who were the sons of men but who could never become men themselves. They were nice, earnest boys with all sorts of serious Merxian ideas of establishing social justice in the plants which their fathers had built; and carrying the highest motives into the city or national politics. But the industrial reformers, Constance was quite certain, never could have built up the industries with which they now, so superiorly, were finding fault; the political purifiers either failed of election or, if elected, seemed to leave politics pretty much as they had been before. The picture of Spearman, instantly appealed to and instantly in charge in the emergency, remained and became more vivid within Constance.

An Attractive Home at Moderate Cost



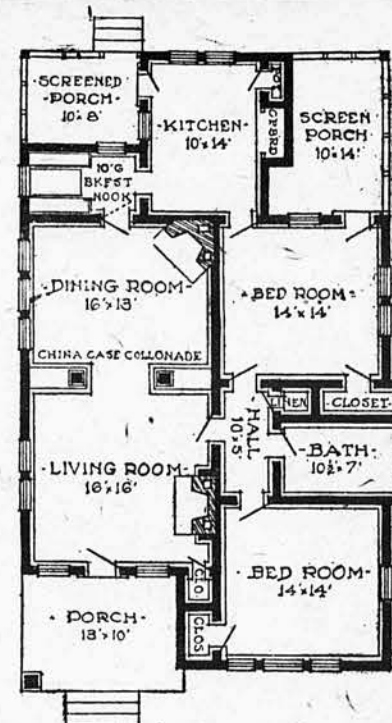
KEEPING down your building cost while embodying character and convenience as features in your home is one important problem. This is attainable in several ways but, perhaps, the most effective way is by following designing which requires the least amount of cutting and fitting of material into intricate roof designs, bay windows, recessed walls, and the like. The more intricate designs require not only more labor but more material.

The design shown herewith is an exemplification of how a very attractive appearance may be presented in plain straight-line construction. The only exterior embellishment is the cut-off gables, the inexpensive trelliswork and a slight off-set of the wall line on one side, which does not vary the roof arrangement.

To the interior of this house is given the same careful attention to details which characterizes all of the designs which we publish. All available space is utilized to the best possible advantage, giving due consideration to convenience of arrangement and privacy. As is usual in the plans which we publish, every room has its closet, the bath room is equally accessible from all parts of the house, there is the usual breakfast nook, which we think is the housewife's greatest convenience and there are the usual screened porches, yet all these features are attained by straight line construction both inside and out and the cost of construction is thus held to the lowest point.

We do not attempt to give approximate costs of buildings erected by our plans because costs vary with every different locality. Material costs vary, ability and wage scales of the carpenters and contractors vary, the amount of excavating to be done varies with each building, and the nature and quality of the materials to be used vary with each individual's tastes. It is therefore impossible for anyone except a local contractor to tell you with any degree of accuracy, what the cost of a building would be.

Please note that we have no booklet of plans and can furnish only those which have appeared in this magazine. This is design No. 1,084 and the complete plans and specifications for it will be sent upon the receipt of \$12.50. Address, The Home Service Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.



because she never saw him except when he dominated.

And a decade most amazingly had bridged the abyss which had separated twelve years and thirty-two. At twenty-two, Constance Sherrill was finding Henry Spearman—age forty-two—the most vitalizing and interesting of the men who moved, socially, about the restricted ellipse which curved down the lake shore south of the park and up Astor Street. He had, very early, recognized that he possessed the vigor and courage to carry him far, and he had disciplined himself until the coarseness and roughness, which had sometimes offended the little girl of ten years before, had almost vanished. What crudities still came out, romantically reminded of his hard, early life on the lakes. Had there been anything in that life of his of which he had not told her—something worse than merely rough and rugged, which could strike at her? Uncle Benny's last dramatic appeal to her had suggested that; but even at the moment when he was talking to her, fright for Uncle Benny—not dread that there had been anything wrong in Henry's life—had most moved her. Uncle Benny evidently was not himself. As long as Constance could remember, he had quarreled violently with Henry; his antagonism to Henry had become almost an obsession; and Constance had her father's word for it that, a greater part of the time, Uncle Benny had no just ground for his quarrel with Henry. A most violent quarrel had occurred upon that last day, and undoubtedly its fury had carried Uncle Benny to the length of going to Constance as he did.

Constance had come to this conclusion during the last gloomy and stormy days; this morning, gazing out upon the shining lake, clear blue under the wintry sun, she was more satisfied than before. Summoning her maid, she inquired first whether anything had been heard since last night of Mr. Corvet. She was quite sure, if her father had had word, he would have awakened her; and there was no news. But Uncle Benny's son, she remembered, was coming to breakfast.

Uncle Benny's son! That suggested to Constance's mother only something unpleasant, something to be avoided and considered as little as possible. But Alan—Uncle Benny's son—was not unpleasant at all; he was, in fact, quite the reverse. Constance had liked him from the moment that, confused a little by Benjamin Corvet's absence and Simon's manner in greeting him, he had turned to her for explanation; she had liked the way he had openly studied her and approved her, as she was approving him; she had liked the way he had told her of himself, and the fact that he knew nothing of the man who proved to be his father; she had liked very much the complete absence of impulse to force or to pretend feeling when she had brought him the picture of his father—when he, amazed at himself for not feeling, had looked at her; and she had liked most of all his refusal, for himself and for his father, to accept positive stigma until it should be proved.

She had not designated any hour for breakfast, and she supposed that, coming from the country, he would believe breakfast to be early. But when she got downstairs, tho it was nearly nine o'clock, he had not come; she went to the front window to watch for him, and after a few minutes she saw him approaching, looking often to the lake as tho amazed by the change in it. She went to the door and herself let him in.

"Father has gone down-town," she told him, as he took off his things. "Mr. Spearman returns from Duluth this morning, and father wished to tell him about you as soon as possible. I told father you had come to see him last night; and he said to bring you down to the office."

"I overslept, I'm afraid," Alan said. "You slept well, then?" "Very well—after a while." "I'll take you down-town myself after breakfast."

To the Breakfast Room

She said no more, but led him into the breakfast room. It was a delightful, cozy little room, Dutch furnished, with a single wide window to the east, an enormous hooded fireplace taking up half the north wall, and blue Delft tiles set above it and paneled in the walls all about the room. There were the quaint blue windmills, the fishing

boats, the baggy-breeked, wooden-shod folk, the canals and barges, the dikes and their guardians, and the fishing ship on the Zuyder Zee.

Alan gazed about at these with quick, appreciative interest. His quality of instantly noticing and appreciating anything unusual was, Constance thought, one of his pleasantest and best characteristics.

"I like these, too; I selected them myself in Holland," she observed.

She took her place beside the coffee pot, and when he remained standing—"Mother always has her breakfast in bed; that's your place," she said.

He took the chair opposite her. There was fruit on the table; Constance took an orange and passed the little silver basket across.

"This is such a little table; we never use it if there's more than two or three of us; and we like to help ourselves here."

"I like it very much," Alan said. "Coffee right away or later?"

"Whenever you do. You see," he explained, smiling in a way that pleased her, "I haven't the slightest idea what else is coming or whether anything more at all is coming." A servant entered, bringing cereal and cream; he removed the fruit plates, put the cereal dish and two bowls before Constance, and went out. "And if any one in Blue Rapids," Alan went on, "had a man waiting in the dining-room and at least one other in the kitchen, they would not speak of our activities here as 'helping ourselves.' I'm not sure just how they would speak of them; we—the people I was with in Kansas—had a maidservant at one time when we were on the farm, and when we engaged her, she asked, 'Do you do your own stretching?' That meant serving from the stove to the table, usually."

He was silent for a few moments; when he looked at her across the table again, he seemed about to speak seriously. His gaze left her face and then came back.

"Miss Sherrill," he said gravely, "what is, or was, the Miwaka? A ship?"

He made no attempt to put the question casually; rather, he had made it more evident that it was of concern to him by the change in his manner.

"The Miwaka?" Constance said.

"Do you know what it was?"

"Yes; I know; and it was a ship." "You mean it doesn't exist any more?"

"No; it was lost a long time ago."

"On the lakes here?"

"On Lake Michigan."

"You mean by lost that it was sunk?"

"It was sunk, of course; but no one knows what happened to it—whether it was wrecked or burned or merely foundered."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Fifty Acres of Text Books

(Continued from Page 3)

\$6,900 for the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia and \$7,650 for the Kansas State Normal School at Pittsburg.

The printing bill for the legislature of 1921 totaled \$18,220.

In commercial plants jobs are figured on what is known as the Franklin price list and the public usually pays on that basis. In November, December, January and February, 1921-22, the state printing plant got out 1,105 jobs. Figured on the Franklin price list the cost of these jobs to the state would have been \$229,236. The actual cost in the state printing plant, including all charges, was \$153,994. The difference or saving to the state by doing its own printing, was \$75,241. This is 32.87 per cent less than the cost of the same work figured on the Franklin price list.

The state plant prints everything from envelopes to biennial reports, blank books, stationery and college catalogs; it binds books for the educational institutions and files and newspapers for state institutions and rebinds books for the state libraries.

Only the most efficient machinery is used, and it is kept in the best condition. The basement is filled with presses. On the first floor is the composing room and stereotyping department and on the floor above is the bindery from which issues an endless stream of books that supply the basis for the education of the boys and girls of the state at the minimum of cost.



What makes cut glass so heavy?

BEAUTIFUL, sparkling like a diamond, cut glass is always a joy. But why is it so heavy?

None but the informed would ever know. Cut glass is more than one-third lead. Thus lead plumbing, white-lead paint, and cut glass are in a sense all of one family.

The lead for cut glass (and for other fine glass, such as that for optical use, electric light bulbs, etc.) is first changed into lead oxide by burning it in a furnace. This oxide is known as red-lead. It is a reddish powder.

This powder, mixed with silica (fine white sand) and potash, becomes clear glass when melted in a furnace. At a lower temperature, the molten glass is blown into various shapes.

This is only a minor use of lead in making modern life pleasant and comfortable, yet hundreds of tons of red-lead are used in this way every year.

Lead is also an important factor in the manufacture of rubber, and this means that there is lead in your overshoes, your automobile tires, fountain pen, pipe stem, and in dozens of other familiar articles containing rubber.

Civilization has found almost countless uses for lead, during centuries of experiment and progress, but it would be hard to find any other that is so important as the conversion of pure metallic lead into white-lead—the principal factor in good paint.

People are using paint more intelligently and more liberally today than ever before. They are recognizing the importance of the advice given in the terse maxim, "Save the surface and you save all."

The quality of a paint depends on the quantity of white-lead it contains. Some paint manufacturers use more white-lead, some less, in the paint they make. Most painters know that the most durable paint they can apply to a building is pure white-lead, thinned with pure linseed oil.

National Lead Company makes white-lead of the highest quality, and sells it, mixed with pure linseed oil, under the name and trade mark of

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Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 30-57

All Unite to Produce Truck

Twelve Dodge City Farmers Now Co-operate

BY F. B. NICHOLS



TWELVE farmers near Dodge City have formed the Ford County Truck Growers' Association. The purpose is to boost truck growing in that section, which has a soil, when it is irrigated, that is especially well adapted to vegetables. These men will grow on an average of about 20 acres of truck, including potatoes. Julian Halpien of Dodge City is president of the new organization, and Herman Williams of the same place is secretary.

Only Good Seed Purchased

These truck producers have a full appreciation of the importance of good seed; two carloads of Northern grown Early Ohio potato seed were purchased at \$2.75 a hundredweight. There has been some co-operation in the purchase of other seeds. The growers believe they can average from 200 to 250 bushels of potatoes an acre, on fields which are cultivated properly, and irrigated when they need it. Probably this can be done, as this doesn't seem to be an abnormally high yield to expect on the rich sandy loam soils of that section.

Some of the men in this association have had a great deal of experience in truck growing. A good example of this is William Robbins of Dodge City, who formerly lived south of Cimarron, and who moved into the Ford county section because of the better markets.

He will plant about 80 acres of truck this year including 15 acres of potatoes. The truck crops of all of the members will be marketed thru the dealers in Dodge City; a large proportion will be taken by the local trade. In addition to potatoes, special attention will be given to tomatoes, onions, sweet potatoes and cantaloupes.

All of the members of this association have pumping plants, so plenty of water should be available for the truck. Truck farmers who have studied the Arkansas River Valley at Dodge City say that conditions there are just as favorable for vegetables as at Rocky Ford. In addition the growers have the benefit of an excellent local market, and of a cheaper freight rate on the products which are sent to Eastern markets. It is believed that in time a truck growing section should be developed which will compare favorably with the leading sections of Eastern Colorado.

Ford Farm Bureau Helps

The Ford County Farm Bureau, thru its farm agent, Harry C. Baird of Dodge City, has been helpful in forming the new association. It also obtained the help of the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural College, including E. B. Wells, a specialist in soils, and L. C. Williams, a specialist in horticulture.

The Cow, Sow and Hen Special

The cow, sow and hen special Santa Fe train will leave Olathe May 1 for a two weeks' tour of Kansas in the interest of better agriculture and with the purpose of demonstrating the ability of the cow and the sow and the hen to add to the income of every farmer and insure, no matter what happens, an adequate living.

The train will carry livestock to be used in actual demonstrations. The value of better sires will be shown and the need for livestock on every farm will be made evident in many ways. Representatives from the Kansas State Agricultural College will be on the train to show the exhibits and explain improved methods of farming. Their object will be to enable every farmer who sees the exhibits or hears the speakers, to make more money out of his business with the same effort he has been expending.

From Olathe the cow, sow and hen special, which is supplied by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad free, will go thru Southeast Kansas to the Arkansas River, and will take in the territory from Augusta to Concordia. From there it will proceed to Salina, Abilene and Minneapolis. From Topeka the special will follow the main line to Dodge City and the trip will be completed with a tour of the Elkhart branch.

All expenses of the tour will be borne by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, it being considered a part of the road's campaign for more diversification which it believes will greatly aid in promoting a prosperous agriculture.

Capper Fights for Farmers

From the Arkansas City News.

Senator Capper of Kansas is now chief of the farm bloc. He is not a ranting politician or bombastic orator, but he is a worker who makes his influence felt. As he has gone about to make his newspaper enterprises a big success in a business way, so will he

make the time spent in the Senate worth while to his constituents.

As a success, as a sound thinker and real doer, he is head and shoulders high with the element in which he is now working, and it must be remembered that he is new in the Senate and has only begun to make his influence felt.

Other industry has been able to make itself felt as a predominating influence at Washington all these years to the exclusion of the agricultural interests. This does not mean that the farmer has not been given consideration, but it means that the consideration given him has come from influence quite foreign to his vocation.

Now the farmer has seen the light of day and he is there with his own voice, his own language and is taking a hand in the legislation discussed for the general welfare of the Nation.

Senator Capper probably has no thought of the Presidential chair, but if he is as successful in looking after the farmers' welfare in the Senate as he has been in building up the greatest chain of newspapers and magazines in the Middle West, there will be other folk thinking of this thing, and a sufficient number to be a predominating factor in the next Presidential campaign.

At Hutchinson, May 4 and 5

The Reno County Cow Testing Association will hold its second annual show at Hutchinson May 4 and 5. It is planned to make this a real event in the dairy history of Reno county. This county now has 19,843 dairy cows, many of which have good records, 2,170 cream separators, in which it is first among the counties of the state, and 459 silos, with which it has second place. George Newlin, of Hutchinson is president of this association and Fred Williams of Darlow is secretary. A cordial invitation has been extended to every dairyman in the state to attend.

It is estimated that the number of drug stores in the United States is three times as large as is necessary.

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Sell Them Now

Letters Fresh From the Field



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

Strong for Disarmament

Our locality is strong for disarmament, and strong for making France pay us before she builds a fleet. We are strong for a reasonable freight rate, board of trade control, and improved banking system. We are also strong for prohibition and its enforcement. The home brew is a serious menace at the present time.

Brewster, Kan. C. H. Brewer.

Uses Tractor for Many Purposes

I have a tractor of 12-25 horsepower, and I think it all right for pulling trees and stumps. I pulled one walnut tree that had a root measuring 26 feet. I use three plows with this tractor, operate a separator and a silage cutter. Last fall when I plowed my wheat ground I pulled two disk harrows and three second harrows with it.

R. 2, Eureka, Kan. John Strickler.

Too, Much Profiteering

Please grant me one word in regard to profiteering. There have been a great many articles written opposing profiteering, but it seems we have not got anywhere with this matter. At the present time a pair of ladies' fine shoes will cost from \$10 to \$12 when there is not 50 cents worth of raw material contained in them.

Our robber freight and passenger rates are almost unbearable. My sons and I raise purebred Hereford cattle but it is almost impossible to ship them as the freight costs more than the price of the animal will justify.

S. A. Bowman.

Council Grove, Kan.

Why We Keep Brown Leghorns

In Western Kansas, where the winds blow, where shade trees are few, where there are many things to discourage the poultry raiser, we have found the Leghorn hens more profitable than the larger breeds.

They are splendid layers, very hardy and great rustlers.

The young chickens will attain the

weight of 3 pounds, nearly as soon as the larger breeds and should be sold then, if they are to be marketed.

From a flock of 100 hens, we sold eggs every week last year and they paid the greater part of the grocery bill for a family of 10 persons.

During the summer months, we feed the hens very little grain. We always give them all of the extra milk, permitting it to thicken before feeding it. Alfalfa will not grow on this farm, so in the fall we sow a patch of rye for the hens. This usually has to be reseeded to oats in the spring. We put the straw stack near the henhouse and the wheat in it keeps the hens scratching.

In cold weather, I cook potato peelings, pumpkins and turnips and make a mash of the vegetables and bran. We keep a box of oyster shell, where the hens have access to it at all times. We feed kafir in the head, some corn and occasionally meat scraps or a rabbit.

This with plenty of fresh water is the bill of fare of a flock of Leghorn hens that are making us more profit on the investment than any other one thing on the farm.

Mrs. Frances Thompson.

Almena, Kan.

To Raise Soldier Bonus

Tax all bonds to pay the soldier a bonus. The soldier faced death, hell and bullets for \$30 a month. He defended the country and made its credit good and should be reimbursed if anybody is. It was considered treason to oppose the war or the issue of bonds to pay the expense of the war. It is as much an act of treason to the welfare of not only the soldier but all the people to oppose taxing all bonds as a war measure to pay the soldier a remuneration.

He put up his body to meet all the horrors of the war. Why tax all the people further by issuing more bonds? It will burden the people that much more to benefit no one except the holders of the bonds, and the multi-millionaires who invest in bonds to escape taxation. Ten billions of debt burden we have now. Hence, for God's sake and the people's sake, don't issue more bonds, for the banking trust to use as a basis on which to issue bank bills and draw interest on the security free from taxation. The "money trust" has no right to special privilege any more than any other group or any individual.

W. H. Hoffman.

Glendale, Calif.

Bulwarking Against the Country

IT PROBABLY does not strike Wall Street in precisely that way, but there is something irresistibly diverting to many people outside those exalted precincts in Wall Street's solemn pronouncements against the farm bloc in Congress. These people are no doubt depraved but they cannot take Wall Street as seriously as it demands.

We find on the first page of the New York Times a column story of a movement attributed to "the business interests of the East" to destroy the agricultural bloc, the story ending perhaps accidentally but by some mystic unconscious appropriateness with the words "the New York Stock Exchange." The "business interests of the East" is a vague tho imposing phrase. But "the New York Stock Exchange" is concrete and something to take hold of.

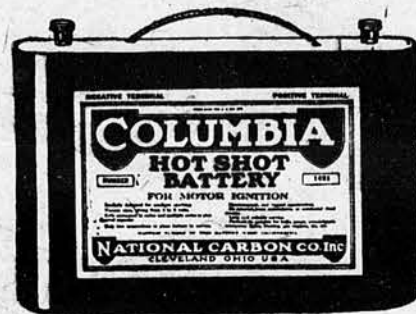
It is the purpose of this movement of "the business interests of the East," according to the Times story, to bring about "action at the polls to prevent domination of legislation by this group" in Congress. The Times quotes announcement of it as follows:

"In the present state of this country, there is no doubt as to the economic results which would arise from the enactment of the bloc's portentous program," said a bulletin issued by Edward B. Smith and Company, bankers and brokers of 165 Broadway, and just made public.

The situation has thus become acute. It is inconceivable that the great Eastern business and banking interests will endure for long the middle-western experimental discriminations of politics dominated by the Middle West.

Here we have it fairly well set out, the meddlesome Middle West and the bulwark of Penrose. The lineup raises some obvious questions. What is a bulwark of conservatism? What is conservatism? During more than 20 years of bulwarking the Pennsylvania Senator never attached his name to an important measure of legislation. Yet Penrose was not against legislation per se. There were certain kinds of legislation where he was not an obstructionist, a hold-back or a bulwark. Whenever a trust wanted a prohibitive tariff Penrose was not against action, but for action and active. It was enough for him to know what the special interest thought about the right rate. If Wall Street is representative of the country we know that what this country needs is a Congress made up of Penroses.

But if Wall Street spoke its deeper thought it would not limit "meddlesomeness" to the Middle West. The whole condemned country is meddlesome and inclined to take a hand in politics and the Government. This is distressing to the bulwarks of the New York Stock Exchange and bankers and brokers and financial interests at 165 Broadway.



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The world's most famous dry battery, used where group of individual cells is needed. Fahnestock Spring Clip Binding Posts at no extra charge

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Send Check Today

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We are installing sets like these in our country grain elevators at Solomon, Hope and Lucas, Kansas, and if in that territory you are invited to listen in.

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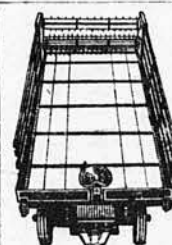
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This Machine Spreads Straw and Manure

and can be used as a hay frame. Bed is 7 ft. wide and 14 ft. long. Hundreds of them in use. Give entire satisfaction. Price has been reduced from \$275.00 to \$175.00. F. O. B. Deshler. Write for circular. ONE MAN STRAW AND MANURE SPREADER CO., Deshler, Nebr.

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Guaranteed 90 per cent Calcium Carbonate. The best and therefore, the most economical agricultural limestone available in the middle Missouri Valley. Write for free booklet, "The Story of Lime." Price delivered to your station. **W. M. Spencer, Independence, Mo.**

Overland

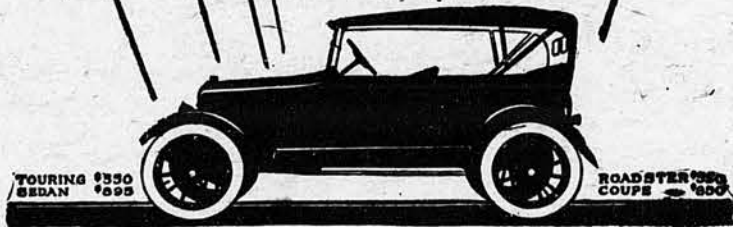
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TOLEDO OHIO



Chicken Spray

—positively kills lice, mites, roaches and other insects preying on fowls. Rats and mice disappear. "W-B" spray is a scientifically medicated oil, a successful and guaranteed disinfectant. May be applied to roosts, walls and floors of chicken houses by hand with ordinary tree spray. Users of "W-B" declare chickens respond promptly in health, strength and laying.

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Sent C. O. D. if desired. Sold also in 5-gallon cans and barrels. Dealers should write for terms.

CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT KANSAS CITY FUEL OIL COMPANY,
3117 Southwest Boulevard,

Hog and Cattle Dip

—a powerful germicide and disinfectant in oil solution. Kills disease, restores stock to health and promotes fattening. Used successfully in plunges, on rollers and in wallows. "W-B" dip is a standard product, fully guaranteed and endorsed unreservedly wherever used. Stockmen say it pays for itself hundreds of times over.

In 5-Gal. Cans, 76c Gal., I. O. B. K. C.

Including 50-Gal. Steel Drum, 88½c Gal.

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Including 30-Gal. Steel Drum, 29c Gal.

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WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE. THIS WILL INSURE YOU GOOD SERVICE.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

A NEWSY letter received from Sabetha remarks that it would have been better to have burned our coal this winter and let the wood dry out for next year. Our wood was not green; all the trees which we cut were dead and the wood well seasoned. The timber along our creek came up rather thickly after it was cut off about 40 years ago and during the last 10 years it has been thinning itself out. Enough trees have died so that bluegrass is making good pasture in the timber but the timber belt has been slowly extending until it is now very nearly twice as wide as when we moved on this farm, 26 years ago. The trees which have been coming up on both sides of the original belt are virtually all walnuts and bluegrass grows under them even better than if they were not there. Under those conditions, we are glad to see this timber belt getting wider from year to year.

Best Disposition of Corn Surplus

This correspondent also suggests that it might be a good plan to sell most of our corn surplus because he has an idea that 1922 is going to be a good corn year and that corn will sell for less than 55 cents next fall. If we do have a good crop this year corn probably will sell lower because of the very large carryover in the main cornbelt. If we do not have a good crop, corn will, without doubt, be worth 75 cents a bushel in this part of Kansas next fall. In order to play safe, we have concluded to sell the shelled corn we have left of the 1920 crop and hold the 1921 corn, which is in the ear, until we see what next July and August will bring us. Our friend also suggests that it would be well to sow more oats this spring as he expects to see oats sell high next fall. If they sell higher in proportion than corn it will be on account of a partial failure of the crop. In either case I do not care to increase our oats acreage for two reasons. First, because we are going to need a lot of corn next winter for our cattle and second, because oats are never a profitable crop to sell here and our only object is to raise enough to feed on the farm.

How to Increase Potato Yields

A friend who writes from Colorado Springs, Colo., says that he has a right to take an interest in Kansas farming because in former years he worked the purchase price of a Kansas farm out of the soil. A man who has done that is entitled to qualify for a front rank position for it was no easier to work out from under a mortgage in the Nineties than it is today. This friend requests us to tell the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze family the way which he found to be best for raising potatoes on a rather large scale on both light and heavy soils. This method means a summer fallow for our friend used to sow millet about May 1 on about 5 acres as a usual thing. This was permitted to grow until 12 to 14 inches high when it was turned under about 5 inches deep, using rolling cutter and chain to insure everything being covered. This land was then disked as often as weeds or grass started until sometime in September when it was again plowed, this time about 8 inches deep. The next spring harrow and mark out with a

listers and plant early, covering the seed 3 inches deep and pressing the dirt down firmly.

Our friend says he has grown 300 bushels of potatoes to the acre by this method and potatoes so grown are always clean and free from scab. He did not cultivate deep but went over them after each rain until they started to ripen. He also says that the same method followed on light, well drained ground will raise sweet potatoes and melons to surprise you. We are passing this method along because it looks like a good one and because one will have to begin preparation this spring for his crop next year.

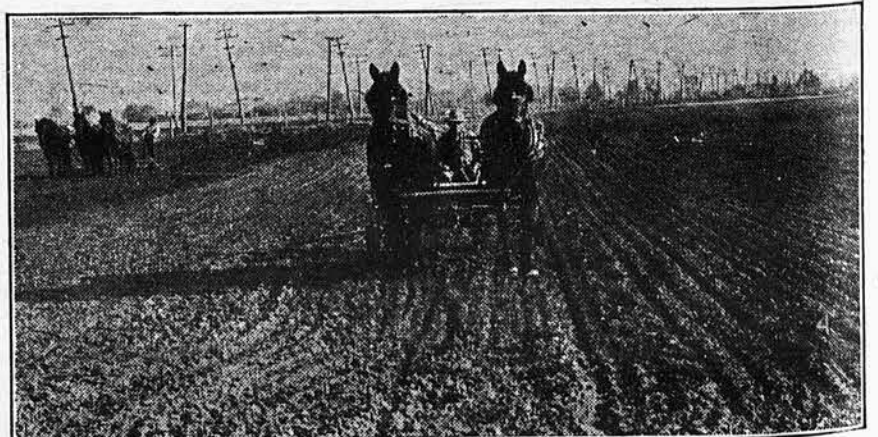
Outfit for Farm Power

A friend living at Howard has almost a duplicate farm power outfit of the one on this farm. He has a 10-20 tractor, a 2-bottom plow and a tandem disk harrow to fit his ground for wheat and a 20-hole drill to sow it with. We have everything named but the drill; our drill has but 12 holes and we use it with horses while our friend pulls his with his tractor. Like ourselves, he is pleased with this outfit and last fall he put in 150 acres of wheat with it. In a 10-hour day he writes that he can average 7 acres in plowing, 15 acres disking and can sow 25 acres with the drill. Our friend will find that one of the most satisfactory uses to which he can put his 10-20 tractor is to pull an 8-foot binder with it next harvest. We do not use tractor power and pull a large drill because we keep the tractor busy at sowing time, fitting the ground with disk and smoothing harrow following closely with the 12-hole drill pulled by four horses.

Shall Tenants Vote Taxes?

From Latham comes a letter regarding the power a tenant vote now has in voting bonds in school districts, townships and counties. The right to vote bonds in this state is not coupled with the ownership of property and a tenant vote in any locality might easily saddle bonds on the real estate owners, the tenants escaping nearly all taxes because of their non-ownership of property. Our Latham friend suggests as a remedy that all tenants who vote for bonds be obliged to pay the taxes on the real estate they occupy. We know it is annoying to have non-taxpayers given the ability to load property owners with taxes, but I think the remedy proposed a little too severe, even if it could be carried out, which I doubt for several reasons. But while on the face of things the tenants may escape their share of the taxes they vote on their locality, yet in the end we think they do pay in increased rent and perhaps in other ways. Here in Coffey county we have not found our tenant population eager to vote bonds or taxes; in fact, I think them among our most conservative citizens when it comes to voting taxes. In towns and cities the situation is usually different, I will admit.

The streets in the business section of Buenos Aires, Argentina, are given a thoro washing every night by gangs of white-clad men armed with brooms and hoses. Liberal doses of disinfectant are spread about to check communicable diseases that may be present.



Good Tillage Operations and Planting Schedules Insure a Good Start for the Crop. Prepare a Good Seedbed and Let the Planter Follow the Harrow

Capper Poultry Club

"—Three to Make Ready, and Four to Go!"

BY RACHEL ANN GARRETT
Club Manager

ARE you as excited as I am? Outwardly, I appear to be calm, but inwardly I am keyed up. I am thrilled. Do you know why? Of course, you can guess. The pep race begins April 1 and the runners are all on the line waiting for the signal. I hope that April 1 will dawn clear and bright, and that the first thing you think about will be the pep contest. You may then repeat the old lines to yourself, and I'll be saying them here: "One for the money, two for the show, three to make ready, and four to go!"

There's a lot of truth for club girls in those lines. We are for profits, we are in for show and in order to make a "go" of it, we must prepare. Most of the girls are ready, tho of course they have until April 15 to enter the pen department, and until May 15 to enter the baby chick department. Girls all over Kansas have been "making ready" for a long time, and they intend to run the race to the end. That isn't all. They firmly intend to bring home the prizes. More than one county has the pep trophy as its goal. I know of 10 counties, at least, that are setting the machinery in order and mean business.

Before this story is printed you should have the plans for the pep race in your hands, and be given an opportunity to recommend the girl of your choice for county leader. Several counties have held "stir up pep" meetings this month, and elected officers for the year.

Enrollment Over, Get Acquainted

Now is the time to get acquainted. I'm sure you and I feel that we're no longer strangers, but how about the new girls in your county? Have you given them the glad hand of welcome? Have you told them any of your club experiences? Have you found in the new girl, a loyal team-mate, a new friend? Let's get acquainted with the girls in the club, for unity is important to success, and enthusiasm is contagious.

And have you made the acquaintance of your chickens? Have you thought how interesting a flock of chickens is? Of course, you know they're fine. I could tell that if I saw them, but I wouldn't know them. It is important to study your birds—know them by name. Have you ever stopped to think that chickens possess personalities? They do. You'll find that some are especially timid, and because of this they will need particular attention to make them feel safe and at home. Some will show a disposition to be greedy, others may be inclined to be saucy. Perhaps you'll find one that is sluggish and if you do you'll know that it is likely to become overfat or diseased. By watching closely, you'll know when your chickens are off their feed, you'll know whether their ration is not just what it should be, and you'll make the needed corrections. A less observant person will pay the penalty of reduced production.

By all means adopt good methods, but remember that no girl ever obtains the best results who simply feeds and cares for the flock by rule, who is hasty and mechanical. The girl who wins is the one who uses up-to-date methods in her work, and who knows the individuality of her flock.

Bulletins Will Help

There's nothing quite so fine as the feeling that you know what you're doing. It's profitable, too. For this reason I suggest that you take advantage of the free bulletins published by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Here are a few that are helpful:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1107—Brood Coops and Appliances.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 801—Mites and Lice on Poultry.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 1219—Floors and Floor Coverings.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 1114—Common Poultry Diseases.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 1105—Care of Mature Fowls.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 624—Natural and Artificial Brooding of Chickens.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 1416—Selection and Care of Poultry Breeding Stock.

These two circulars from the Bureau of Animal Industry, Animal Husbandry Division, Washington, D. C., would also be worth while:

Circular No. 14—Care of Baby Chicks.
Circular No. 17—Management of Growing Chicks.

The United States Department of Agriculture is publishing a series of bulletins on "Standard Varieties of Chickens." Bulletin No. 806 contains information on the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Dominiques, and Rhode Island Reds.

Mrs. Simmons Offers a Prize

Girls entering Barred Plymouth Rocks this year are fortunate. You will remember that Mrs. N. A. Finley of Blue Mound offered a cockerel from her best pen of E. B. Thompson Imperial Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rocks as first prize to the girl making the best record with this breed. This morning's mail brought a letter from Mrs. Robert Simmons of Severy, Kan., who also raises this breed, offering a cockerel to the girl making the best record, but after finding out that the first prize had been offered, she says:

Now in regard to the cockerel. I wish to say that you may use him as you think best, and it will be perfectly all right with me, for I wish to help the girls with their work. And you may be sure that I will do my part to have the second prize as good as the first prize. I am making a special mating of two choice pullets, and a prize cockerel that I bought from Mr. Thompson. From this mating I shall choose a cockerel for the girl winning second prize. I will do my best to make her feel that she has a prize worth while.

This is only a part of Mrs. Simmons's letter, but it is enough to assure the girls who are entering this breed that the prizes offered this year are exceptionally fine, and I'm sure that these prize birds are worth winning. Shall we say, "thank you" to Mrs. Simmons?

One more word about the pep contest. You see, I cannot help talking about it. Remember that when:

Crew and Captain understand each other to the core,

It takes a gale and more than a gale to put their ships ashore;

For the one will do what the other commands, altho they are chilled to the bone,

And both together can live thru weather, that neither can face alone.

Here's to every county, and may the best team win.

Stopping the Soil Thief

(Continued from Page 7)

with the aid of a level to the proper grade. They should be staked out with a stake every 50 feet at least along the line of the terrace, and a back-furrow plowed with a walking or riding plow along this line of stakes. This back-furrow should then be plowed wider and the soil thrown up into a ridge with a grader. It is some little job, but it will pay big dividends the very first year.

If the hill side is very long, there should be several of these terraces constructed at intervals down the slope. If there is very much intervening ground between terraces, one terrace will be made to carry more water than it can safely handle and the water is likely to break over the ridge and then the previous work is all for nothing.

There should be a terrace or ridge for every 5 or 6 feet of rise to the hill side. Thus if the highest point on a hill side is 20 feet above the lowest level there should be about four terraces on that hill side.

The ridges should be plowed out to about 14 to 16 feet in width or wider if they are to be very long, and they should be graded up to about 18 inches in height at the ridge. This will make a terrace which may be crossed readily with any of the farm implements, and still one which will carry the water around the hill in a satisfactory manner.

The water which travels behind the terrace may be conducted into a roadside ditch or into a pasture where it will spread over a large area of sod and do no cutting damage. The outlet should be determined before the terraces are built.

Wishing for sleep is a poor way to get it

A LITTLE wisdom in the daytime is a better assurance of rest than any amount of anxious wishing when nerves are a-jangle at night.

What you do at noon often has more influence on sleep than what you want and hope for, at midnight.

Coffee's drug element, caffeine, whips up the nerves, and when its use is continued there's usually a penalty which no amount of mental effort can avoid.

The part of wisdom, as so many thousands have found, is to turn away from nerve-stimulation and adopt rich, delicious Postum as the mealtime drink. Postum delights the taste, but brings no disturbance to nerves or digestion. Even the little children can share in the enjoyment of Postum at any meal.

It's better to anticipate warnings than to be driven by them.

It's better to encourage and preserve sound nerves and complete health than to listen to the clock ticks at night and say, "I wish!"

You can get Postum wherever good food or drink is sold and served. An order today may be the beginning, for you, of the great satisfaction and comfort which so many others have found in Postum.



Your grocer has both forms: Instant Postum (in tins) made instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages of larger bulk, for those who prefer to make the drink while the meal is being prepared) made by boiling for 20 minutes.

Postum for Health
"There's a Reason"

Made by Postum Cereal Co., Inc.
Battle Creek, Mich.

Fat Hogs Almost Over Night!

If you want to put meat on hogs in a hurry feed Cudahy's Blue Ribbon Meat Meal in a Self Feeder; let them eat what they want of it.

Tests prove that it adds from one-quarter to three-quarters of a pound more fat per day per hog than any straight grain food.

The reason: concentrated protein and lime salts—vital to growing stock.

Better give it a trial. Get Blue Ribbon Meat Meal at your dealer's or write us direct.

THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.

Animal Food and Fertilizer Dept.

Kansas City, Kan. Sioux City, Iowa
Omaha, Neb. Wichita, Kan.

ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine



Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Take Aspirin only as told in the Bayer package for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

ATWATER KENT

Improves Ford performance. Easily installed. Automatic and Hand Spark Advance. ATWATER KENT MFG. CO., Dept. K. Phila.

Price complete including cables and fittings. At dealer, Official Repair station or write factory.

SCIENTIFIC IGNITION ADAPTABLE TO ANY FORD

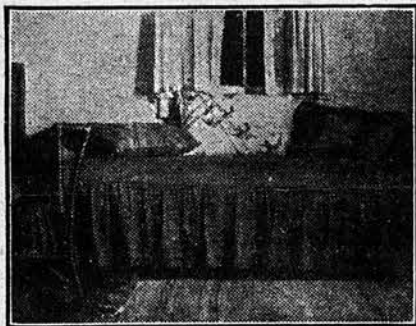
Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Denim Used for Couch Cover

In many small or crowded houses it is necessary to have a bed in the living room. A comfortable bed and one which can be made inconspicuous is a folding sanitary cot.

During the day the bedding can be folded neatly on the cot and a cover placed over it. The cover may be



made of green or tan denim or heavy cretonne of small figure. If the color chosen for the cover is in harmony with the furniture and draperies in the room the couch will add to the comfort and attractiveness of the living room.

McPherson County. Mrs. A. H. W.

Gladiolus a Favorite Flower

Of all the bulbs which furnish blossoms during the summer, I like gladiolus best. Early in April, if the weather is not cold, I plant the first of the bulbs. These bloom in July and August. Then the first of May and again early in June, I plant additional bulbs to make certain of having flowers late in the season. By planting a part of the bulbs 2 inches deep and others 3 inches, they will come into flower at different times.

For autumn flowers, I favor dahlias. They do not grow quite so easily as gladiolus, but when I plant the bulbs in a place that does not stay soggy and wet after a rain, I obtain good results. I usually plant the dahlia bulbs the last of April.

Sedgwick County. Mrs. S. E. H.

When Yes is Spelled S-E-Y

One meeting a month of the Effingham Community club is given over to good, wholesome fun. Recently the club had a backward party. The guests were asked to come wearing their clothing backward.

As soon as all were assembled, refreshments were served, beginning with ice cream and cake and ending with sandwiches and coffee.

Captains were appointed who chose sides to spell down. Each person was asked to pronounce the word given him, spell it backward and again pronounce it. For example, the word yes was spelled "s-e-y, yes." A hardware merchant who is a college man went down on eight, while another woman managed bivouac, and a business school teacher did not stammer on geranium. Squirrel and scratch are two of the difficult class.

Mrs. C. M. Madden.

\$12.50 Remodels a Bedroom

I had become very much dissatisfied with my shabby bedroom, with its soiled, unpapered walls, its glaring ingrain carpet and its cheap, unattractive furniture. The family finances were at the low water mark, so it was out of the question for me to think of buying new furniture.

I remembered that I had \$10 tucked away which I had saved bit by bit, intending to buy some little luxury. Now I brought it forth and decided that I would see how far I could make it go in improving the looks of my room.

The first thing I did was to strip the old carpet from the floor and sell it to a junk dealer. I received \$2.50 for it, which was added to my "furnishing fund." The next thing was to purchase some wall finish and a brush. I then demonstrated my artistic ability

by staining the walls a soft pink and the ceiling and border a creamy white.

The woodwork of the room was painted a bright blue, so I obtained some paint remover and spent several weary hours in taking off the paint. The woodwork was then treated to two coats of ivory white enamel. The floor was hard pine and in good condition, but it had never been finished. I painted it twice with a deep tan paint to keep my room in balance, and lastly gave it a thin layer of floor varnish.

I was now ready to turn my attention to the furniture, which consisted of an old-fashioned wooden bed, a cheap hardwood dresser and two chairs. One of them was a sewing rocker. I took off all the varnish from the furniture with a varnish remover and enameled each piece an ivory white. The furniture was then placed back in the room, and new cream colored shades and simple white wash curtains were hung at the windows.

How Dressing Table Was Managed

Five yards of unbleached muslin sheeting was then purchased. From this I made a spread for the bed and side hangings for the windows. These muslin draperies were decorated with pink roses and green leaves cut from scraps of colored gingham and appliqued to the curtains with black embroidery cotton.

My room still lacked a dressing table, and as my heart was set on having one, I began to look about me for something. I found in the attic an old-fashioned kitchen table containing one drawer and a large oval mirror with a cracked frame. I filled up the cracks in the mirror with putty and enameled the frame and the table white. An obliging brother made me a bench to go with the table which was also finished in white. When I had hung the mirror on the wall at a convenient angle and placed the table beneath it, a rose bordered unbleached curtain was hung around the table just beneath the drawer to conceal the legs.

My room was finished now excepting the floor covering, and I had no money left with which to buy a rug. So I went again to the attic and selected a quantity of worn out muslin garments and tore them into strips an inch wide. These I sewed together like carpet rags. Then I dyed half of them a soft shade of pink, and with a large wooden crochet hook I fashioned three pretty pink and white rugs.

Jefferson County.

G. W.

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

Following a plan suggested in a seed catalog, we have been making over the hotbed. The change suggested by the seedman had a larger pit than the frame of the bed. This provides extra heating and keeps the outer edges of the bed warm as well as the center. When the earth is banked up around the frame, the bed is prepared to do good service. It is our aim to start some flowers in the hotbed and not to limit it to vegetables.

New Place Card Idea

A very pretty place card that was used by a woman's club for an open meeting might well be made by school children for St. Patrick's Day or Easter Sunday. A design of a sunflower was drawn and colored in the center of the small sheet of paper. The upper half was cut loose from the paper around it so that when folded in the middle of the sheet, the sunflower stood up above it. A four leaf clover or an Easter chick could be substituted for the sunflower. Gilt ink adds to the attractiveness of the card.

Many persons save their choice magazines and then wonder what to do with them. During the war, it was an easy matter to send them to the camps. Those magazines that contain good,

continued stories might be cut up, the installments pasted in the first issue and handed to some one who would enjoy reading the same. We have read several stories in dollar magazines that were printed later in book form and sold for \$2.00.

Time Saved in Sewing

The foresighted farm woman is now putting the finishing touches to her spring sewing. If she leaves it until housecleaning time, when garden and chicks claim her attention, she will find little time for sewing. We have discovered that planning the whole amount of sewing needed, the patterns that must be bought, trimmings and cloth, saves time in aimless shopping. One wise mother who makes most of

we can't say something good about everyone, and if we can't, let's be still."

For about 5 minutes you could have heard a pin drop in the room. We were all thinking, thinking what gossips we had become. And so we adopted the rule. It was rather difficult at first, because the habit had taken hold of us, but now we seldom hear an unkind remark made in our home.

We thought at first that we'd never be able to mention the names of some folks again for we couldn't see anything good about them. But we found that if we looked close enough and watched long enough we would see good traits. We were surprised to find how really good most folks are.

When you look for just the good and

A Birthday

SHE'S six today: She climbed my knee and twined her arms about me so. And whispered to me, joyously. "I bet you, dad, that you don't know what day this is!" I feigned to think, tho well I knew what she would say, And shammed surprise when she exclaimed: "I'm growing up—I'm six today!"

What is it, when the years come on, that holds a man and makes his heart To soften toward a little child, and makes the tears so quick to start?

I had not noticed it before! I did not think until today! Her playroom's strangely silent now, her paper dollies laid away! The little finger marks we loved are gone from off the window sill— Beneath the blossomed apple tree the swing I made is strangely still, And silence hovers 'round the house, unbroken by her childish glee— She's six today, and growing up! No more a little babe to me!

You're six today! Come kiss your dad and hug him, too, you little elf, And romp with him and play with him, nor ask him why he's not himself! Just follow him where'er he goes and let him take your little hand— Don't ask him what he's thinking of—you wouldn't know or understand! Let's go together down the lane, a-romping in your child-heart way— We cannot play like this for long! You're growing up—you're six today!

—John D. Wells.

her boys' work shirts discovered that if she bought heavy blue chambray such as is used in the men's work shirts, she need never lack for a patch. Such material stands for hard usage and for much rubbing. It does not look badly even when sunfaded.

Another mother who had many mid-dy blouses to make found that pillow tubing of different widths answered for different sized girls. She had only to cut out sleeves and sew them in arms' eyes and make a seam for the shoulders. A collar and a turned up fold at the waist line completed the mid-dy. Few efforts in the sewing line pay so well as do those made in fashioning a thin, dark dress for work or afternoon wear. Voile is especially suited to the purpose we have in mind.

Plenty of Kitchen Equipment

Not long ago, we helped in serving lunch in a home where the woman does her own work, unassisted. It was something of a surprise to see that she could provide three or four helpers each with a sharp paring knife. When asked how it happened, she said: "I make it a point to have plenty of kitchen equipment." Little things such as paring knives do not cost much, yet many do without having good ones or having more than one.

How We "House Cleaned" Gossip

I wonder if other families ever feel themselves slipping into the rut of gossip? I believe we all do sometimes. I think it is a habit, too—one that grows until it controls the individual and saps from him or her much of the fineness, sweetness and richness of character. And the worst of it is, the habit grows without our realizing it, and some day we wake up to find that we are gossips.

This is the way in which we came out of the rut. We were at the table one day and every member of the family was, in turn, talking about someone and everything that was said was spiteful and ugly. Finally one of the girls said, "Let's call a halt. Everything we say is something little and unkind about someone. Let's see if

try to overlook the bad, realizing that you are built on the same plan as your fellow creatures and have as many faults as they, you cannot fail to find the good points.

Since we adopted this rule we look, act and feel happier and brighter. Somehow it makes you sour when you forever talk of people's shortcomings and their weak points, their mistakes and their faults. And one way, we believe, to go smiling thru life, is to mention the good in everybody.

Mrs. D. L. K.

Crawford County.

Diplomacy, Not Etiquette

It is diplomacy to back out of the house if your host wants to kick you out—not etiquette. But some etiquette facts are not so obvious. We have compiled a little pamphlet called "Etiquette for All Occasions," which has helped others over difficult situations,

and perhaps it contains the information you have been wanting. Introductions, shaking of hands, invitations, accepting and declining invitations, wedding invitations and announcements, church weddings, home weddings and wedding receptions, also mourning and church etiquette are some of the subjects taken up in our pamphlet. To obtain it, send 15 cents to the Etiquette Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Ask for "Etiquette for All Occasions."—Adv.

—Adv.

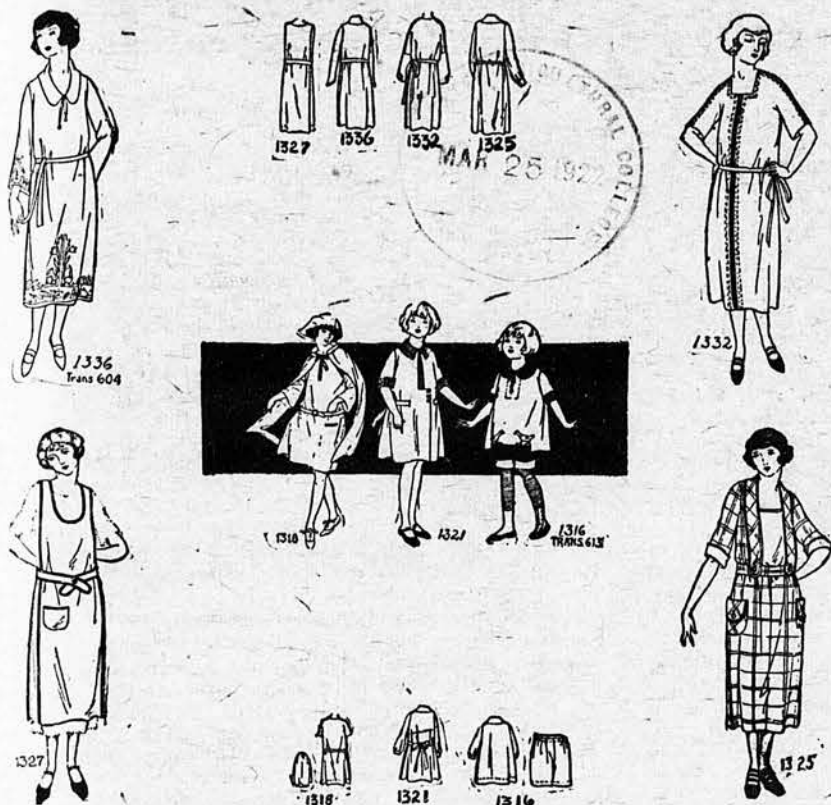
Today

Here hath been dawning another blue day: Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away? Out of Eternity this new day was born: Into Eternity, at night, will return. Behold it aforesaid no eye ever did: So soon it forever from all eyes is hid. Here hath been dawning another blue day: Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away? —Thomas Carlyle.

Following Fashion's Whims

Cleverly Created Play Frock is Shown

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



1332—Women's One-piece Dress. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 7/8 yards of 36-inch material with 1 1/2 yards of 10-inch contrasting material.

1327—Women's Apron. One size only, and requires 2 7/8 yards of 32-inch or wider material.

1325—Women's House Dress. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 36-inch material with 1/2 yard of 18-inch contrasting material and 5 yards of binding.

1336—Women's and Misses' One-piece Slip-on Dress. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Embroidery pattern No. 604 is 15 cents extra.

1321—Girls' One-piece Dress. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 7/8 yards of 36-inch material with 1/2 yard of 32-inch contrasting material.

1318—Girls' Cape Dress. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material with 1/2 yard of 36-inch lining for cape. Pattern includes cape and dress.

1316—Child's One-piece Dress. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 1/2 yard of 36-inch contrasting material. Embroidery pattern No. 613 is 15 cents.

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.—Adv.

Women's Service Corner

Send all questions to the Women's Service Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Give name and address. No names will be printed.

Care for Brass Beds

How can I keep the shellac on my brass bed from becoming dry and cracking?—Mrs. R. M.

A small amount of linseed oil put on a clean, soft cloth and rubbed gently over the shellaced surface will keep the varnish from cracking.

What is Lemon Oil?

How is lemon oil made and for what is it used?—Mrs. F. C. G.

Lemon oil is obtained by pressing the rinds of lemons, oranges, tangerines, or limes in especially made machinery. The best grades are used for perfumes or flavorings. The poorer grades are mixed with petroleum oils for use in oiling light colored woods.

Smothered Potatoes

Do you have a good recipe for smothered potatoes?—Mrs. T. D.

Many persons have spoken favorably of this recipe.

6 potatoes 3 teaspoons chopped parsley
2 cups milk 1/2 cup butter
6 tablespoons butter Flour
Salt Pepper
Onion juice

Cut potatoes in thin slices. Put a layer of potatoes in a buttered baking dish. Sprinkle with salt, pepper, onion juice, parsley, butter and crumbs. Alternate layers of potatoes and seasonings. Add milk and cover with buttered crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven until the potatoes are tender.

Cornmeal Cleans Window Shades

My window shades are badly soiled. How can I clean them?—Mrs. R. B.

Carefully dust both sides of the shades as you unroll them. Then spread them out on a flat surface, preferably the table. Sprinkle cornmeal over them

and brush the meal off with a stiff brush. Fullers' earth may be used in place of cornmeal.

Homemade Varnish Remover

Will you print a recipe for a homemade varnish remover?—Mrs. C. C.

A homemade varnish remover may be made of either soda or potash. The worker will have to handle these carefully because they are caustic and will burn the hands on fabrics. Use 1 pound of soda to 5 or 6 quarts of boiling water, or 1 pound of potash to 6 quarts of cold water. Leave the liquid on the varnish until it is softened. Then take a clean cloth wrung out of hot water and wipe the varnish from the surface.

Right Way to Prepare Prunes

Too frequently prunes are not prepared so that all the essential food elements are retained. The difficulty usually lies in the preparation. There is a right and a wrong way to cook prunes. First they should be well washed, then covered with water and soaked for several hours, over night if possible. Place them over a low fire, cooking in the water in which they were soaked.

Long, slow cooking develops the natural fruit sugar and brings out the fine flavor. By this method of cooking, each prune will be more than double its original size. It will be tender to the pit, but unbroken, and most of the juice will be absorbed during the cooking process. The prunes will look attractive and whether they are to be served plain for breakfast or with cream for dessert, they will appeal to the appetite.

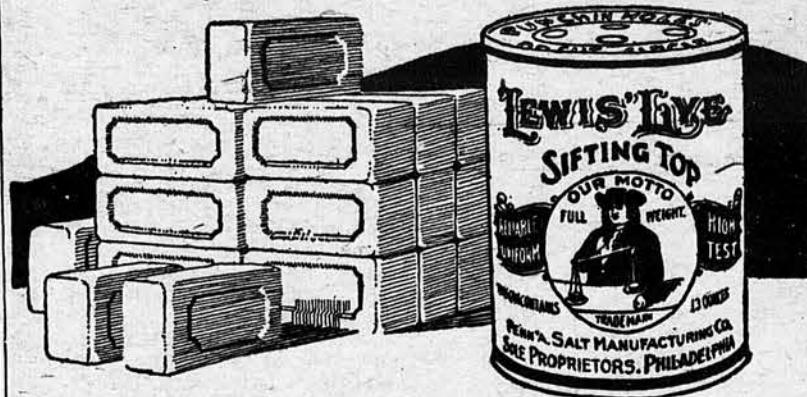
If cooked carelessly and allowed to boil, the fruit will be broken, unsightly and much of the goodness will be lost.

The weakest life can be transformed to undreamed-of strength by simply putting faith in the place of fear.

Belle D. Graf.

LEWIS' LYE

The Supreme Soap Maker



20 BARS OF FINE SOAP

can be made from One Can Lewis' Lye
1 1/2 Gallons Water
Five Pounds Grease

Plan to save money. Make your supply of soap this spring with Lewis' Lye. You know you will get soap that is pure and uniform and you will know what is in it.

Did you get our book of recipes "The Truth About a Lye"? We have mailed over a million copies.

Use LEWIS' LYE for General Cleaning

Softens the laundry water with Lewis' Lye and get cleaner clothes with less labor.

Use Lewis' Lye for dish washing, for cleaning burned pots, pans, kettles, for windows, silver and glassware. It takes the hard work out of everything you do.

Better than any cleansing powder, quicker acting, easier to use, more real cleaning for less money.

Sold everywhere at all good grocers.

THE TRUTH ABOUT A LYE

This is the famous booklet which has made soap making easy—has brought relief from many household drudgeries—has helped to keep farm utensils clean and free from germs—37 soap making recipes—40 miscellaneous uses. If you have not received yours—write for it at once. We will send it to you FREE.



PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO.

Manufacturing Chemists

Philadelphia : : Penn.

Our 1922 Special Subscription Offer

You have been looking for a bargain in daily reading for sometime. READ THIS—THEN ACT.

The Topeka Daily Capital

Daily and Sunday—7 Issues a Week

\$3.00 From Now Until **\$3.00**
Oct. 1, 1922

The 68th Congress is now in session at Washington, D. C. Legislation of vital importance to everyone is being discussed and enacted into laws.

You will want to know just what our President, Warren G. Harding, is recommending. How your Representatives and Senators are talking and voting.

You cannot afford to be without this information daily and there is no paper that will keep you more accurately informed than The Topeka Daily Capital, the Official State paper of Kansas.

Mail Your Check
Do It Now—
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Offer Not Good in
City of Topeka

The Topeka Daily Capital, Topeka, Kansas

Enclosed find \$..... for which send me The Topeka Daily and Sunday Capital to October 1, 1922.

Name

Address

WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.



Don't Be Fooled By The Stick That Stands Up Straight

Paint that is thickest, often spreads on thinnest. A stick will stand up straight in it, but the paint won't stand up under wear.

OUR High Standard Paint, just as it comes in the cans, will go a lot farther and cost a lot less to make it go, than any stick-standing paint that's made. If it were made thick enough to hold a stick up straight, you could straightway add a half gallon of oil to every gallon. You would have a gallon and a half of the best paint, instead of a gallon.

You can't thin a stick-standing paint at all, thick as it is. If it won't cover satisfactorily when it's thick, it surely won't when thinned.

So you see, it isn't how thick a paint is that counts. It's how well it covers, and how much it covers; and how long it lasts after it covers.

Send for booklet, "Figure Your Painting Cost with a Brush—Not a Pencil." It will open your eyes to paint costs, and costs of painting.

Lowe Brothers, quick covering, long-lasting Paints are sold by the one best dealer in each town.

The Lowe Brothers Co.

541 East Third St., Dayton, Ohio

Factories: Dayton, Toronto

Boston

New York

Jersey City

Chicago

Atlanta

Memphis

Minneapolis Kansas City Toronto



Lowe Brothers

Paints - Varnishes

Pony, American Flyer and a Bicycle Given

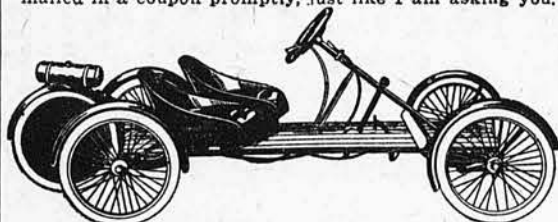
Every boy and girl should have the proper kind of enjoyment, pleasure and exercise out of life. What could give you more enjoyment than to be the proud owner of a real live pony; a little automobile that will run from 4 to 25 miles an hour or a dandy bicycle like the one shown in the picture? You may have your choice of any one of these rewards, and the one you select will be sent to your home all charges prepaid. I have a reward for you, so write and tell me which one you would like to have. It will cost you nothing. For full information mail coupon below.

Which of the Rewards Do You Want?

Just fill out the coupon below and be sure to mention which reward you want—Pony, Auto or Bicycle—and I will tell you how to get it FREE. I have given away a great many Ponies, Autos and Bicycles to boys and girls and each one who has received a reward filled out and mailed in a coupon promptly, just like I am asking you. Only one reward to a family.



Every Boy and Girl
Gets a Reward



Here is a Dandy Automobile for the Young Folks

80 Miles on One Gallon of Gasoline. This is not a toy, but a real Automobile, built especially for boys and girls. It gets its power from the motor wheel at the rear and will easily carry two passengers. It is just the thing to run errands in for your Father and Mother—the farther the distance, the better you will like the job. You can be the proud owner of one of these dandy rewards. But you must hurry. Mail the coupon today.

I have given away 100 Ponies, Autos and Bicycles to boys and girls. If you want one of the rewards, use the coupon today.



We will pay the
express on each
reward so it
will not cost
you one penny.

UNCLE DICK, The Reward Man,
519 Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Dear Uncle Dick: The reward I would like to have is.....
Please tell me how I can get it without one penny's cost.

Name

P. O. State

St. and No. R. F. D.

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION KANSAS FARMER
AND MAIL AND BREEZE. THIS WILL INSURE YOU GOOD SERVICE.

For Our Young Readers

If Serges are Kept Well Sponged and Pressed Tho Turned and Dyed, 'Twill Never Be Guessed!

(Written by Irene Judy)

DEAR DIARY: How can I ever look my teachers and school mates in the face again after the dreadful thing that happened this morning? I went to school, actually went to school, with a hole in my stocking, never even spying it until I started up the aisle to give an oral theme. Of course it was just a teeny, weeny one in the instep, but it fairly twinkled up at me.

My theme was supposed to be about snowflakes. Whether stockings were mixed in it, I can never tell, but give it somehow, I did. Miss Burk, noticing my confusion, called me aside. When I explained the trouble, she excused me from class, saying I would find a needle and thread in the cloak room. I hunted high and low but could not find them, so I used a pin. It pricked like a guilty conscience, but anything was better than that terrible hole. Believe me, never again will I put away stockings without darning them. It was just a happen-so this time.

I have a horror of being called one of those sloppy I-don't-care sort of girls. When I wear my sweater, I twist and pull it until it hangs evenly, instead of looking as if I had slipped into it on the run. My shoes have

been to the cobblers so often I am sure they could walk all the way by themselves, but by keeping them well polished, nobody guesses that one has a tiny patch on the side or that, both have a whole strata of soles.

I don't want to doll up until I look like a Christmas tree either, but there isn't much danger of that. Girls who earn their board and keep don't own heaps of silks and satins, frills and furbelows as some girls do, but—

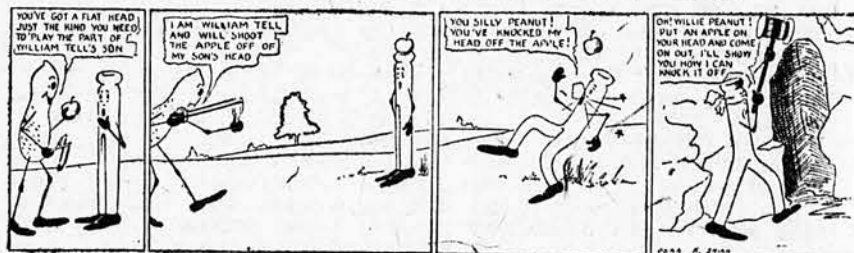
If middies are ironed 'till they fairly shine. They really will look quite new and fine. If serges are kept well sponged and pressed. Tho turned and dyed, 'twill never be guessed.

Friday evening: He's home! He's home! Just this evening mother received a telegram which said, "Landed today; all's well; be with you soon.—Jack."

I ran all the way over to Miss Burk's to tell her, but somehow she didn't seem as glad as I thought she would be—I wonder why?

What with being spared to one another, father getting well, Uncle Jack safe in the United States, our many good friends, bumper crops at Wonder Acres, school going fine for the kiddies and me, a big fat turkey dinner and everything, we were just so glad and thankful that words couldn't express our thankfulness.—Betty Blue.

More Adventures of the Teenie-Weenies



From Our Letter Writers

I live on a farm in Kansas. I used to live in Missouri, but I like Kansas best. I have two kittens named Spitfire and Lazy. We have a big yellow cat, too, but he is wild. His name is Tom. I have three dolls but they are all very lazy, too. I am in the eighth

Win a Dollar Bill!

Puzzles are lots of fun, but along with our fun let's have something that will make us wiser boys and girls. The following questions concern things every farm boy and girl should know. See if you can answer them. You'll find the correct answers in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. You'll have to search carefully thru the magazine to find them, and for your trouble you may win a dollar bill, for that is the prize that goes to every one of the five boys or girls sending us the briefest, most neatly written correct answers. Address the Quiz Corner, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

What is the Difference?

What is the difference between twenty four-quart bottles and four and twenty quart bottles?

The answer to this riddle is 56 quarts. Keep it to yourself and see how many of the family can guess it.

grade and walk 2½ miles to school. Grandpa takes me in the car sometimes. I was out of school two days this week because I was sick.

Lafontaine, Kan. Georgia Olinger.

A Grade a Month

I am 10 years old today. I have had four whippings today. I went to school in the fifth grade one month and my teacher sent me to the sixth grade. I can't think of any more, so goodbye.

Luray, Kan. LaVon Foster.

Riding to Grandma's

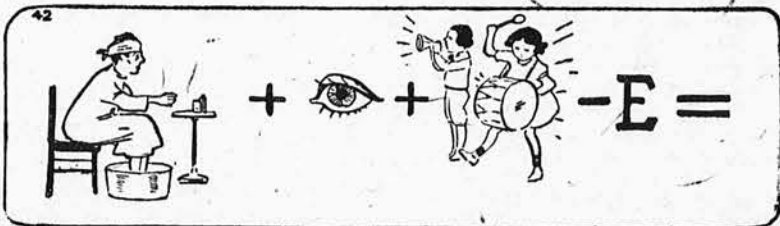
I have a horse. He is black and I call him Fred. I ride him whenever I go out to my Grandma's. I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade at school.

Taton, Kan. Maxine Denlin.

The Boy We Like

The boy who is never cruel to animals.—Boy's Life.

The United States leads the world in the use of chewing gum, Canada is second and in England the sale is steadily growing.



In this puzzle is the name of a state. When you find what it is send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. The answer to the puzzle of March 4 is Utah and the winners are Thelma Ableson, Barbara Stillman, June Roberts, Ruby Lick, Mary Skiles, Marie House, Leroy Christopher, Russel Ballou, Harold Greenegard, Sarah Ware and Johnnie Becker.

Health in the Family

BY DR. C. H. LERRIGO

Tuberculosis is Not Hereditary; Proper Precautions Will Prevent Contagion

Tuberculosis is not hereditary. The child of a tuberculous mother if protected from infection will escape the disease. Tuberculosis is contagious but as the contagion is mostly transmitted thru the sputum a patient who is properly treated is not dangerous to the health of others.

The two greatest facts about tuberculosis are that it is preventable and curable. The greatest obstacle to its eradication is the refusal to recognize and accept treatment for the disease in its early stages. The most important thing to do with tuberculosis is to fight it in the early stages.

"How can I fight it when I don't know that I have it?" you ask.

You are fighting tuberculosis whenever you take time to keep well. When you sleep and live in the fresh air, take outdoor exercise, eat nourishing food, avoid overwork, cultivate temperate habits, and encourage a healthful plane of living, you are developing resistance against tuberculosis.

If you have a persistent cough or cold; a run down, tired feeling; poor or finicky appetite; a little fever, especially in the afternoon; sweating at night; gradual loss of weight; pleurisy pains in the chest; occasional streaks of blood in the sputum; don't be content with a treatment that will give you a bottle of something to be taken every so often. Remember that the only treatment for this class of symptoms is body building. It is more inconvenient than medicine taking because it entails interference with some of the things you wish to do. It calls for more sleep, more nourishing food, perhaps demands a temporary stoppage of work. But the point is that it will cure you, and no other treatment will do this.

Treatment for Tubercular Hip

Is an extension the only treatment for a tubercular hip? How long is the average time taken for this? Should it be followed by putting the limb in a cast? What, in your opinion, is the value of the Friedman serum for such a case?

Extension is the regular treatment for tuberculosis of the hip joint. It is not the only treatment. Under some circumstances, operation is indicated, and occasionally there seems good reason to omit the extension and allow a stiff, solid union known as ankylosis to occur. But extension is the regular treatment. The length of time is governed wholly by the inflammation. After the extension is removed, it is customary to use a plaster cast for a time. I do not think the serum has any value.

Concerning Nervous Children

We have a little boy who is very nervous. When he was a baby he had nervous spasms. Now he takes very queer spells and is difficult to manage. Neither his father nor I are that way and I would like you to tell us if possible why children are nervous.

Why are children nervous? It is not a natural condition and only exceptionally do they acquire such a state after birth. The answer is that the nervous child is a product of civilization. The nervousness comes from ancestors who have striven and strained and worked and lived under

unnatural stress. I emphasize this point so that you will give the child a fair show in treatment and cure. It is not his fault. He inherited the characteristics. So don't try to "whip it out of him," and do make up your mind that you are going to deal with that child with the patience that the Almighty shows to a repentant sinner ninety times nine and then some.

There is a peculiar thing about the transmission of nervousness by heredity. Physicians speak of it as the transformation of neurosis. It means that the ancestors may have a certain kind of nervous peculiarity and the descendant a totally different kind, altho due to the same cause. So it won't do for father and mother to say: "The child didn't get it from me. I never had anything of that kind." This child can be trained to health but you parents must be very patient and also very firm for many years.

Health Car on Its Sixth Tour

The health car "Warren," operated by the Kansas state board of health, began its sixth annual tour in Kansas March 20. It will be on the road for three and a half months, carrying a message of better health to Kansas folk and showing them methods of preventing disease. Child hygiene and tuberculosis are given most attention on the health car altho a great many other health subjects are featured.

The 1922 tour is being financed out of savings made by the various departments of the state board of health as the last legislature did not make the usual appropriation to finance the trip.

The car will be in charge of Miss Mary Haight, assisted by Miss Goldie Meek and Mrs. M. C. Bullis.

During the first week the health car visited Wakarusa, Scranton and Osage City. The itinerary for the remainder of the tour, which is entirely on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe lines, follows:

Emporia, March 27-31; Strong City, March 31; Cottonwood Falls, March 31-April 3; Strong City, April 3-4; Peabody, April 4-8; Newton, April 8-13; Burrton, April 13-15; Hutchinson, April 15-20; Partridge, April 20-22; Sylvia, April 22-25; St. John, April 25-27; Belpre, April 27-29; Kinsley, April 29-May 2; Spearville, May 2-4; Dodge City, May 4-8; Montezuma, May 8-10; Satanta, May 10-13; Hugoton, May 13-17; Rolla, May 17-19; Elkhart, May 19-23; Moscow, May 23-25; Ensign, May 25-27; Dodge City, May 27-29; Garfield, May 29-31; Pawnee Rock, May 31-June 2; Great Bend, June 2-5; Alden, June 5-7; Nickerson, June 7-9; Sterling, June 9-13; Ellinwood, June 13-16; Lyons, June 16-20; McPherson, June 20-23; Hillsboro, June 23-25; Marion, June 25-28; Florence, June 28-30; Elmdale, June 30-July 4; Burlingame, July 4-6; Carbondale, July 6-8; Topeka, July 8.

Apron Pattern Free

The busy houseworker will readily appreciate our new one piece Apron Pattern as it is the most practical that can be worn and it only takes 2 yards of 36-inch material for apron, size 36. It is simple, attractive and comfortable. The pattern is cut in three sizes; 36, 40, 44 and will be given free with one new one-year subscription to Capper's Farmer at 25c. Be sure and give size you want, and mention pattern No. 9600. Address Capper's Farmer, Apron Dept. 51, Topeka, Kan.—Adv.

A Western Kansas Prophecy

SPEAKING of futility of names, who would believe that Syracuse, in extreme Western Kansas, has a resident named Neptune? The worst that can be said for Neptune is that in Western Kansas he is out of his element. However, he is symbolical of the faith that has built that part of the state, a region peopled by believers and prophets. We size up Neptune as one who has high hopes of irrigation and with his trident as a water witch is testing out the underflows that will some time make that section flow geysers of milk and honey. The soil of Western Kansas is the richest in the world and makes money even with dry farming. When the combination of Neptune and Western Kansas gets to going good it is bound to be the Nation's garden spot.

Kansas was once described by John J. Ingalls as exercising the same spell on its denizens as that of "the mariner for the sea," and there are seasons of the year when this figure literally describes the far reaches of waving vegetation, with the same boundless skies and wide horizons overhead. If Neptune saw this mirage from afar and concluded to make for it he is not the first adventurer to be caught by the glamour and mystery that brood over those plains. And once under the spell it is hard to break away. Western Kansas folks are stayers.

FENCE PRICES SMASHED ORDER FROM THIS AD. NOW!

New Low Prices on No. 11 Gauge Fence

We are now ready to make immediate delivery on our New Line of No. 11 Gauge Fence. It is of the same high quality that has sold millions of rods of PENDERGAST FENCE to hundreds of thousands of customers in our 30 years of fence making. We have a fence for every purpose. Below are given only a few of the many fence bargains you will find in our new folder. The letter H preceding the style number indicates the Heavy Number 11 Gauge Fence. The other styles are our standard weight having No. 9 1/2 top and bottom wires and No. 12 1/2 filling. All styles full American Gauge and heavily galvanized.

THESE PRICES ARE THE LOWEST ON THE MARKET:

Style	Line Wires	Height Inches	Inches Between Stays	Weight in Lbs. Per Rod	Price Per Rod Delivered in		
					Iowa and Illinois	Missouri	Kan. and Nebraska
726	7	26	12	5.5	\$.26	\$.27	\$.30
7260	7	26	6 1/2	6.5	.30 1/2	.32	.35 1/2
832	8	32	12	6.2	.29 1/2	.30 1/2	.34
8320	8	32	6 1/2	7.7	.36 1/2	.37 1/2	.42
9390	9	39	6 1/2	8.7	.41 1/2	.42 1/2	.47 1/2
H 726	7	26	12	7.5	.32 1/2	.34	.38
H 7260	7	26	6 1/2	9.8	.42 1/2	.44	.49 1/2
H 832	8	32	12	8.6	.37 1/2	.39	.43 1/2
H 8320	8	32	6 1/2	11.4	.49 1/2	.51	.57 1/2
H 939	9	39	12	9.7	.42	.43 1/2	.49
2 Point Hog Barb wire, heavily galvanized, weight about 1 lb. to the rod. Per 80 rod spool					3.70	3.70	4.20
2 Point Cattle Barb wire, galvanized, weight about 1 lb. to the rod. Per 80 rod spool					3.50	3.50	3.95

We guarantee Pendergast Fence to be exactly as represented and to give perfect satisfaction or your money back. You are the judge. Whatever you say goes.

READ OUR GUARANTEE

Our three big plants are running full blast and we are shipping thousands of rods daily. Every single customer is not only getting the highest quality fence but he is making a big saving in price. Our factories are conveniently located to give you prompt service. Send your order on this coupon to our nearest factory and your fence will be at your station within a few days. If the style you want is not quoted above, write for our big folder.

PENDERGAST FENCE CO., Inc.

333 Main St. Stillwater, Minn. 234 Eaton St. Fort Madison, Iowa 435 Division St. Elkhart, Indiana

GENTLEMEN:

My Postoffice is

Please ship me the following order freight charges prepaid. If I am not entirely satisfied with the goods I will ship them back freight collect and you are to refund every cent of my remittance and I will owe you nothing.

Rods of Style No. _____ @ _____

Rods of Style No. _____ @ _____

Spools of Barb Wire _____ @ _____

Enclosed find check for _____

My name is _____ Railway Station _____



Boys! Boys!

25 Marbles FREE

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

SEND NO MONEY

I have made arrangements with the manufacturers of these marbles to take practically their entire output and I want every boy reader of this paper to have a set. Just send me your name and address and I will send you 4 packages of high-grade, post cards to give away free on my big, liberal 25c offer. An hour of easy work brings you 25 Flint Agates.

M. Berry, Marble Dept. 11, Topeka, Kan.

Not a
Pottery
in the
Bunch

\$24.95 Sent on Trial
Upward *American* Cream
SEPARATOR

Thousands in Use giving splendid satisfaction justifies investigating our wonderful offer: a brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator only \$24.95. Skins warm or cold milk closely. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from picture, which illustrates our low priced, large capacity machines. Bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements. Our Absolute Guarantee Protects you. Besides wonderfully low prices and generous trial terms, our offer includes our—

Easy Monthly Payment Plan

Whether dairy is large or small, do not fail to get our great offer. Our richly illustrated catalog, sent free on request, is a most complete, elaborate and interesting book on cream separators. Western orders filled from Western points. Write today for catalog and see our big money saving proposition.

American Separator Co., Box 1092, Bainbridge, N. Y.

INSURE at New Low Rates!

We have reduced our farm rates to \$1.70 a \$1,000 on Fire, Lightning and Cyclone, 3-year term. This rate together with rebate makes our

Premiums 12% Below Pre-War Rates

Insure with the strongest! Our strength: 46,000 Kansas policy holders; \$20,000,000 of insurance in force; 34 years in business; \$750,000 in resources. Write for name of nearest agent. Agents wanted for un-occupied territory.

FARMERS ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY, McPherson, Kansas

HALF A CAN SAVED HIS COW

Trouble After Calving Quickly Cleared Up

So many cow ailments have their origin at the calving period simply because cows are left to shift for themselves during this critical time, when the simplest kind of medicinal care would insure health and safety. E. A. Hale of Chatham, Mass., writes us:

"Please send me a copy of 'The Home Cow Doctor.' I had one cow this spring that did not do well after calving. I tried everything and she grew worse all the time. Her milk about stopped. A friend of mine gave me about half of a small can of Kow-Kare. I gave her that and she began to pick up and eat before that half box was gone, and gave ten quarts a day. I got more Kow-Kare and now she is giving fifteen quarts a day, and is hungry as a wolf."

Kow-Kare has carried thousands of valuable cows safely through calving. The best plan is to use it for two weeks before and after. Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scouring, Bunches, Milk Fever, Loss of Appetite and all similar disorders that arise from weakened digestive or genital organs are quickly cleared up by Kow-Kare, because it is these organs that are toned up and strengthened by this great cow medicine.

General stores, feed dealers and druggists sell Kow-Kare at the new reduced prices, 65c and \$1.25

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.,
Lyndonville, Vt.

Write today
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Threshermen say: "Most practical Extension Feeder made." Built 18 to 40 ft. long for any threshing machine. Easy to move, to attach. Light, strong. Saves 2 to 6 pitchers. Easy to pitch grain into, broad-topped, low down, boat shaped Humane Extension. Grain stays in. Can't blow out because of 18 in. high sides. No repitching, no clean up. Keeps men and horses out of dust, dirt and away from dangerous belts. Makes threshing a quicker, cleaner, easier, cheaper, safer job. Farmers demand it. Pays threshermen big money. You want it. Low 1922 prices. Big discount for early orders. Write today for Humane Extension Feeder and drive belt bargains.

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I am going to give away thousands of these dandy pencil boxes FREE and POSTPAID. Be the first to have one—just send me your name and address. A postcard will do—just say, "Tell me about your free pencil box."

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The Belgian Melotte Separator—with its self-balancing bowl. No other like it.

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Catalog tells all—write. **Caution! U.S. Bulletin 204** shows that vibration of the bowl causes cream waste! The Melotte bowl is self-balancing. Positively cannot get out of balance therefore cannot vibrate. Can't remix cream with milk. The Melotte has won 251 Grand and International Prizes.

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Write for new Melotte catalog containing full description of this wonderful cream separator and the story of M. Jules Melotte, its inventor. Don't buy any separator until you have found out all you can about the Melotte and details of our 15-year guarantee which is infinitely stronger than any separator guarantee. Write TODAY.

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Albion, Nebraska

Just like a damper in a stove pipe

There is nothing like passing a good thing along, so as soon as you have read Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, pass it along to your neighbor.

Holstein Breeders Hit Pace

Raise \$1,000 in Rush Order at State Meeting to Help Finance National Convention at Kansas City

ONE thousand dollars was pledged at the annual convention of the Kansas Holstein-Friesian Breeders' association at Topeka last week to be used in helping to defray the expenses of the convention and sale of the National Holstein-Friesian Breeders' association to be held in Kansas City, Mo., in June.

Members of the Kansas association are taking an important part in promoting the national convention which was brought to the Middle West largely thru the efforts of Kansas breeders.

Favor Mott for Directorship

At the Topeka meeting the convention went on record as favoring W. H. Mott as a member of the board of directors of the national association and a committee was appointed to further his candidacy at the June convention. At the present time the entire Southwest is without representation on the national board.

The Kansas association also decided to issue a state bulletin four times a year from the office of the secretary. The bulletin will be devoted almost entirely to association news. A committee will have it in charge.

Sentiment of breeders at the convention as expressed during discussion was in favor of a uniform tax on purebreds. It was brought out that valuations on purebreds vary materially in different localities, resulting in discrimination.

The board of directors of the state association named committees of one in various localities in the state to work up interest in the national convention in Kansas City. Kansas ranks fourth among all the states in the number of Holsteins its breeders can offer in the sale, being allotted 15 head. Colorado can consign 10 head. Two years ago Kansas did not have one animal in the sale at St. Paul.

Dr. C. A. Branch of Marion was elected president of the Kansas association. B. R. Gosney of Mulvane, vice-president and Dr. W. H. Mott of Herington, secretary-treasurer. Three directors were elected to the board of nine, as follows: C. M. McCoy, Valley Falls; A. G. Van Horn, Sabetha and George B. Appleman, Mulvane.

Appleman Wins Capper Cup

Speakers at the banquet included Walter A. Smith of Topeka, former president of the association; W. A. Bibby, representing Near East Relief; George W. Catts of Kansas City, Mo., agricultural expert, for the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce and T. W. Morse of Topeka, director of livestock service of the Capper Farm Press. Mr. Morse, on behalf of Senator Arthur Capper, publisher of the Capper Farm Press, presented a silver cup to Mr. Appleman in recognition of the team work for livestock improvement done by the Kansas breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle. The cup became the property of Mr. Appleman thru the winning of the female grand championship at the Kansas National Livestock show by one of Mr. Appleman's cows, Zwingara Segis Clothilde.

The annual meeting followed the association sale held at the Kansas Free Fair grounds. David Coleman & Sons, veteran breeders of Holsteins,

in Jackson county, were the heaviest buyers in the sale.

Among the buyers of "top stuff" were Arthur Mosse & Daughters, of Leavenworth, Kan. Mr. Mosse, a K. U. football star of 25 years ago, is building up a herd of Holsteins on his Leavenworth county farm, in addition to his herd of Chester White hogs, in the developing and showing of which his daughters have been his active and real working partners for several years. One of their top purchases in the sale was a 2-year-old heifer, Clear Creek Chloe Ormsby, consigned by Dr. Branch, for \$290.

The average paid for 44 head of cows and heifers, which made up the main part of the offering, was \$136.50. Six calves only a few weeks old averaged \$41.50 and three bulls averaged \$125.

Always Buy the Best Seed

This is the season of the great national game of looking thru the illustrated seed catalogs for the coming year's seed supply. Much worry and loss can be avoided by keeping in mind several fundamental points, say the crop authorities at the agricultural college.

First, is the seed true to name? In many instances, one variety cannot be told by the seed from another similar variety. In other cases seed samples will tell the variety. Buying from a reliable seed house or from your neighbor whose crop you know, is the best guarantee of seed being true to name.

Second, will it grow? Why plant old seed of low vitality that may give only half a stand? The state seed analyst located at the Capitol Building, Lincoln, will make a germination and purity test free of charge.

Third, how many and what kinds of weed seeds does it contain? It is a lot easier to keep out noxious weeds than to eradicate them, once they are established. Did you ever try to get rid of a patch of Canadian thistles, small flowered morning glories, or alfalfa dodder? The seed analyst also will report the number and kind of weed seed present. Buying by samples that are sent for early enough to have them analyzed is best. Don't try to get a bargain in low grade seed.

Opportunity for Safe Investment

Readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze who have surplus funds to invest can learn of a particularly attractive, high-grade security by writing me at once. I regard this as an exceptional opportunity for Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze readers. Amounts of \$100 or more are solicited; rate of interest, 7 per cent, payable semi-annually, with the privilege of withdrawal at any time upon 30 days' notice. I can unqualifiedly recommend this investment, which is backed by unbroken record of 28 years' success in one of the strongest business concerns in the West, offering a security that is as safe as Government bond. I will be glad to give further information. Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.



Officers and Directors of the Kansas Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association. From Left to Right: Walter A. Smith, Topeka, President; W. H. Mott, Herington, Secretary-Treasurer; J. P. Mast, Seranton; George P. Appleman, Mulvane; Ira Romig, Topeka; George Regier, Whitewater; Major Harding Polk, Ft. Leavenworth

Wheat Stages Strong Rally

Half the Recent Setback Has Been Recovered

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

GRAIN sales in the last 10 days have been more or less nervous and erratic. Last week there were slumps and when at the low level futures showed declines of 18 to 20 cents on May deliveries and 14 to 15 cents on July deliveries from the former high levels of the season. Fortunately this week grain seems to be on the upgrade once more after the recent smash and now about half of the recent decline has been recovered.

At the close of the market May futures showed an advance of 3/4 to 2 1/2 cents, and July wheat registered a rise of 3 3/4 cents while September wheat advanced 2 cents. Further advances are expected. Export demand is moderate. Liverpool reports arrivals in excess of requirements and substantial declines followed. Exports of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada were approximately 4,895,000 bushels as compared with 6,693,000 bushels a week ago and 5,420,000 bushels a year ago. Exports since the first of the year total 42 1/2 million bushels.

Only 3,148 cars of wheat were received last week at the principal markets. This was 11 per cent less than last week and 3 per cent less than a year ago. Kansas City received 547 cars of this amount which is 205 cars less than the amount received last year for the corresponding week. Much of this decrease is due to the bad condition of country roads which have prevented farmers from marketing their grain. Elevator stocks in Kansas City last week decreased 324,000 bushels and are now estimated to be 9,816,000 bushels.

Stocks of wheat in country mills and elevators in the United States on March 1 are estimated at 72,564,000 bushels by the United States Department of Agriculture in a report just made public. Average wheat stocks in country mills and elevators March 1 during the past five years were about 91 million bushels. Stocks this year are 20 per cent less than the five year average.

Corn Futures Show Declines

Corn futures were influenced to some extent by the flurries in the wheat market and showed a decided weakness in the early part of the week. At one time there was a decline of 4 cents on all deliveries. Small receipts and increasing export demand caused a reaction and most of the loss was regained. At the close of the market prices showed a decline of only 1 cent for Chicago and a slightly smaller loss for Kansas City. Exports of corn last week were 3,666,000 bushels as compared with 6,494,000 bushels for last week.

Oats futures at the close of the market showed losses of 1 cent in Kansas City and from 1/2 to 3/4 cent in Chicago.

The following quotations were reported on grain futures in Kansas City at the close of the market: May wheat, \$1.26; July wheat, \$1.13 1/2; September wheat, \$1.06 1/4; May corn, 56c; July corn, 59c; September corn, 61 1/2c; May oats, 35 1/2c.

Dark hard wheat on cash sales at Kansas City this week was unchanged to 1 cent higher and the same was true of hard wheat, while Red wheat remained unchanged. The following sales were reported in Kansas City:

No. 1 dark hard, \$1.36 to \$1.53; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.36 to \$1.53; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.34 to \$1.51; No. 4 dark hard, \$1.30 to \$1.48; No. 5 dark hard, \$1.47 to \$1.48; No. 1 hard wheat, \$1.29 to \$1.47; No. 2 hard, \$1.28 to \$1.47; No. 3 hard, \$1.24 to \$1.46; No. 4 hard, \$1.23 to \$1.40; No. 5 hard, \$1.28 to \$1.40; No. 1 Red wheat, \$1.33 to \$1.35; No. 2 Red, \$1.31 to \$1.33; No. 3 Red, \$1.27 to \$1.30; No. 4 Red, \$1.22 to \$1.27; No. 5 Red, \$1.22 to \$1.25; No. 3 mixed wheat, \$1.22; No. 3 durum-mixed, \$1.15.

Corn was in good demand and advances of 1/2 to 1 cent were reported. The following quotations are given at Kansas City on corn this week: No. 2 White corn, 55 1/2c; No. 3 White, 55c; No. 4 White, 54 1/2c; No. 1 Yellow corn, 57 1/2c; No. 2 Yellow, 57 to 57 1/2c; No. 3 Yellow, 57c; No. 4 Yellow, 56 1/2c; No. 2 mixed corn, 55c; No. 3 mixed, 54 1/2c.

The following quotations are given at Kansas City on other grains. No. 2 White oats, 38c; No. 3 White, 36 1/2c to

37c; No. 4 White, 36 to 36 1/2c; No. 2 mixed oats, 36 to 37c; No. 3 mixed, 34 to 35c; No. 2 Red oats, 35 to 38c; No. 3 Red, 32 to 37c; No. 4 Red, 31 to 34c; No. 2 White, \$1.40; No. 3 White \$1.33 to \$1.35; No. 4 White, \$1.32; No. 1 milo, \$1.52; No. 3 milo, \$1.47 to \$1.49; No. 4 milo, \$1.40 to \$1.46; No. 2 rye, 94c; No. 3 rye, 93 1/2c; No. 3 barley, 36 1/2 to 37c; No. 4 barley, 34 to 35c.

Good demand for millfeeds is reported at all markets this week. Gray shorts advanced \$1 to \$2 a ton; and brown shorts show a rise of 50 cents. The following quotations are given at

Kansas City this week in millfeeds: Bran, \$24.50 to \$25 a ton; brown shorts, \$27 to 27.50; gray shorts, \$29 to \$30; Linseed meal, \$57 to \$63; cottonseed meal and nut cake, \$51.50; cold pressed cottonseed cake, \$45; tankage, \$70; No. 1 alfalfa meal, \$16.50 to \$17.50; No. 2 alfalfa meal, \$14.50 to \$15; brown alfalfa meal, \$13.50 to \$14; No. 1 molasses alfalfa feed, \$20; No. 2 molasses alfalfa feed, \$18.

The following prices are quoted at Kansas City on seeds this week:

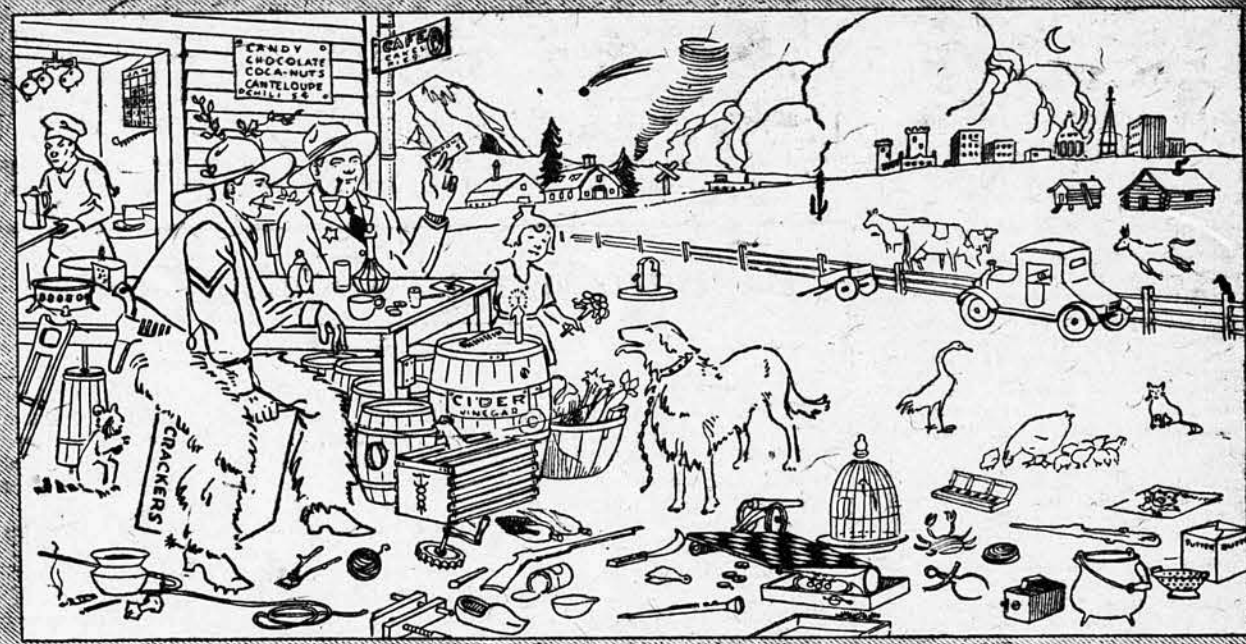
Alfalfa, \$11 to \$15.50 a hundred weight; timothy, \$4.50 to \$5.50; clover, \$17 to \$22; bluegrass, \$30 to \$55; German millet, \$1.10 to \$1.40; Siberian millet, \$1.10 to \$1.40; cane, 95c to \$1.25; Sudan, \$2.60 to \$3; flaxseed, \$1.90 1/2 to \$2.01 1/2.

The following sales of broomcorn are reported this week at Kansas City: Fancy whisk brush, \$275 a ton; fancy

hurl, \$250; choice Standard broomcorn, \$180 to \$220; medium Oklahoma Dwarf, \$130 to \$160; common Oklahoma Dwarf, \$110 to \$130; common stained Oklahoma Dwarf, \$70 to \$90 a ton.

The hay market at Kansas City this week was comparatively steady and receipts were moderate. The following quotations are reported: Choice to fancy dairy alfalfa, \$26 to \$30 a ton; No. 1 alfalfa, \$22 to \$23.50; Standard alfalfa, \$18.50 to \$21.50; No. 2 alfalfa, \$15 to \$18; No. 3 alfalfa, \$12 to \$14.50; No. 1 prairie hay \$11 to \$12.50; No. 2 prairie, \$9 to \$10.50; No. 3 prairie, \$6.50 to \$8.50; packing hay, \$5 to \$6; No. 1 timothy \$13.50; standard timothy, \$14 to \$15; No. 2 timothy, \$12 to \$13.50; No. 3 timothy, \$9 to \$11.50; light mixed clover, \$14 to \$14.50; No. 1 clover, \$11.50 to \$13.50; No. 2 clover, \$8 to \$11; straw, \$7 to \$8 a ton.

Win \$10000



How Many Objects Beginning With "C" Can You Find in This Picture?

THE PRIZES

Winning Answers Receive Prizes as Follows:

10 Grand Prizes	Prizes given if no subscriptions are sent	Prizes given if \$3 worth of subscriptions are sent	Prizes given if \$5 worth of subscriptions are sent
1st Prize.....	\$20.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00
2nd Prize.....	15.00	300.00	400.00
3rd Prize.....	10.00	200.00	400.00
4th Prize.....	8.00	100.00	200.00
5th Prize.....	6.00	75.00	150.00
6th Prize.....	5.00	50.00	100.00
7th Prize.....	3.00	35.00	75.00
8th Prize.....	3.00	25.00	50.00
9th Prize.....	3.00	15.00	30.00
10th Prize.....	2.00	10.00	20.00

Set of Six Teaspoons Given Free

This beautiful set of six silver teaspoons are the product of a well known Silver Company, and are genuine silver plated guaranteed to wear for years. They are full size and weight, with extra bright polished bowls and handles, and will be given free to each person qualifying for the \$1000 cash prize by sending in a \$5.00 club of subscriptions to the Household with their list of "C" words.



but by sending subscriptions to the Household Magazine, you can qualify for one of the Booster prizes. If your answer to this Puzzle is awarded first prize by the Judges and you have not sent in any subscriptions you will win \$20, but if you send in a Booster prize you can do so by following our plan which offers bigger prizes to those who send in \$3.00 or \$5.00 worth of subscriptions to the Household.

Here's Our Offer

If your answer to the "C" Word Puzzle is awarded first prize by the Judges and you have sent in \$3.00 worth of subscriptions to the Household Magazine, you will win \$500 instead of \$20; second prize \$300; third prize \$200; etc. (See second column of prize list.) Or if you should win first prize and you have sent in \$5.00 worth of subscriptions to the Household, you will receive \$1,000 as your prize instead of \$20; second prize \$700; third prize \$400, etc. (See third column of prize list.)

This is a most liberal offer. It takes but \$5.00 worth of subscriptions to qualify your answer for the big \$1,000 prize and get a set of six Silver Teaspoons FREE.

It will be an easy matter to get a few subscriptions to the Household Magazine. It is one of the largest family and story magazines published for the price. The interesting department are "Around the Family Table," Senator Capper's Washington Letters," fashions, fancy work, stories, household hints and recipes.

Household
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Address your
answers to

Household Magazine, Dept. 762, Topeka, Kan.

The picture above contains objects beginning with the letter "C." How many can you find? Try it. It costs nothing! Ten cash prizes will be given for the ten best lists of words submitted on this Picture Puzzle. The person sending in the nearest correct list of "C" words will win first prize; the second nearest correct second prize; etc.

This is not a guessing game, but a test of your skill. First glance of the picture you see Cat, Cage, Chicken and other objects. How many can you find? Every object is plainly visible. No need to turn the picture upside down or sideways. Write down the names of each object as you see it and when your list is completed, send it to the Household Magazine and try for the big prize.

Win \$1000

This is not a subscription contest. You don't need to send in a subscription to win a prize, unless you want to. By sending a subscription you can qualify for one of the Booster prizes. If your answer to this Puzzle is awarded first prize by the Judges and you have not sent in any subscriptions you will win \$20, but if you send in a Booster prize you can do so by following our plan which offers bigger prizes to those who send in \$3.00 or \$5.00 worth of subscriptions to the Household.

The Rules Are Simple

(1) Any person living in the United States may submit an answer except an answer will not be accepted from employees of the Household Magazine, or members of the employee's family, residents of Topeka, or former cash prize winners in any picture or word spelling club conducted by the Capper Publications.

(2) Prepare your list of words neatly on one side of the paper. Number words 1, 2, 3, etc. Place your name and correct address at the top of the list. Do not write subscribers' names and addresses on the same paper with your list of words—use a separate sheet of paper for sending in subscriptions. All answers must be mailed before midnight of June 24, 1922.

(3) Use only words found in the English Dictionary. Use only one word for an object. However, part of an object may be named. Words of the same spelling may be used only once. If the singular is used, the plural cannot be used, and vice-versa. Proper names, prefixes, suffixes, obsolete and foreign words will not be counted.

(4) The answer having the nearest correct list of objects beginning with the letter "C" will be awarded first prize. The next nearest correct list, 2nd prize, etc.; until ten prizes have been awarded. (See prize list.) If the winner has sent in \$5.00 worth of subscriptions to the Household, he or she will receive \$1,000 instead of \$20.

(5) In case of a tie between two or more Club Members each trying Club Member will receive a prize of the same value in all respects to that tied for. Three Topeka business men will act as Judges and will award the prizes. Each participant agrees to accept the decision of the Judges as final and conclusive. Webster's New International Dictionary will be used as authority.

(6) The Judges will meet and announce the winners, and a correct list of words will be published in the Household as quickly as possible after June 24th.

DURING the last 10 days practically all of Kansas received an abundant supply of moisture. Even the farming section around Smith's Center received rain and snow this time despite the fact that all of the previous rains and snows seem to miss that part of the state. The rains and snows not only put the ground into excellent condition but they also provided a much needed supply of stock water in many parts of the state.

The rains will be of great benefit to alfalfa and spring pastures which will now start off in good condition and will grow rapidly if the weather continues favorable. "Wheat is looking fine," says S. D. Flora in his weather report for the week ending March 14, "and in the eastern third of the state the wheat is getting green and it is showing general improvement in the South Central, and Southwest sections as a result of the added moisture. However, in the north central and northwest counties, where precipitation has not been so abundant and much snow blew off wheat fields, the crop continued dormant and shows very little change, tho its condition has undoubtedly been improved."

"Some progress was made with oats sowing in the southeast counties where this work is mostly finished, and a few early fields are coming up. There was some plowing the fore part of the week elsewhere, except the northwest quarter, where the ground was too dry or frozen. After the middle of the week farm work was suspended. Roads are in very poor condition as a result of the snows and rains."

Grain Shipments are Large

Altho crop conditions now are fairly favorable all over the United States no such record yields are expected this year as we had last year. The volume of our exports for 1921 was unusually large along many lines. According to a recent report of the United States Department of Agriculture 32 of the principal agricultural commodities entering into our export trade show an increase of 27 per cent in quantity over 1920, but the declared value of the same products was 39 per cent less than in 1920 despite the increased volume.

The total value of farm and forest products exported from the United States in 1921 was \$2,204,000,000, compared with \$3,658,000,000 in 1920, a decrease of \$1,454,000,000, or 39.8 per cent. In 1919, agricultural exports were valued at \$4,257,000,000, and in 1918, at \$2,845,000,000. The annual average value for the pre-war years 1910-1914 was \$1,142,000,000.

The principal agricultural exports during 1921 and their declared values were: Wheat and wheat flour, 551 million dollars; cotton, 534 million dollars; pork and pork products, including lard, 246 million dollars; leaf tobacco, 205 million dollars; corn and corn meal, 97 million dollars; sugar, 49 million dollars; rye, 44 million dollars; condensed and evaporated milk, 38 million dollars; cottonseed oil, 24 million dollars; rice 21 million dollars; and barley, 21 million dollars. These commodities make up 83 per cent of the value of agricultural exports. Agricultural exports represented 50.3 per cent of the total value of all exports from the United States in 1921.

Wheat Exports 355 Millions

The 1921 exports of wheat and wheat flour combined (computed in terms of wheat) amounted to 355,551,000 bushels with a declared value of \$550,661,000. This is the largest quantity of wheat ever exported from the United States during any one year. The largest previous high record was in 1920 when the combined exports of wheat and flour amounted to 367,630,000 bushels having a total value of \$821,448,000. The year 1921 was the first year in the history of the country's trade that the export value of wheat and wheat flour exceeded the value of cotton exports.

The 1921 exports of corn, including cornmeal converted into terms of corn, amounted to 132,266,000 bushels, valued at \$96,566,000, compared with 21,230,000 bushels valued at \$33,932,000, exported in 1920, and a pre-war average (1910-1914) of 40,835,000 bushels, valued at \$26,417,000. These exports have exceeded those of any year since 1900, when for a period of five successive years, 1896-1900, the exports of corn ranged from 177 million bushels to 213 million bushels for each fiscal year.

Cotton exports in 1921 totaled 6,678,

Rains Help Spring Crops

Rising Prices Add 50 Millions to Kansas Wealth

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

000 bales, with a declared value of \$534,242,000, as compared with 6,359,000 bales, valued at \$1,136,400,000, exported in 1920.

Another important item in point of value was that of pork and pork products, which amounted to 1,630,647,000 pounds, a decrease of approximately 100 million pounds from 1920. Included in the amount mentioned was 893 million pounds of lard, which increased approximately 258 million pounds over 1920. The exports of bacon, amounting to 415 million pounds, showed a decrease of 222 million pounds from 1920.

Fifty Millions for Kansas

The rising prices of crops for the last three months were very encouraging to farmers and no doubt will cause them to conduct their farming operations on a much larger scale than originally planned at the opening of the present year. The increase in some of the values of the principal farm crops is as follows: Wheat, 24.2 per cent; corn, 12.5 per cent; oats, 6.3 per cent; barley, 7.4 per cent. The following increases in the values of livestock took place: Cattle, \$1 a hundredweight for an average weight of 1,000 pounds; sheep, \$5 a hundredweight for an average weight of 80 pounds; and hogs, \$3.50 a hundredweight for an average weight of 200 pounds. The new wealth that will be added to Kansas on the basis of these increases according to investigations

of John G. Bradley of the Research Department of the Capper Farm Press is as follows: Wheat, \$5,224,930; corn, \$5,975,000; oats, \$1,180,000; barley, \$475,200; cattle, \$20,016,000; sheep, \$1,026,720; swine, \$13,311,000. These make a total of \$47,210,090 of new wealth for Kansas farmers that was not expected by them last December. Much of this new wealth will be invested in farm machinery, new fencing, barns, silos, tractors and other needed equipment.

State Crop Report

State crop conditions are much improved according to a recent report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. In its weekly report for the week ending March 18, J. C. Mohler, the secretary says:

"Wheat is looking green and thrifty in Eastern Kansas and has shown decided improvement thru central counties but a number of west central counties, notably, Ellis, Rooks, Rush and Russell report poor conditions because of the extreme dry weather thru the fall and winter."

"In the bluestem grazing region some leasing of pastures has already been done at from \$6 to \$8 a head. Fruit is in good condition and much interest is being shown in the smaller varieties. Cherokee county reports 100 acres of strawberry plants to be set out this spring."

Local conditions of crops, livestock and farm work are shown in the fol-

lowing reports from the county correspondents of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze:

Allen—There is plenty of moisture now. Wheat is excellent and trees are beginning to bud. It is too wet to plow but farmers are preparing for spring work. Corn is worth 50c and eggs are 17c; potatoes, \$1.75.—T. E. Whitlow, March 18.

Brown—We received the first real snow of the season recently, which was about 8 inches on the level. No oats have been sown yet, and no spring farm work of any kind has been done. The fruit buds seem to be all right yet. Wheat is worth \$1.15; corn, 45c; cream, 25c and eggs are 18c; hens, 17c; hogs, \$10.50.—A. C. Dannenberg, March 18.

Cherokee—We had the heaviest snow storm of the winter February 28 and the heaviest rain of this year March 9. Farmers are preparing ground and sowing oats, altho only a small acreage was planted before the snow. Eggs are worth 16c.—J. Smysre, March 18.

Cloud—We have had plenty of moisture since March 9 and 10. Wheat is very backward but is making a start as it is quite warm and spring-like. Farmers were plowing for oats before the rain, and some are planning to plant potatoes as soon as conditions will permit. Chickens are doing well. Eggs are worth 16c.—W. H. Plumly, March 18.

Coffey—We are getting plenty of moisture but there is very little stock water. The snow when it came drifted badly and blocked the roads. Wheat is becoming green. Some oats have been sown but the acreage will be smaller than last year. Everything brings satisfactory prices at public sales except horses and hay which are very low. Corn is worth 60c; cream, 27c; hay from \$3 to \$6 and oats are 45c.—A. T. Stewart, March 20.

Doniphan—We have had an excellent rain and snow which put the ground in good condition for spring work. A number of farmers have cleared off their stalks and are ready to plow for corn and oats. Wheat is looking very good. Some livestock is going to market but it is not as high as a week ago. Hogs are worth \$10.75; eggs, 15c; potatoes, \$1.55 and corn is 45c; wheat, \$1.10; cream, 34c; butter, 26c.—B. B. Ellis, March 18.

Ellis—We are having a considerable amount of wind but there is plenty of moisture for the vigorous growth of plants. The roads are good. This county did not organize a taxpayers league because we voted no bonds. We build within our means. The oil business is gradually increasing, and new rigs are coming in frequently. Livestock will go on pastures in good condition.—D. W. Lockhart, March 18.

Finney—We got plenty of moisture from our two good snows and wheat is excellent. A large number of public sales are being held and prices for everything, except horses, are satisfactory. Cattle are in excellent condition. Butter is worth 25c; cream, 28c and eggs are 15c.—Max Engler, March 18.

Geary—We have had stormy weather since February 22. March came in like a lion, and broke up the dry spell. The worst storm came March 8 with rain, sleet and 5 inches of snow. The telephone wires are down everywhere. Prospects for wheat are excellent and we will have plenty of moisture for spring crops. Oats sowing will be delayed some on account of wet weather. Brood sows are bringing good prices at sales. Pigs are in demand. Wheat is worth \$1.25; corn, 50c and oats are 50c; eggs, 17c; hogs from \$9 to \$10.—O. R. Strauss, March 19.

Gove and Sheridan—If there is plenty of moisture soon there will be lots of spring grain grown. Very few acres are being held. Eggs are worth 14c and butter is 30c; cream, 26c; wheat, \$1.22.—John L. Aldrich, March 20.

Gray—The early March snow storm and late rains have provided plenty of moisture and wheat should do well. The railroads and wagon roads were blocked for a day or two and snow plows had to be used to open them. In two weeks we got mail only three times on our route but the snow is all gone now except in the large drifts. Farmers are much encouraged with crop prospects. The blizzard was hard on stock and farmers who had to haul feed did not enjoy the job. Eggs are worth 14c and butter is 27c.—A. E. Alexander, March 19.

Greenwood—The drouth was broken on March 13 when we received a 3½-inch rain which raised the creeks and filled the ponds. Wheat looks excellent since the rain. But few oats have been sown yet. It looks as if it might be rather late before all fields of oats can be sown if the wet weather continues. All kinds of livestock are in excellent condition. Rough feed is getting scarce as no one has any more than enough to feed them thru. Seed oats are worth 65c; eggs, 16c and corn is 59c.—A. H. Brothers, March 19.

Harvey—We had a 30-hour rain the first of the week which raised the creeks and washed out approaches to bridges and delayed the rural carrier. The new wheat crop is in good condition. Wheat is worth \$1.20; corn, 61c; flour, \$2; butter, 30 and eggs are 17c; potatoes, \$1.20; seed potatoes, \$1.75.—W. H. Prouty, March 20.

Haskell—Fields two weeks ago were buried under the biggest snow we have had for years. All kinds of livestock are in fair to good condition. Nearly every farmer has enough feed. Many cattle are changing hands at good prices.—H. E. Tegarden, March 20.

Jewell—We have had two snow storms in March but they made very little moisture. Some of the wheat is sprouted but farmers believe that the wheat will be a failure this year. The papers said that Kansas was under a blanket of from 4 to 8 inches of snow two weeks ago but the person who wrote that report did not visit the southern part of Jewell county. Everything is selling at advanced prices at public sales. All kinds of livestock are in excellent condition. Rough feed is getting scarce. The ground is too dry for oats.—U. S. Godding, March 19.

Leavenworth—Most of the wheat is green and in excellent condition. The ground is well soaked as we have received a couple heavy rains and had one 4-inch snow. Most of the winter has been ideal for livestock. Some hogs being fed. Breeding stock commands high prices this spring. Corn is worth 50c; wheat, \$1.15; butterfat, 35c and eggs 16c.—George Marshall, March 18.

Linn—Moisture is plentiful as we received a 3-inch snow early in the month. We are having damp rainy weather now. A few farmers have sown oats but indications are that the acreage will not be as large as last year. Farmers are plowing for corn. Wheat is greening up and is more encouraging. This has been an excellent winter for feeding livestock. Hogs are in demand and there will

(Continued on Page 30)

Kansans Win in Judging Contest

BY T. W. MORSE

FOR the third consecutive year the Kansas State Agricultural College has won first place in the students' judging contest held in connection with the National Western Livestock Show at Denver. The score of 4,287 points out of a possible 5,000 was the highest ever made in the history of the Denver contests. By winning three times Kansas now gets permanent possession of the \$500 National Western Challenge trophy.

There are two notable examples of other teams that have won judging contests three years in succession. In 1907, 1908 and 1909 Iowa won the International contest. The Kansas Dairy Judging team duplicated this when they won the National Dairy Show contest in 1919, 1920 and 1921. Kansas can therefore take pardonable pride in the similar performance of its stock judging teams at Denver in 1920, 1921 and 1922.

Altho Kansas did not have the high individual in the Denver contest this year, yet the consistent work of all members of the team gave them a good lead. J. S. Stewart won the \$15 prize for the third high individual in the contest. J. J. Moxley was fourth and won the trophy offered to the best judge of fat stock. The other members of the team were A. D. Weber, C. B. Roberts and C. B. Quigley.

With 21 teams competing Kansas placed fifth in the International contest at Chicago. It is considered an honor to be ranked in the first 10 teams, in this, the greatest judging contest in the country.

In the contest at Chicago this year C. B. Roberts won five shares of stock in the American Shropshire Registry Association for his proficiency in sheep judging. A. D. Weber won the gold medal offered by the National Block and Bridle Club for the second high individual. J. J. Moxley, C. B. Quigley and C. R. Hemphill also did excellent work in the contest. J. S. Stewart and C. M. Wilhoit were the alternates.

The achievements of a judging team are controlled to a large extent by the coach of the team. All Kansans are indeed proud of Professor F. W. Bell, head of the swine work at Kansas State Agricultural College, who has coached the three big winning teams at Denver.



Kansas Winning Team: Front Row, Left to Right: A. D. Weber, J. S. Stewart, C. M. Wilhoit. Back Row, Left to Right: C. B. Quigley, C. B. Roberts, Professor F. W. Bell, C. R. Hemphill, J. J. Moxley

White Diarrhea

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

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

"Gentlemen:—I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 47, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa."

Cause of White Diarrhea

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

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

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

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy—entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko—give it in all drinking water for the first two weeks and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. It's a positive fact. We guarantee it. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of this guarantee. You run no risk. If you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used, your money will be instantly refunded.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 47, Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the 50c regular size (or 10c economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to instantly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or \$1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name

Town

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

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains nearly three times as much as small. No war tax.

Middle West Plains News

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN

IRRIGATION of field crops is as profitable as irrigating truck gardens and fruits, according to the experience last year of Major W. L. Brown, a Reno county, Kansas, farmer. The water was pumped from the underflow, which is near the surface in that part of the state, at a cost of \$2 an acre. Forty acres were put to corn, 1 acre being irrigated. Three applications of water were given, at a total cost of \$6. The acre yielded 70 bushels of quality grain. The remaining 39 acres averaged 11 bushels an acre of poor corn.

Alfalfa also was irrigated, and yielded 3½ tons an acre more than that grown under natural conditions. Major Brown declares irrigation made it possible for him to grow onions at the rate of 1,000 bushels an acre. He produced sugar beets which took the blue ribbon at the state fair in competition with beets from the Colorado and Garden City sugar beet districts.

Put Pigs in Chicken Brooder

Ed Shields, a farmer living near Smith Center, Kansas, has some incubator babies—neither chickens nor human infants. During the recent cold weather one of Mr. Shields's sows farrowed 10 fine pigs, and then died. Prospects for saving the little fellows were pretty poor until their owner thought of an idle chicken brooder. He fired it up, put the pigs into it, and the latest reports state they are doing well.

Cow Testing Helped Colorado Herds

While the total number of cows in the herds composing the Arkansas Valley Cow Testing Association of Colorado decreased in three years from 414 to 287, the average milk production increased more than 1,000 pounds to the cow. Butterfat production increased more than 30 pounds for each cow, and while costs were higher, the average net profit from each animal increased more than \$50. All this improvement

was due to the elimination of unprofitable cows, says a statement from the dairy fieldman of the Colorado Agricultural College. The work of the testing association showed that the average cost of feeding a cow for a year is \$98.31. This information makes it a comparatively simple matter for the dairyman to determine which cows in his herd are worth keeping.

New Holstein State Record Made

Artesian Korndyke Pride 502864, owned by H. N. Holdeman of Meade county, Kansas, is the holder of a state record in the 365-day division. This cow is credited with a production of 16,570.2 pounds of milk and 562.52 pounds of butterfat, starting her record when 2 years, 1 month and 24 days old. The state record in this class previous to the showing made by Mr. Holdeman's cow was held by Lady Colanthus 3rd, with 18,573.3 pounds of milk and 548.33 pounds of butterfat.

The new record holder made her showing on dry feed thruout the year. She received a full feed of alfalfa hay, supplemented by cane and Sudan hay, for roughage. For grain she was given equal parts of oilmeal, cottonseed meal, bran, ground oats and ground corn. One pound of grain was fed for every 3½ pounds of milk produced.

Family Cow Liked Her Ration

A Smith county, Kansas, family mourned for a week the loss of a cow which had disappeared mysteriously. At last the cow was found contentedly occupying a deep cave near her owner's home. She had started across the roof of the cave but had fallen thru. The cow sustained no injuries, but she put the "finishing touches" to a supply of potatoes, a bushel of onions and the salt brine covering the summer's meat supply. No report was received as to whether the unusual ration increased the cow's milk production.

General Poultry Marketing

BY HURST MAJORS

There are only three ways to dispose of poultry raised on our farms: We may give it away, let someone steal it, or sell it. By far the most profitable method is to try to sell it. For the reason that poultry raising is becoming so important to the welfare of the successful farm, I am anxious to see the farmer and the dealer co-operate just a little more in the marketing of these products.

When a coop of chickens will bring as much on the market as a wagon load of corn, it strikes me that produce houses are almost taking the place of the banks in financing the farms of the country. I believe that 90 per cent of the actual living expenses on the farm today are being paid by butter and egg money.

Farmers Should Ask Questions

I like a farmer who asks questions, who wishes to know why eggs should go down 15 cents a dozen in December as they did this winter; why poultry usually goes down in price just before Thanksgiving and Christmas; why a heavy hen is worth 6 to 7 cents more than one weighing less than 4 pounds; why we candle eggs until January; why we don't desire eggs washed when they are dirty; why there is a difference in price between a broiler weighing only 2 pounds or less, and a spring chicken weighing 2½ pounds; when is the best time, market prices considered, to sell old roosters, old hens, young cockerels, geese, and ducks. What becomes of all the poultry that is stolen from farms? Is there a market for capons? How is poultry dressed for market? Why should my cream test only 30 this week when it graded 35 last week? There seems to be no end to the questions a farmer has the right to ask about his eggs and poultry if he is interested enough to do so. There are not enough farmers who ask questions. I do not like to have a farmer drive up in front of my place and unload a coop of chickens without asking, "What do I get for these?" Possibly farmers trust the dealers, and have confidence that the price will be

at full market value, but it is easy to find out in advance what the price is going to be. We produce dealers always try to have some idea of what price we are going to get for our shipment, and so should the farmer.

Effect of Weather on Markets

No one can accurately predict what prices will be next week or next month, but there are certain swings of the markets on eggs and poultry that recur every year and these should be studied carefully. Your dealer, for instance, watches weather conditions the year round. He knows that a bad storm in December and early January will likely put the price of eggs up. A little later in the season, during February, when most of the pullets are laying well, a storm, unless it be unusually severe, will hardly affect the markets. The egg market all thru the late fall and early winter is a weather proposition entirely. Then with a storm forecast, with an advance in eggs probable, it might pay the farmer to hold his eggs for a few days. I say it "might pay" for the reason that too many farmers, and dealers, hold their eggs too long, not only hurting the quality of the eggs, but they get caught in the next decline that always follows. In the spring, when eggs are plentiful, a rainy spell is generally followed by a decline in the market. The reason for this is because eggs are being put into cold storage during March, April and May, and a muddy egg will not keep in cold storage. The price must come down if a large percentage of the eggs coming to the produce houses are dirty. In the summer, a protracted hot spell will surely bring the price of eggs down. I have reference to the general run of eggs, just as they come from the farms to the stores. Somewhere along the line before the eggs are consumed, those eggs must be graded into first grades, second grades, and sometimes, even third grades. The proportion of first-grade eggs falls off very noticeably in hot weather, and that causes the average price to decline. Some day, I hope that all eggs will be purchased on a graded basis, just according to the quality.

"Starts Me Right—
Makes Me Grow!"



Brooks Buttermilk Chick Starter

contains the lactic acid and vitamins, that helps to prevent white diarrhoea and bowel trouble, and makes chicks grow twice as fast as grain feeds. It is the finest starting and growing buttermilk food made, and we can prove it. It contains pure dried buttermilk, special meat scraps, cereal meals, etc., and does not contain a single ounce of weed seeds or screenings of any kind. Starts 'em right, makes 'em grow twice as fast, and should be fed the first 8 weeks.

Ask your Dealer. If he won't supply you, we will ship direct, but only in 100-lb sacks \$5 each on cars here, or 500 lbs. \$23.75.

If you wish to try it first, we will send 81-3 pound trial sack by prepaid parcels post on receipt of 85c.

THE BROOKS CO., Manufacturers
BOX 9, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS

\$13.95 Buys 140 Egg-Champion Belle City Incubator

Hot Water, Copper Tank, Double Walls Fibre Board, Self-Regulated Safety Lamp, Deep Nursery With \$7.95 Hot Water 140-Chick \$19.95

Express Prepaid

East of Rockies and allowed to points West

With this Guaranteed Hatching Outfit and my Guide Book for setting up and operating, your success is assured. Save time—Order now—Share in my

\$1000 in Prizes

Or write for Free Poultry Book, "Hatching Facts." Jim Hoban, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co. Box 21, Racine, Wis.

130 Egg Incubator and Brooder \$17.95

Both 1 incubator and brooder made of California Redwood. Shipped complete, all set up ready to use.

180 Egg Incubator and Brooder - \$22.00

250 Egg Incubator and Brooder - \$30.00

Made of California Redwood—last a lifetime. Positively the best value on the market today. Order the size you want 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 1922 catalog.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO. Dept. 114 Racine, Wis.

150 EGG Incubator Only \$13.85

Made of California Redwood, lined, covered with galvanized iron—built to last for years; triple walls, deep chick nursery, hot water heat, copper tanks. Shipped complete, set up, ready to run, freight paid.

150 EGG INCUBATOR WITH BROODER \$19.75

260 EGG INCUBATOR, ALONE, ONLY \$20.25

260 EGG INCUBATOR WITH BROODER \$26.75

30 days' trial—money back if not O. K.—FREE Catalog Ironclad Incubator Co., Box 69, Racine, Wis.

Chickens Sick? Hens Not Laying?

There's no excuse for runny, colds, canker, sore head, chicken pox, skin disorders, cholera, indigestion, bowel trouble and such ailments. GERMONEZ positively will rid your chickens of disease—and keep them healthy. For over 30 years the dependable remedy and preventive. Get GERMONEZ and Leo's FREE BOOK—LEO'S, which explains proper feeding and care and how to keep hens laying regularly the year round. At drug or seed stores. If no dealer, order by card, 70c and \$1.50 sizes. Send no money—Postman will collect. No extra charge.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. F-5 Omaha, Neb.

QUALITY Chicks and Eggs

20,000 PURE BRED BREEDERS, 12 varieties. Best laying strains. Incubate 10,000 eggs daily. Catalog Free. Prewar prices. Free live delivery.

Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

RELIABLE WINFIELD TREES

PRICES REDUCED

Grown Right—True to Name. New Fruit Book with Colored Plates Free.

Thos. Rogers & Sons, Tree and Plant Growers
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200 Strawberry Plants \$2

100 Everbearers—100 Senator Danlog

both postpaid anywhere at proper planting time. Send Now. We have 50 other varieties of strawberries; also small fruits, shrubs, trees, evergreens, etc. Free Catalog of everything to plant. Our Reduced Prices will pay you to answer this ad. Write today to The Allegan Nursery, Box 42, Allegan, Mich.

TREES Plants—Vines—Shrubby

All kinds nursery stock. Finest quality hardy guaranteed. Sent prepaid. You'll be pleased with our low prices. Lowest Write today for Free Catalog and List of Bargains. Prices North Bend Nurseries, Box 14, North Bend, Neb.

15 CONCORD GRAPE VINES...\$1 Postpaid

8 ELBERTA PEACH TREES...\$1 Postpaid

10 HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRIES \$1 Postpaid

Full line guaranteed nursery stock. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. Don't buy until you know the big saving we make you. Send for Catalog, FREE. Write today. Fairbury Nurseries, Box J, Fairbury, Neb.

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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.

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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 discontinued 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

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

SELL PAINT DIRECT FROM FACTORY to consumer; experience unnecessary; exclusive territory; big commissions weekly. Write today. Davis Paint Company, 1707 Washington, Kansas City, Mo.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED IN EVERY county to sell "Victory" brands of lubricating oils and greases, direct from the producer to the consumer. Liberal commission. No better lubricants made, specifications and satisfaction guaranteed. For particulars write Victory Oil Company, 624 Bryant Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SERVICES OFFERED

PLEATING, REPLEATING, HEMSTITCHING, pinking. Mrs. M. J. Mercer, 800 Topeka Blvd., Topeka.

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

IS YOUR WAY BETTER? PATENT YOUR improvements. Lamb & Co., Patent Attorneys, 1419 G Street, Washington, D. C.

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

INVENTORS WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED book and record of invention blank. Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references, prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 826 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

DAIRY FOR SALE—JERSEYS. FARM lease. Frank McDowell, Arkansas City, Kan.

FOR SALE—WHY WORRY WITH THE uncertainty of the farm. A good clean stock of general merchandise, invoice about \$4,500. Doing a strictly cash business in a good small town, good community. Low rent. No trades. 809 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan. Phone Black 2356.

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

PUT YOUR BUSINESS BEFORE MORE than 1,180,000 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.

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MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, LARGEST and best. Write for free catalog. 544 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

LAWRENCE BUSINESS COLLEGE, LAW—ence, Kansas, trains its students for good paying positions. Write for catalog.

EARN \$25 WEEKLY, SPARE TIME, WRITING for newspapers, magazines. Exp. unrec. Details free. Press Syndicate, 547, St. Louis, Mo.

MEN OVER 17, BECOME RAILWAY MAIL clerks, \$133-\$192 month. List positions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-15, Rochester, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT NEEDS RAILWAY MAIL clerks, \$133 to \$192 month. Write for free specimen questions. Columbus Institute, P-49 Columbus, Ohio.

FINLAY ENGINEERING COLLEGE, KANSAS City, Mo. Mechanical, electrical, armature winding, auto elec. 6 weeks to 2 years. Write for catalog and courses by mail.

HELP WANTED

MAN WITH SMALL FAMILY TO WORK farm. Box 51, Selkirk, Kan.

WANTED—MAN FOR GENERAL FARM work. House furnished. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE—CAR HEDGE POSTS. J. M. Davis, Bronson, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—SIX-BOTTOM Racine Sattley engine plow. Frank Howard, Oakley, Kan.

FOR SALE—25-50 AVERY TRACTOR, 28-46 Avery separator complete. All rebuilt, painted like new, mounted fuel tank, cook shack. Cash or trade for western Kansas land. Box 4, Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE AT ONCE. ONE OF THE BEST equipped automobile and machine shops in western Kansas. On Kansas-Colorado boulevard and Santa Fe Trail. W. P. Schultz, 1814-16 Laklin Ave., Great Bend, Kan.

1 40-80 AVERY TRACTOR, USED 30 DAYS for threshing; 1 42x70 Avery separator, used 30 days; 1 36x60 Avery separator, used about 25 days; 1 36x60 Avery separator, used about 45 days. These are a bargain. For information write Fitzgerald & Co., Colby, Kan.

FACTORY CLOSING OUT LESS THAN wholesale prices, straw forks, manure forks, hay forks, spading forks, dirt shovels, round pointed long handle shovels, spades, long posthole digging spades, 8 your selection, only \$6. Rush your order. Process Tool Co., Salina, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY

INCUBATORS WANTED. D. JENKINS, Jewell, Kan.

WANTED—COWS TO KEEP AND RAISE calves on shares. Box 51, Selkirk, Kan.

WANTED—30-60 OILPULL, PREFER ONE needs repairing. Cheap for cash. P. W. Blomberg, Falun, Kan.

WANTED—CARLOAD QUANTITY OR LESS good Sudan grass, Red kafir corn, also Amber and Orange cane seed. Write and mail samples to Mitchell Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

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WHOLESALE PRICES LUMBER AND bale ties. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

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ONE DAY SERVICE. FOR TRIAL ORDER send 25 cents any size roll six prints. Kase Studio, 217 Neville Block, Omaha, Neb. FOR 25c WE DEVELOP ANY SIZE ROLL and 6 quality velvet prints. Film packs and 12 prints 50c. The Photo Shop, Topeka, Kan.

TRIAL ORDER—SEND 25c AND ROLL for 6 beautiful glossotype prints or 6 reprints. Fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

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REBUILT TYPEWRITERS. ALL MAKES. Sold, rented, repaired, exchanged. Fire proof safes, adding machines. Jos. C. Wilson & Co., Topeka, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE

PURE COLORADO HONEY, 60 LBS., \$6.50; 120 lbs., \$12 here. M. P. Weeks, Delta, Colo.

HIGHEST GRADE EXTRACTED HONEY. 60 pounds, \$6.50; 120 pounds, \$12; here. Drexel & Sons, Beekeepers, Crawford, Colo. "THEBESTO" HONEY—DELICIOUS, MILD flavor; light color; satisfaction guaranteed or money back; 5-lb. can postpaid, \$1.40; c. o. d. if desired. Write for prices on quantities. Colorado Honey Producers Association, Denver, Colorado.

TOBACCO.

FREE SMOKING TOBACCO. SMOKE ON us. Write for free sample. Hawesville Tobacco Co., Hawesville, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, 5 POUNDS, \$1.25; 15 pounds, \$3. Send no money, pay when received. Farmers Association, Jonesboro, Ark.

TOBACCO; KENTUCKY'S PRIDE, RICH, mellow chewing or smoking, 10 lb. \$3; mild smoking, 10 lb. \$2.00; 20 lb. \$3.50. Farmer's Club, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN SMOKING OR CHEWING tobacco collect on delivery 5 pounds \$1.50; 10 pounds \$2.50; 20 pounds \$4.00. Farmers Association, Paducah, Kentucky.

THREE POUNDS CHEWING OR FOUR pounds smoking, best grade, prepaid, \$1. Pound package, 30 cents. Money refunded, not satisfied. Special low prices. Kentucky Tobacco Company, Owensboro, Ky.

LONG, RIPE, RICH, NATURAL LEAF tobacco. Finest hand picked chewing, 2 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., \$4. Best quality smoking, 3 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., \$3.25 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hancock Leaf Tobacco Association, Department 51, Hawesville, Ky.

MONEY BACK IF NOT DELIGHTED. Choice aged mellow Kentucky natural leaf—postpaid. Mild white Burley, 50c lb.; 10 lbs. \$4. Best Yellow Pryor, 30c lb.; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Second grade, 5 lbs. \$1. Trial pound each, three kinds, \$1. Chambers Tobacco Growers' Warehouse 6, Chambers, Kentucky.

MACHINERY

FOR SALE—RUSSELL 36x60 SEPARATOR complete \$250. Trade: P. W. Blomberg, Falun, Kan.

FOR SALE—HEIDER TRACTORS, 3-BOTTOM plows. New and used. Bargain prices. Box 22, Hollis, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE 30-60 RUMELY OIL PULL tractor. One 32-64 Avery separator. Set of plows. Terms, Chas. E. Butts, Richfield, Kan.

MOTORCYCLES

I SELL MOTORCYCLES IN ALL PARTS of the U. S. on easy payments. All makes, all models. Send stamp for big free list F. Floyd Clymer, Largest Motorcycle Dealer in West, Denver, Colo.

AUTO SUPPLIES

FREE CATALOG FORD ACCESSORIES. Farm tools. Kiernan Co., Whitewater, Wis.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

SWEET CLOVER SEED, HULLED, \$2.25 bu. Elmer Tornquist, Scranton, Kan.

RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED. WRITE for sample. Orda Runyon, Grinnell, Kan.

BEST ENSILAGE CORN. IMMENSE yielders, hardy. Write Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kan.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES. BEST plants, low prices. Write Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kan.

HULLED SCARIFIED AND RECLEANED white sweet clover, \$6 bu. Victor Polson, Vermillion, Kan.

SWEET CLOVER SEED, \$5 BUSHEL. Chas. Redding, Waverly, Kan.

BROME GRASS SEED, 10c LB. SAMPLE free. R. E. Ballard, Formoso, Kan.

FOR SALE—HONEY DRIP TEXAS SUGAR cane seed, 10 cents pound. Stucky Bros., Moundridge, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. PROGRESSIVE and Dunlap. Fine plants, low prices. Write Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kan.

HULLED WHITE SWEET CLOVER, \$5.00 bushel. Harry Davis, Norwich, Kan.

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

YELLOW JERSEY, NANCY HALL SEED, \$1.50 bu. Claude Morton, Osage City, Kan.

SUDAN, RECLEANED, 3/4 CENTS POUND. Sacks free. Escoc Williams, Mayfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—SUDAN SEED, RECLEANED, 4c and 4 1/2c lb. J. E. Dreier, Hesston, Kan.

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RECLEANED WILSON SOY BEANS, \$3 per bushel f. o. b. Lafontaine, Kan. J. R. Adams, Elk City.

SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY plants, 75c per 100 postpaid. Earl Johnson, Princeton, Kan.

BEST GARDEN SEEDS. ALL KINDS. Prices reasonable. Write Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kan.

CHOICE NEW CLEANED SUDAN SEED, four fifty per hundred sacked. W. M. Green, Dalhart, Texas.

FOR SALE—HOME GROWN RECLEANED Sudan seed, \$3.50 per hundred. R. C. Obrecht, R. 28, Topeka.

PURE KAFIR CORN. DWARF BLACK hull white seed. Recleaned. Sample free. Harlow Shafer, Garden City, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWER SEEDS. SEVENTY varieties. Flowering bulbs and plants. Write Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kan.

FLOWERING BULBS, PLANTS. SEVENTY kinds beautiful flowers. Write Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kan.

SEED CORN, THREE VARIETIES, HIGHEST quality. Order now. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONION SETS, WHITE, \$3.50 per bushel. Red and yellow, \$3.25 f. o. b. G. C. Curtis, Hutchinson, Kan.

COMMERCIAL WHITE AND PRIDE OF Saline seed corn and Blackhull white and Sunrise kafir seed. C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado, Kan.

BEST MELON SEEDS. ALL KINDS GARDEN and flower seeds. Prices reasonable. Write Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kan.

GOLDMINE SEED CORN, TIPPED, shelled, graded. None better. \$2 per bushel. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

RECLEANED HULLED WHITE SWEET clover \$4.50; yellow, \$5. Alfalfa, \$7 bu. Sacks 35c. Robert Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE SEED CORN, \$1.50 bushel. Shelled and graded. Sacks 25 cents extra. Ernest Schubert, Vermillion, Kan.

GENUINE FROST-PROOF CABBAGE plants, 50c per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000. Express collect. Castor, The Reliable Plant Man, Adrian, Mo.

SEED PEAS, BEANS, MELONS, SWEET corn. All kinds garden seeds, best varieties, low prices. Write Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kan.

EXTRA GOOD PRIDE OF SALINE, commercial white, Sunflower and Reid's yellow seed corn, \$1.50 per bushel. J. M. McCray, Zeandale, Kan.

WANTED—SWEET CLOVER. HULLED white blossom. Cash in full with order. Send sample. Farmers' Field-Seed Market, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—BLACK HULL WHITE SEED kafir corn. Germinating per cent, 97. \$1.50 per bu. without sack f. o. b. Wm. Foster, R. F. D. 4, Carbondale, Kan.

MARKET GARDENERS. WRITE FOR prices on peas, beans, melons, radishes, lettuce. Best seed, low prices. Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kan.

SUDAN SEED, GOOD, BRIGHT, RE-cleaned, high germination, 3 1/2 cents lb. Sacks free. Personal check accepted. Clyde Ramsey, Mayfield, Kan.

ONION PLANTS—BERMUDA, CRYSTAL Wax, Australian Brown, 1,000, \$1.40; 10,000, \$10; delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lind Plant Farm, Cotulla, Tex.

RED RIVER SEED POTATOES MINNESOTA grown, \$1.75 bushel; Early Ohio, Irish Cobblers, Nebraska's, \$1.50. Field run small potatoes, \$1. Henry Korgan, Hastings, Neb.

SEEDS—KAFIR CORN, \$1 PER BUSHEL. Peterita, \$1.10. Sumac or Orange cane seed, \$1. Seed corn, \$1.75. Millet, \$1.25. Sudan grass, \$5.25 cwt. Sacks free. Holzer Seed House, Russell, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED, \$8 BU. R. J. Kirkwood, Natoma, Kan.

SWEET CLOVER CHEAP. BEST QUALITY, sown on damaged wheat or on oats. Pasture after harvest till it freezes down. Unequaled permanent pasture. Information, John Lewis, Virgil, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—ALL THE LEAD. ing common varieties including Everbearers. Also all kinds of small fruit plants, grape vines, rhubarb, etc. Write for catalog. F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kan.

THE KANSAS CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION has pure inspected seed of adapted varieties of corn and sorghum recommended by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. Write the secretary, Manhattan, Kan.

DWARF AND STANDARD BROOM CORN seed, \$3; white, red, pink and Schrock kafir, white and red milo, feterita, darsa, Amber, Orange and Sumac cane, millet, all \$1.50; Sudan, \$3.50; all per 100 pounds. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS. EARLY Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Early Flat Dutch varieties. Prepaid parcel post, 100, 50c; 300, \$1; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50; 5,000 or over, \$2.25 per thousand. Write us for special dealers price in large lots. Quick shipment, safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed with every order or money refunded. Culbertson Brothers Plant Co., Bay City, Texas.

CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS, GEN. use. Frost-proof, grown in open field at Texarkana, Ark. Plants are better and will stand colder freezes than plants grown farther south. Strong, hardy, well-rooted plants, moss packed around roots of each bundle of fifty, and bundle labeled separately with variety name. Cabbage: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield Succession, Early and Late Flat Dutch. Insured parcel post prepaid, 100, 40c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.25. Onion: Crystal White Wax, Yellow Bermuda. Insured parcel post prepaid, 100, 40c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1; 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$2.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

NURSERY STOCK

PURE STOCK SAND PLUMS, HUNDRED, \$10. Will grow anywhere. William Webster, Goye, Kan.

REDUCED PRICES ON OUR COMPLETE assortment of quality stock. Catalog free. Hutchinson Nurseries, Kearney, Neb.

RELIABLE FRUIT TREES, GRAPES, berry plants, forest tree seedlings, evergreens and roses at reduced prices. Order now. Catalog free. Greenwood County Nursery Co., Eureka, Kan.

MANHATTAN NURSERY, TOPEKA, KAN. 23rd year with quality nursery stock: 2 year apple, 25 cents each; 12 No. 1 grape \$1; 2 year peach 3 for \$1. For other bargains write for price list describing 160 varieties. Best suited for middle west. Three dollar orders or over sent prepaid.

TREES AND SEEDS. REDUCED PRICES on our quality nursery stock at wholesale planters prices. Northern grown tested garden, flower and field seeds at low prices. Send today for our catalogs full of valuable information on culture of trees and plants. Box B, Wichita Nurseries and Seed House, Wichita, Kan.

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PHONOGRAPH RECORDS AND PLAYER piano rolls exchanged. Trade only for new. Stamp brings catalog. Fuller, Wichita, Kan.

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WANTED—60 WHITE ESQUIMO-SPITZ puppies every week. Brockway Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

GERMAN SHEPHERD, AIREDALES, COLLIES and Old English Shepherd dogs. Bred matrons, puppies. Bred for farm help. 10c for instructive list. W. R. Watson, Mgr. Nishna Pure Bred Stock Co., Box 221, Macon, Mo.

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

ANCONA EGGS, 15, \$1.25. COCKERELS, \$1. Annie Russell, Thayer, Kan.

ANCONAS—EGGS, BABY CHICKS, FROM blue ribbon stock. Bred for egg production. Theo. Zercher, Box 648, Topeka, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS. SHEPHERD and Post strains. Heavy layers. Eggs, setting, \$1.50; hundred, \$6. Prepaid. Roy Rock, Enterprise, Kan.

S. C. ANCONAS, DARK, 70% FLOCK average since December 1st. Eggs, \$5.50 per hundred. Chicks, 15c each. H. T. Ferguson, Severy, Kan.

PAGE'S ANCONA FARM, SALINA, KANSAS. Bred Anconas exclusively eleven years. Cockerels, cocks, eggs; literature free. Member National and Kansas Clubs. Orders filled promptly or money returned. C. J. Page, Salina, Kansas.

PYLE'S PROFIT PAYERS—ORCHARD Home Single Comb Anconas. Winter layers. Hardy hustlers. Hatching eggs postpaid to you 15 for \$1.50; 50 for \$4.50; 100 for \$8.00. Hatch guarantee. Circular free. Frank Pyle, R. 3, Osawatimie, Kan.

Ancona—Eggs

PURE ANCONA EGGS, \$4 100. MRS. J. F. Ott, Virgil, Kan.

SHEPHERD ANCONA EGGS, 3c EACH. Frank Cooper, Bazaar, Kan.

ANCONA EGGS, WINTER LAYERS, \$5 100. Kate Shriver, R. 3, Clyde, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, \$5 100. Mrs. O. H. Craw, Peabody, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS \$5.00-100. Mrs. Maggie Mengler, Wamego, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS. RANGE \$6.00 per 100. Pen 1, \$2.50 per 15. Pen 2, \$2.00 per 15; postpaid. Cooled for high production. Homer Perry, Clyde, Kansas.

Ancona—Eggs

SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50; 100, \$7. Orville Dappen, Denton, Kan.
EGGS FROM PEN OF HIGH RECORD Gies strain Anconas, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.
PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB ANCONA eggs, record strains, \$1.25 15; \$6 100; prepaid. A. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.
PURE SHEPPARD'S STRAIN SINGLE Comb Mottled Anconas. Selected eggs, \$5-100. Martha Greenwood, Clifton, Kans.
SINGLE COMB ANCONA, SHEPHERD'S strain, farm range eggs, \$6 per 100. Safe delivery. Prepaid. H. E. McClure, Cawker City, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB ANCONAS, heavy laying strain, eggs for hatching, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. J. T. Clinkingbeard, R. 2, Altoona, Kan.
ANCONA EGGS FROM HEAVY LAYING strain, Shepard and Imported strain, \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Postage prepaid. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.

Andalusian—Eggs

BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS FROM FIRST class blues, \$1.50 15; \$8 100; prepaid. H. Rogers, Colwich, Kan.
OUT OF NEW YORK WINNING BLUE Andalusian eggs, \$1.50 setting; \$9.50 per 100. A. A. Neufeld, Route 1, Box 50, Inman, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE BABY chicks, 16 cents each. Mrs. Falkner, Bellevue, Kan.
BABY CHICKS, 12 CENTS UP, SHIPPED anywhere. Write for prices. Heidel Poultry Farms, St. Louis.
RILEYS BARRED ROCK CHICKS, SIXTEEN dollars per hundred. Farm grown. John Fields, Sandwich, Ill.
PURE BRED BABY CHICKS, LEADING varieties. Hard-time prices. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.
YESTERLAD SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, \$5 100. Chicks, \$15 100. Mrs. Earl Hennigh, Sabetha, Kan.
CHICKS FROM RANGE FLOCKS, LAYING strain. Live delivery. Prepaid eggs. Chas. H. Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.
YOUNKIN'S CHICKS—LEADING VARIETIES, 8c up. Get our catalog and prices. Younklin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.
BABY CHICKS, 8c UP, POSTPAID. LEADING varieties. Large illustrated catalog free. Superior Hatcheries, Windsor, Mo.
YESTERLAD SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs, \$5 hundred. Chicks, \$15 hundred. Mrs. Hayes Showman, Sabetha, Kan.
BABY CHICKS—1,000,000, BEST GRADE, 9c up. All kinds, pure bred, guaranteed. Catalog free. Booth Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.
CHICKS FROM BIG-BONED ROSE COMB Red, Hogan tested, heavy layers, 15 cents, prepaid. Mrs. Alex Leitch, Parkerville, Kan.
PURE BRED CHICKS FROM BEST LAYING strains. Lowest prices. Postpaid. Catalog free. Lindstrom Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.
BABY CHICKS \$12.00 A 100 UP. BEST stock, free delivery. Arrival guaranteed. Catalogue free. Standard Egg Farms, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
BABY CHICKS—LEADING VARIETIES. Leghorns, 10c; larger breeds, 11c. Postage paid. Eggs for setting. Floyd Bozarth, Eskridge, Kan.
S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS FROM high producing stock, 12½ cents. Postpaid. Live delivery guaranteed. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS, 14 cents. Eggs. We produce and hatch our own eggs. Catalog free. Alf Johnson, Leonardville, Kan.
HOGAN TESTED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND White chicks, 15c. Eggs, \$1.50 15; \$6 100. Excelsior strain. Charles Brown, Parkerville, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS from heavy laying strains. 10 cents up. Prepaid live delivery. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.
BABY CHICKS—PURE S. C. BLACK MINORCAS, 16 cents. S. C. Buff Leghorns, 11 cents. Live delivery prepaid. Rhodes Hatchery, Clifton, Kan.
YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS FOR THE least money, guaranteed alive and shipped everywhere, 18c to 20c from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.
YOU BUY WORLD'S BEST SINGLE COMB White Leghorn chicks at \$15 per 100. That will make you money from Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.
BABY CHICKS—YOU BUY THE BEST chicks for the least money, guaranteed alive and shipped everywhere, from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.
PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN AND White Leghorns, 100, \$12. Live delivery guaranteed. Eggs, 100, \$5. Belleville Center Poultry Farm, Belleville, Kan.
BABY CHICKS—S. C. WHITE LEGHORN, Tom Barron 240 egg strain, 13 cents; Buff Leghorn, 15 cents. Live delivery prepaid. Queen Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.
BABY CHICKS, TEN CENTS UP, POSTPAID. Eleven leading varieties. Bred for heavy egg production. Circular free. Huber's Reliable Hatchery, Dept. A, Hiawatha, Kan.
QUALITY CHICKS—REDS AND BARRED Rocks, \$12 per 100; White Rocks and Anconas, \$13; Buff Orpingtons, \$14. Live delivery. Postpaid. Freda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.
ABSOLUTELY BEST CHICKS OBTAINABLE. Leading varieties. From high producing standard flocks. Reduced prices. Circular. Quality Poultry Farms, Leavenworth, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BARRON WHITE LEGHORN, 16c. All leading varieties hatched. Guaranteed live delivery. Taking orders now for March and April. Mrs. C. F. White, N. Topeka, R. 4.
PURE BRED R. C. DARK BROWN LEGHORN chicks, \$13 per 100. Hogan tested stock. Selected hatching eggs, \$5 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Maude Henkle, R. 1, LeRoy, Kan.
CHICKS—ANCONAS, WHITE AND BROWN Leghorns. Postage paid. Safe delivery. Pulletts hatched from April and May chicks. Catalog free. Ottawa Hatchery, Holland, Mich.
BABY CHICKS—ALL VARIETIES. BIG husky fellows from pure bred selected flocks. 100% alive delivery guaranteed. Shipped anywhere. Circular free. Caldwell Hatcheries, 4569-C Greer, St. Louis.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS FROM HOGANIZED STANDARD bred flocks, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas and White Leghorns from \$10.50 up. Catalog. Sieb's Hatchery, Lincoln, Ill.

250,000 BABY CHICKS FROM MICHIGAN'S best egg pedigreed laying stock of Rocks, Anconas, American and English White Leghorns. Delivery guaranteed. Write for catalogue now. Progressive Hatcheries, Box B, Holland, Mich.

PURE BRED, ALL LEADING VARIETIES from heavy laying strains. Prepaid. 100% live delivery anywhere. Satisfied customers in 30 states. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for illustrated catalog. Loup Valley Hatchery, Box 98, Cushing, Neb.

DAY OLD CHICKS: BIG, HEALTHY, profitable kind. Five standard bred "efficiency" varieties. Shipped parcel post prepaid. Delivery guaranteed. Prices right. Send for catalogue. Clyde Chick Hatchery, Box 5K, Clyde, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS—20 LEADING VARIETIES. Bred for heavy egg production. 1,000,000 chicks for 1922 via prepaid parcel post, safe delivery guaranteed. Satisfied customers in every state. 19th season. Catalog free. Miller Poultry Farms, Box 812, Lancaster, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—PURE BRED BARRON strain English White Leghorns. Extra selected heavy producing stock. Excellent winter layers. \$12.50 per 100. Barred Rock and Rose Comb Red, \$15 per hundred. Johnson's Hatchery, 109 Buchanan St., Topeka.

CHICKS: 290 EGG STRAIN BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, my specialty for years. Pedigree bred. Strong, vigorous chicks and eggs for hatching by prepaid parcel post to you. Satisfaction guaranteed. Get free 1922 catalog now. M. W. Klemm, Box 561, Lincoln, Ill.

BABY CHICKS. SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns fifteen dollars 100 from hens mated to 260-326 egg males. Rhode Island Reds eighteen dollars 100. Ricksecker strain, Barred Rocks eighteen dollars 100. Bred to lay strain. Eggs, \$6 100. D. A. Wolfersberger, Gardner, Kan.

BABY CHICKS: WE HAVE A SURPRISE for you. All information free. Get the facts on our world famous Tom Barron, English White Leghorns. Heavy laying Brown Leghorns and Anconas. We save you money. Superior Poultry Farms, Box 501, Zeeland, Mich.

100,000 HIGH RECORD DAY OLD CHICKS. Single Comb White Leghorns. Records 220 to 290 eggs. \$17 per hundred and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Every nest a trap nest. 5 firsts at Chicago show. Fine free catalog. Sunny Acre Leghorn Farm, Box 500, Sandwich, Ill.

BABY CHICKS—BROWN, BUFF AND White Leghorns, Regal-Dorcas White Wyandottes, lowest prices. Healthy, vigorous chicks from pure bred range raised farm flocks, heavy laying strains, postpaid live delivery guaranteed. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

CHICKS FROM IOWA'S LEADING HATCHERY, 14 pure bred varieties. Heavy laying strains and exhibition types a specialty. Send for our free catalog and price list. Tells about our full-of-pep chicks. How to raise them and big profits from poultry. King Hatchery, Box F, Iowa City, Ia.

CHICKS WITH "PEP" OUR BRED-TO-LAY and exhibition chicks will pay you. Try them and be convinced. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Anconas, Minorcas, Leghorns. Safe delivery guaranteed. Prepaid. Prices right. Free catalog. Holgate Chick Hatchery, Box X, Holgate, Ohio.

CHICKS: MILLERS, THE "OLD RELIABLE" Illinois Hatchery. Strong, well hatched chicks from heavy laying hens in leading varieties. Reasonable prices and guarantee 100% live delivery by prepaid parcel post. Get 1922 catalog. Order now. Miller Hatchery, Box 521, Heyworth, Ill.

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ROSS BABY CHICKS, PURE BRED, VIGOROUS stock, 10-20 cents, prepaid, live delivery. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns; Barred Rocks; White Rocks; Buff Orpingtons; Rhode Island Reds. Catalog free showing greatest incubator system in the world. Ross Hatchery, Junction City, Kan.

LOOK! 1½ MILLION "JUST-RITE" BABY chicks for 1922, postage paid, 95% live arrival guaranteed. Month's feed free with each order. 40 breeds chicks. Select and exhibition grades. We have a hatchery near you. Catalog free, stamps appreciated. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. 40, Gambier, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS—RANGE STOCK R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, \$12.50 per hundred; E. B. W. Leghorns, \$10; White Rocks, \$14. Prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. 24 least shipped. Order from this ad. If shipping date is not satisfactory money returned. The Charma Hatchery, North Topeka, Kan.

DAY OLD CHICKS—ROSE AND SINGLE Comb Reds, Buff, Barred and White Rocks, Single Comb White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Black Langshans and Anconas. Good sturdy stock hatched in mammoth electric incubators. Prices right. Edward Steinhoff & Sons, Leon, Kan.

BABY CHICKS: SIX VARIETIES, BARRED Rocks, White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, prices \$15.00 100; \$70.00 500; \$130.00 1000. Postpaid. 99% live arrival guaranteed. Cash with order or one-half cash, balance C. O. D. The Oberlin Hatchery, Oberlin, Kan.

BABY CHICKS: 11 TO 17c EACH, BARRED Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns. Hatched from pure bred parent stock that are properly housed and fed to produce strong healthy chicks. Customers report having raised 95%. Circular free. 100% delivery guaranteed. The Porter Hatchery, Winfield, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, ENGLISH STRAIN, HEAVY weight, heavy laying Single Comb White Leghorns, \$19 per 100. American strain heavy laying Leghorns, \$15 per 100. Parks strain heavy laying Barred Rocks, \$19 per 100. Select heavy laying Barred Rocks, \$15 per 100. Get free circular. Dallenbach Poultry Farm, Box 552, Bondville, Ill.

CONTRACT CHICKS NOW FOR SPRING delivery. Why sell grain at 20c per bushel when eggs bring \$15 per bushel? Have Colwells hatch the chicks 4 cents per egg. You buy the best chicks for the least money shipped anywhere, guaranteed alive or replaced January to June shipments from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan. Reference: Smith County State Bank affirms: "We have known Clara Colwell 10 years and found her honest in business dealings."

BRAHMAS

PURE BRED MAMMOTH SIZE LAYING strain. Eggs 15, \$1.50. Insured prepaid. V. E. Rogers, Sharon, Kan.

Brahma—Eggs

PURE BRED LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$7. Mrs. Harry Hayman, Formoso, Kan.

SIZE AND QUALITY LIGHT BRAHMAS. Eggs, \$2 for 15; \$10 per 100. Chicks, 25c each. Prepaid. C. S. Holtzinger, Ellis, Kan.

COCHINS

FOR SALE—PARTRIDGE COCHIN CHICKENS. Cockerels. Nick Baugh, Box 502, Sterling, Colo.

Campine—Eggs

SILVER CAMPINE EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. Frank Monroe, Waverly, Kan.

CORNISH

DARK CORNISH GAME PULETS, \$1.50. Pure bred extra good laying strain. Joe Brown, Route 1, Wakefield, Kan.

Cornish—Eggs

CORNISH INDIAN GAME EGGS, 13, \$2.25; 100, \$14. Harold Stafford, Scandia, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESSE

PURE BRED FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER ducks and eggs. Mrs. Ufford, Pleasanton, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS and rabbits. Gertrude Ufford, Pleasanton, Kan.

WHITE PEKIN DRAKES, 8 TO 10 POUNDS, \$2. Eggs, \$1.35 per 12; \$2 per 24. E. Bauer, Beattie, Kan.

DUCKS: RAVENS, PEKINS, MUSCOVEYS. Geese: Toulouse, African, Embden. Either sex. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

TOULOUSE GEESSE EGGS, \$1.50 PER 6. Pekin duck eggs, \$1.50 per 10. Eggs shipped postpaid. Earl Johnson, Princeton, Kan.

Duck and Geese—Eggs

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1.35 per 11. Hugh McManus, Emmett, Kan.

LARGE TOULOUSE GEESSE EGGS, 40c each from old stock. Mrs. Blanche Marlar, Madison, Kan.

FOR SALE—SIX TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS for \$1 (not prepaid). Mrs. Julius Grasty, Centerville, Kan.

TOULOUSE GEESSE EGGS, 35 CENTS EACH. Buff duck eggs, \$2 setting. Fred J. Bernitter, St. Marys, Kan.

PURE FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS. Extra fine stock. Eggs, \$1.25 per 12. Mrs. Helen Romary, Olivet, Kan.

GUINEAS

FOR SALE—GUINEAS, \$2 PAIR. MRS. E. H. Knepper, Broughton, Kan.

LEGHORNS

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN CHICKS, 13c. Selected eggs, 5c. Mrs. Chas. Line, Haddam, Kan.

WILSON'S BUFF LEGHORNS, 297 EGG (Bread) winners. Write for mating list. Herb Wilson, Holton, Kansas.

YESTERLAD SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, \$5 per 100. Chicks, 10 cents. Geo. A. Steele, Toronto, Kan.

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PURE BRED ENGLISH TOM BARRON S. C. White Leghorns. Flock headed by cockerels of 288-304 egg strain. 100 eggs, \$4.50. Chicks. Henry Wegman, Jr., R. 4, Sabetha, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, 10 years in breeding stock for eggs, winter and summer with splendid result. Eggs, \$5 per 100. Baby chicks, 20c each. W. Giroux, Concordia, Kan.

3,000 SELECT SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn pullets of certified egg strain for April, May, June delivery. Not hatchery stuff. Prices, quality and service will please. "Grant," Leghorn Man, Elk Falls, Kan.

"WINTERLAY"—BARLOW'S EVERLAYING strain Single Comb White Leghorns. Standard; Bred to lay; flock of 130 gave profit of \$780 in twelve months. Chicks, eggs, catalog. Barlow and Sons, Kinsley, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN BABY chicks, 10c. Eggs, \$5 100. Carefully selected and culled flock. Heavy winter layers. Delivery guaranteed. Mrs. V. Young, Melvern, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, EGGS, chicks. 32 prize birds with highest egg production. The kind you want. Request mating list. Underwood Poultry Farm, Hutchinson, Kansas.

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SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 100. Eunice Cade, Lambert, Okla.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 108, \$5. Mary Moyer, Oak Hill, Kan.

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S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$5.50 PER 100. S. E. Corman, Route 1, Culver, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 100. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. Setting, \$1.50. Joseph Goodell, Tescott, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. EGGS, 100, \$4. or \$1 per setting. M. Burton, Haddam, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$5.00 per 100. Rob Robbins, Belpre, Kansas.

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BUY LEGHORN EGGS, \$4.50 100. LARGE famous layers. Mrs. Maude Franklin, Melvern, Kan.

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R. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 6 CENTS apiece per setting. William Warner, Burlington, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. GOOD layers. Eggs, \$5 per 100. Curtis Smith, Superior, Neb.

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PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, 4 1/2c each. Prepaid. Eva Duvall, Concordia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS, EVER-laying strain. Eggs 100-65. Ella Beatty, Lyndon, Kansas.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, \$4.50 per 100. P. F. Hendricks, Glen Elder, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. Six dollars hundred. Katharine Hylton, Osawatomie, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$4.50-100. Heavy laying strain. Ernest A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, \$4 100, culled layers. Lyman Mun, Galva, Kan.

WILSON'S S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 hundred. Baby chicks. Elmer Brubaker, Ontario, Kan.

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PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS, great layers; eggs, 100-\$4.00. Herbert Rhodes, Clifton, Kansas.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS. High laying strain, \$4 per 100. Mrs. H. H. Startzman, Bennington, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from Barron's 272-287 egg strain, \$4 per 100. James Ross, Belvue, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS and S. C. Buff Orpington eggs \$4.50 per 100. H. C. Pottberg, Downs, Kan.

BARRON'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN, Hoganized eggs, \$4 100; \$3.50 at home. Will Wedd, Oak Hill, Kan.

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PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN eggs. Wycoff strain. Farm range, \$6 per 100. R. S. Spiker, Emporia, Kan.

FRANTZ WINTERLAY SINGLE COMB White Leghorn eggs, \$5 hundred. Mrs. Bert Ireland, R. 4, Smith Center, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$6 100. Pure Buff, especially heavy layers. Mrs. S. C. Whitcraft, Route 3, Holton, Kan.

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BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Selected winter layers headed by large cockerels of excellent ancestry. Eggs, \$5 100. Prepaid. H. C. Flory, Lone Star, Kan.

Leghorn—Eggs

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS from exhibition quality egg bred stock. \$5 100. Mrs. F. R. Harbison, DeSoto, Kan.

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORNS. Bred from best laying strains. Eggs, \$6 hundred prepaid. Mrs. D. A. Pryor, Fredonia, Kan.

BARRON'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. Large, healthy, fine layers. Eggs, \$5 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Claude Post, Mound City, Kan.

PURE BARRON'S ENGLISH SINGLE COMB White Leghorns eggs, \$4.50 per hundred. The large type of course. Irvin Decker, Galva, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS from good laying free range flock, \$4.75 per 100, postpaid. Mrs. Nell Wilcoxon, Route 1, Ford, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. First pen, prize birds, \$3 setting. Second pen, \$1 setting; \$5 per 100. Willard Hart, Barnard, Kan.

BARRON'S HOGANIZED SINGLE COMB White Leghorn eggs, 15, \$1; 100, \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. H. Hartke, Lincolnville, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN Leghorns (Formohlen strain). Eggs, 100, \$5.50. Prepaid. Mrs. Walter Peterson, Osage City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN eggs. Tested flock. "Evelay" strain; \$5.50-100 postpaid. Mrs. Harvey Crabb, Bucklin, Kansas.

ENGLISH BARRON SINGLE COMBED White Leghorns, scientifically culled. First pen, \$8 100; second, \$6 100. Chas. Ramsey, Luray, Kan.

PURE BARRON ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN eggs from selected range flock, \$5 100. Chicks on orders. Mrs. Della Cashman, Jewell, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN, HOGANIZED Ferris strain, heavy winter layers, eggs, \$5 per 100. Chicks, 13c. Mrs. Walter Mathews, Mayetta, Kan.

FERRIS SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS 265-300 strain. Eggs, \$3 per hundred, range flock; pen, \$3 per setting. Lillian V. Orr, Coats, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORNS. Russell strain. Hoganized prize winners. Special pen eggs, \$5 100. Mrs. W. B. Knowles, Mayfield, Kan.

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LARGE TOM BARRON ENGLISH SINGLE Comb White Leghorn eggs, \$5.00 per 100, 10 eggs extra. Put laying qualities in your flock. Ray Fulmer, Wamego, Kansas.

KULP ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, selected flock, 6 cents each per 50; 5 cents each per 100. Insured parcel post. Mrs. H. H. Spielman, R. 1, Seneca, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Flock headed by cockerels 275-300 Ferris strain. 15 eggs, \$1.50. Hundred, \$5. Chicks, 15 cents. Carl Erhart, Independence, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. First pen headed by first and special prize cock. \$1.50 per 15. Second pen, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. A. R. Fuqua, Caney, Kan.

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FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs. My birds won first pen and other ribbons at Hutchinson poultry show. \$10 per 100. Jay Crumpacker, McPherson, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. Winners at several leading shows this winter. Number of customers had excellent results in show rooms winning sweepstakes, etc., combined with extra high egg production. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for mating list. Bruns Poultry Farm, Oswego, Kan.

COMPARE OUR BLOOD. OUR PRICES. Original stock 1919 from world champions 288 eggs, world champion (304 eggs) hen's grandsons headed flock last year. Only high producing hens, selected by state judge, kept this year with high testing 225 cockerels heading flock. Eggs, \$7 100. Pure Tom Barron Single Comb White Leghorns. Perry Dietrich, Miltonvale, Kan.

Leghorn—Eggs

200 SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. Eggs, \$6.50 100. Postpaid. Mrs. Frank McMahon, Toronto, Kan.

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BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS. EGGS, 100-\$6; 50-\$3.50. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kansas.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS. EGGS, chicks, hens. Great layers. Reasonable. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS from scored tested stock, \$1.75 15 postpaid; \$3 100. Chicks, 25c. Mrs. Edgar Lewis, Mullinville, Kan.

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PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, \$5 100. Mrs. Sam Henry, Belleville, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, \$1 PER SETTING. M. T. Hunt, Mound Valley, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, \$6 100; \$1.50 setting. Mrs. Mattie Rowe, Lane, Kan.

PURE WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS \$5.50 extra fine large. Jas. Dimitt, Plymouth, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, \$6 100. Excellent layers. Orlett Lovelace, Concordia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 100. Mrs. Arthur Lemert, Cedar Vale, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, \$3.80 per hundred. Wm. Niemann, Cummings, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Mrs. Frank Van Dalsen, Fairview, Kan.

PURE-BRED WHITE LANGSHANS. EX-cellent layers. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6; prepaid. H. L. Cudney, Hopewell, Kan.

PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$3.50 50; \$6 100. Good laying strain. A few good cockerels left two for \$5. Wilfred Moon, Pratt, Kan.

EGGS FROM LARGE TYPE, HEAVY LAY-ing, pure bred Black Langshans. 24 years breeder of Black Langshans. \$6 for 100; \$3.50 for 50. Webb Warner, Douglass, Kan.

DIGNAN'S QUALITY BUFF S. C. LEGHORNS, year round layers. Prize winning flock, even buff. Eggs postpaid, pre-war price, 100-\$5.00. Mrs. J. L. Dignan, Weir, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCK-erels, \$2.50. Alma Rockwell, Marietta, Kan.

BLACK MINORCA CHICKS, THE KIND that lay and pay. Catalog free. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

Minorca—Eggs

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS, \$6 100. Henry Schumaker, Clifton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS, \$1 setting, \$5 100. Ol Browning, Uniontown, Kan.

PURE GIANT STRAIN SINGLE COMB Black Minorca eggs, \$6 100. Martha Greenwood, Clifton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS, EGGS, \$6 100; \$1.25 setting. Carefully selected. Wm. Thornton, Clay Center, Kan.

LARGE TYPE PURE SINGLE COMB Black Minorca winners and layers eggs, 100, \$6. Herbert Rhodes, Clifton, Kan.

EGGS FROM MAMMOTH S. C. BUFF MIN-orcas that are golden buff with true Minorcas type. \$2.50 per fifteen; \$4 per 30. W. H. Manville, R. 2, Wathena, Kan.

ORPINGTONS

COOKS PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ORP-ingtons. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$4 per 50. Baby chicks, hen hatched, 25c. Mrs. John Hough, Wetmore, Kan.

Orpington—Eggs

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$5 PER 100. Mrs. Tena Clark, Oskaloosa, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 100, \$5 or \$1 per setting. M. Burton, Haddam, Kan.

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$5 100; \$3 50. Chalmers Sloan, Mullinville, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, \$4.50 100. Mrs. S. Hutcheson, Oak-hill, Kan.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS. Kellerstrass, \$5 100. Gordon North, White City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$5 per hundred. Mrs. C. R. Swengel, Clifton, Kan.

OWEN STRAIN BUFF ORPINGTONS. Hogan tested. \$1.75 a setting. Box 63, Rossville, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$5.50 100, postpaid. Mrs. Wm. Scherman, R. 3, Olathe, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON eggs. Good layers. \$5 100; \$1 15. Elmer Graves, Clifton, Kan.

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PURE BRED WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS. Kellerstrass strain, \$5 per 100. Louis Metzger, Haddam, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORP-ington eggs, hundred \$6.50 postpaid, Carrie Livingston, Logan, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, PURE bred, Eggs, \$2 per 15. Byers strain, L. H. Hedges, Chase, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1 15; \$6 100. Prepaid. Baby chicks, 14 cents. Ralph Chapman, Hackney, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM vigorous winter layers, \$1.25 15; \$6 100. Mrs. Robt. Cash, Ottawa, Kan.

EGGS FROM CERTIFIED, PRIZE WIN-ning Buff Orpingtons, \$2.50 per 15. Mrs. John Bowman, Hartford, Kan.

PURE-BRED FARM RAISED BUFF ORP-ington eggs, 5 cents each; \$4 per hun-dred. Hallie Umbarger, Saffordville, Kan.

EGGS, SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS from state winners. Heavy layers, hardy, free range. 15, \$2.50; \$10 per 100. Mrs. E. O. Farrar, Abilene, Kan.

Orpington—Eggs

CEDARGATES FARM BUFF ORPINGTONS are selected for layers, size, type, color. Eggs, pen, \$2 15; flock, \$6 100. Chicks, 15 cents. R. D. Wyckoff, Luray, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM FIVE pens of layers and blue ribbon winners. Goodrich and Harper, 712 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

241 EGG STRAIN S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, \$10 per 100; world's champion lay-ers. Hogan tested flock. Catalog free. Walter Bardsley, Neola, Iowa.

BUFF ORPINGTONS EXCLUSIVELY. Closely culled. Carefully bred for twelve years. Good layers. Prize winners. Eggs \$7 100; 15, \$1.25. Olive Carter, Mankato, Kan.

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STANDARD BRED S. C. BUFF ORP-ington eggs. Owens & Sunawick hens. Fa-mous "Byerstrain" cockerels. Range flock. Vigorous healthy birds. 100, \$8; 50, \$5; 15, \$2.25. delivered. Mrs. Ida Sheridan, Car-neiro, Kan.

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS—S. C. BUFF ORP-ingtons from Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska State, Omaha and the Great St. Louis Mis-souri show. Winners, none better in the country. Line bred for twenty-two years. \$3 per fifteen, \$5 per 30. Order now. W. A. Meldinger, R. R. 2, Wathena, Kan.

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PHEASANTS, PEAFOWL, BANTAMS, PIP-teen varieties pigeons. John Hass, Bet-tendorf, Iowa.

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BUFF ROCKS. MATING LIST. WILLIAM A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

WHITE AND BARRED ROCK EGGS, 100, \$5. Chicks, 13c. L. J. Canin, Jewell, Kan.

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCKS, HOLTER-man stock direct. Eggs, \$1-\$3. M. Morse, Chaney, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, 4 CENTS. CHICKS, 12 1/2 cents. Mrs. John Hoornbeek, Win-field, Kan.

CHOICE RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$6 hundred. Mrs. W. E. Schmittendorf, Lyndon, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$6 100. Chicks, \$15 100. Mrs. Geo. Bergmann, Vermillion, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, "RINGLETS," \$4 PREM-iums, 35 firsts. Eggs, 15, \$3; 30, \$6. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

FINE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Thompson strain. Eggs, \$5 100; \$3.50 50; \$1.50 setting. Wm. C. Mueller, Route 4, Hanover, Kan.

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCK cockerels. Large dark laying strain. Extra good ones. \$3 each. E. O. Lewis, McAllister, Kan.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS. UTIL-ity eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. Special matings \$5 per 15. Circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kansas.

ARISTOCRAT DARK BARRED ROCKS, males and females; parents direct from Holtermann. Flock culled for high produc-tion. Eggs, \$5 per 100. Omer Perrault, Morganville, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. Fishel strain. Big bone, farm raised, from prize winning stock; \$3 and \$4. Eggs from farm flock, 15, \$1.50; \$5 100. Pen eggs, 15, \$3. Save this ad. Won't appear again. Mrs. Emma Conaway, R. 5, McPherson, Kan.

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED PLY-mouth Rock eggs and chicks for sale, from breeding yards-headed by largest males in Kansas. Weight 9 1/2 to 14 each. Eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$10. Chicks, 50, \$12.50; 100, \$20. Satisfaction

Plymouth Rock—Eggs

BUFF ROCK EGGS, 30-22.5; 100-86. Mrs. Guy Nelson, Circleville, Kan.

LARGE PURE BRED WHITE ROCKS. Selected eggs, \$5 per hundred. Charlotte Wenger, Sabetha, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCKS, EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$5 100. Selected eggs, T. V. Starr, Raymond, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, LAYING STRAIN. \$1 per 15; \$5.50 per 100. Mrs. M. R. Lam-beth, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR SALE, 200-EGG strain, \$1.50 15; \$5-100. C. L. Loewen, R. 1, Hillsboro, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 54, \$3.50; 108, \$6. Special matings, 15, \$5. A. R. Quinette, Ames, Kan.

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCKS, FINEST on earth. \$2 a setting prepaid. H. T. Essex, Paulding, Ohio.

FISHEL STRAIN FANCY WHITE ROCKS. Eggs one and two dollars per fifteen. F. A. Castor, Adrian, Mo.

PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS, \$3. PRIZE winners. Nottzger strain, Rev. H. C. Duckett, Narka, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS CULLED for laying, 100, \$6; 15, \$1.25. Mrs. Charles Dohen, Wakefield, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, PRIZE WINNERS, EGGS, 15, \$2; second pen, \$1.50; range, \$5 100. Hugh Shultz, Eureka, Kan.

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90 ACRES, five miles town; 40 wheat; 20 bluegrass; 120 fall plowed; 5 room house; cellar; barn; other improvements. Well, windmill. Full possession. \$8,500, terms. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

KANSAS

160 ACRES, 10 mi. N. E. St. Marys, 3 rm. house, hog pens, stable, etc. Lays fine, good soil. 10 a. alfalfa, 18 a. clover, 55 a. wild grass, 40 a. wheat. Possession now. \$100 per a. J. A. Bacon, Holton, Kansas.

QUARTER ON NEW R. R. Haskell Co., 4 miles from town on Santa Fe building out of Satauta. Price \$2,900. Terms on \$1,500. All level wheat land. Write owners, Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

\$1,000 WILL HANDLE—70 acres, \$4,500. Possession now. 45 acres cultivation, balance pasture and hay. 6 room house, barn 24x30, chicken house, silo. Improvements in fair shape, 1/2 mile to small town. Col. J. Curtis, Osage City, Kansas.

MUST SELL ACCOUNT POOR HEALTH 38 acres adjoining Olathe, Kan. 25 miles of Kansas City, Mo., on oiled road. 2500 acres with good 9 room home well located in Olathe. Fruit, chicken houses, barn, etc. Make offer. Mrs. H. R. Eddy, 496 E. Poplar, Olathe, Kansas.

THE HOME YOU HAVE ALWAYS WANTED 320 acres rich fine land on oiled road; beautiful drive to K. C., wheat, corn, alfalfa, bluegrass, clover grow to perfection, living water, 6 r. house, large barns, crib, granary, finely located, near two good towns, school across the road, possession, forced sale; \$95 per acre, attractive terms. Where can you duplicate it? See this farm. **MANSFIELD LAND & LOAN COMPANY**, 415 Bonfils Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

ARKANSAS

BUY A FARM in the great fruit and farming country of northwest Arkansas where land is cheap and terms are reasonable. For free literature and list of farms write Doyel & Alsip, Mountburg, Arkansas.

COLORADO

FOR SALE—All or part 80 acres, irrigated, improved; fruit, potato, alfalfa land; take some trade. J. F. Novack, Montrose, Colo.

COLO. STOCK RANCH—Great bargain, 17,000 acres. Near Colorado Springs, elegant grass, good water, fences, 2 sets improvements, cash price \$55,000. Possession now. C. C. Carson, Owner, Jefferson City, Mo.

EASTERN COLORADO LAND, corn, wheat, vegetables, dairying, livestock profitable. Low prices, terms. Schools, mail and milk routes. Healthful climate. Near railroad. Address Land Investment Co., Lamar, Colo.

640 ACRES, 50 miles east Denver. Good set of buildings, 400 acres under cultivation. 100 acres in fall wheat. Will sacrifice at \$30 per acre if taken soon. Offered by owner. J. E. Berg, 627 U. S. Nat'l Bank Bldg., Denver, Colo.

FLORIDA

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

MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA hardwood, clover, alfalfa land. Big bargains. Ole Larson, Walker, Minn.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY to get farm home. Your money refunded with interest after 1 year's trial. You take no chances. Clover land, cannot be excelled. Low prices, easy terms. Rullen Land Co., Baudette, Minn.

MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN farms for sale. Send for farm folder. Large tracts grazing lands. Greacens Real Estate Agency, Kalkaska, Mich.

MISSISSIPPI

2,100 A. FARM, \$30,000. Stamped envelope to owner. Rev. N. W. P. Bacon, Itabena, Miss.

MISSOURI

LISTEN, 40 acre imp. farm \$1200. Good terms. Other farms. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

WRITE FOR FREE LIST of farms in Ozarks. Douglas Co. Abstract Co., Ava, Mo.

FREE LISTS about Ozark farms. Write Roy & Stephens, Mansfield, Missouri.

THREE GOOD FARMS—\$5 to 160, 3 miles good county seat and college town, good roads, good soil, good water, bargain prices, liberal terms. West Realty Co., Bolivar, 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.

NEW YORK

FARM HOME, 320 acres, 1 mi. Fabius, N. Y. 20 mi. Syracuse, state road, good schools, churches, good improvements, spring water, good soil, full farming equipment. Must sell account ill health. George E. Nickols, R. F. D. 3, Tully, N. Y.

NEBRASKA

FOR SALE—Easy terms, improved 80 acres, Gage county, Nebraska, 9 miles from Kansas line. A. A. Kendall, Colby, Kansas.

NEW MEXICO

BEST WHEAT LAND—Rich, black soil, shallow water, new country, land cheap. Reference any bank in Union county. Write Valley Land Co., Dedman, N. Mex.

WYOMING

FREE LAND—If interested in homesteads send self addressed stamped envelope to Fred W. Bray, Medicine Bow, Wyoming.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

FARMS and city property, sale and exchange. Write H. A. Lee, Box 216, Nevada, Mo.

LIST MDSE. with us for land and income. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kansas.

FARMS, Ranches, Suburban Homes for sale or trade. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

SELL and exchange Franklin Co. land, \$75 a. and up. Lyman Dickey & Co., Ottawa, Kan.

TRADE east Kansas farms for west Kansas land. Rafter Mtg. Co., Holton, Kansas.

360 ACRES creek bottom, extra fine, want smaller. Franklin Co. Inv. Co., Ottawa, Kansas. Trades a specialty.

RIO GRANDE valley Texas irrigated land and imp. farms for sale or trade. Wm. Lingens, 1454 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

320 ACRES, bottom, 1/4 mi. R. R., high school, 285 cult., 80 alfalfa, 80 wheat, for hds., or general mdse. L. S. Hoover, Eureka, Kan.

160 ACRES, San Luis Valley, Colo., irrigated land, good water right, partly imp., trade for Kan. farm. H. L. Baker, LaCrosse, Kan.

CHOICE income property for sale or exchange for land at pre-war prices. Income \$6,500 per year. See or address owner. J. F. Metsker, 704 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

WHY RENT when you can buy well improved farms, small payment down and terms to suit? We also do exchange. None too large to handle. N. Smith, Quilater, Kan.

RANCHES, RANCHES, SALE OR TRADE 2,150, 480, 320, 2,063 acres, imp., want mdse., hardware, income, acreage. Write for list, terms, etc. Swan & Sons, Haigler, Neb.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

Improved eastern Kansas farms, \$75 up, city property and merchandise. What have you? S. A. E. Moore, Carbondale, Kansas.

FOR SALE, TRADE OR LEASE—3,840 acre ranch, Lincoln Co., Neb. Will sell on terms. Trade for scattered land, or lease for 1922. Write owner. John W. Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—1,840 acre sheep or cattle ranch in Logan county, Kansas; including fences and leases to 4,000 acres; 3 miles county seat; well improved; good water. Good terms. King & Ruppenthal, Russell, Kansas.

TO THE INVESTOR

We have some bargains in farms, ranches and income property for sale and exchange. If you have something for exchange tell us your wants. Also have grocery stores, confectioneries and other small business propositions for sale. If you are in the market for anything get in touch with us. Hemphill Land Company, Lawrence, Kansas.

FINE APARTMENT, income \$6,510 per year, operating expenses \$1,800 per year, price \$65,000, incumbrance \$22,000. Want clear farm for equity. 480 acres, highly improved, fine stock and grain farm; 2 sets improvements; fine new modern \$17,000 home built 1921; 4 miles Lawrence; price \$200 per acre; incumbrance \$52,000. Want land or business building. Mansfield Investment Co., Lawrence, Kan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED—If you have a good low priced farm for sale or exchange write me at once with full description, lowest price, etc. John D. Baker, DeQueen, Ark.

I HAVE CASH BUYERS for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Columbia, Missouri.

Cash Rental on Farms Low

The relation of cash rental to farm land valuations on a third of the cash tenant farms of the United States is found to be 3.54 per cent in a study of the last U. S. Census returns. Census schedules of 158,000 farms were examined. The total value of these farms was \$2,079,317,100 and the gross rent was \$94,900,458.

Tho the 158,000 farms examined were less than 3 per cent of all farms in the United States, they comprised 33 per cent of the farms rented for cash. These farms averaged in value \$16,950 and were rented for \$600.74. Their acre valuation for land and buildings was \$153.67, and their acre rent was \$5.45, or 3.54 per cent. The gross cash rent for a year was but a twenty-eighth part of the valuation.

This leaves out of account the advance in price of the land by which landowners have been compensated for low rents. In the 70 years from 1850 to 1920 the money value of an average acre of farm land for the United States advanced at an average annual rate of 2 per cent compounded. For many owners of rented farms this advance in land prices was sufficient to compensate for holding land with small gross rents.

The showing of 3.54 per cent is so low that it might be assumed that the low ratio is evidence of poor farm lands, but the facts show that the best land in the country is characterized by lower ratios than land in sections with much inferior land.

Even if increases in land prices are added to net rents it appears that American farm properties have been capitalized at a modest rate compared to Government bonds, farm mortgage loans and gilt-edged securities in general. This may be due partly to lack of appreciation on the part of farmers as to investment opportunities in other fields, and partly to an easy over-emphasis of one's chances to make specially large gains from advances in land prices. Another important consideration is the appeal which the ownership of a farm home makes to an owner who wishes to hold it for himself or his children.

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, at \$2; or one three-year subscription, \$2.—Advertisement.

More Government Farm Loans

Approval of 230 advances aggregating \$6,395,000 for agricultural and livestock purposes, was announced recently by the War Finance Corporation.

A 3-acre marble gateway has been erected by the Chinese at Chefoo, in honor of the American people. The memorial, the central arch surmounted by an American emblem with crossed American flags, is an expression of hope that the friendship of the people of China and the United States will ever increase.

WANTED TO LEASE

WANTED, dairy to lease. Manage on shares or work for wages. What have you? Address W. J. C., care Kans. Farmer & Mail & Breeze.

MISCELLANEOUS

LAND and improved Ozark farms in Mo., Kansas, Okla. and Ark. Write for list Four States Realty Co., Joplin, Mo.

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

PRODUCTIVE LANDS. Crop payment or easy terms, along the Northern Pacific Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

240-Acre Farm; 19 Cattle 47 sheep, 50 hogs, poultry, implements, included; handy village, heavy cropping tillage; pasture, 150,000 ft. timber; cottages; barn, only \$2,900 part cash. Page 107 new bargain catalog. Strout Farm Agency, Inc., 8316P New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Farm & Ranch Loans
Kansas and Oklahoma
Lowest Current Rate
Quick Service. Liberal Option.
Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.
THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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Enclose find \$..... Run ad written

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What's New in Livestock

BY OUR FIELDMEN AND REPORTERS

THE Kansas Free Fair will hold its First Annual Boys' and Girls' Lamb Contest at Topeka, September 11-16, 1922. This contest is open to boys and girls of Kansas 18 years old and under.

The lambs must be wethers and born since January 1, 1922. Liberal prizes for single wether lambs and pen of five wether lambs from one county will be offered. For further particulars address Secretary Phil Eastman, Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, Kan.

Ness Farmers Interested in Dairying

Ness county farmers are getting interested in better stock according to Leo D. Ptacek, county agent. Mr. Ptacek says L. R. Cunningham has inquired about a good Holstein bull with some production records on his pedigree. He says Mr. Cunningham has some good milk cows and feels that a good bull would pay in the improvement he would make in the offspring. He says Mr. Cunningham is buying now because he realizes that good stock is cheap at the present time.

Clarence Dean's Sale

Clarence Dean of Weston, Mo., held one of the good sales of the season. Thirty-nine spring gilts were disposed of in less than 2 hours at \$57 on an average. A splendid crowd of farmers and breeders were on hand and the sale was quick and snappy. At no time did the sale lack for interest. Colonel W. W. Carson of Camden Point did the selling from the block and he did a mighty good job and the total returns for the offering were very satisfactory to Mr. Dean, who owns one of the good herds of Poland China hogs in Platte county.

Reno County Has Good Herefords

Elmer Dinkel, a Reno county farmer, has some good Herefords, according to Sam J. Smith, county agent. Mr. Smith says Mr. Dinkel's 2-year old herd sire weighed 1,910 pounds. Another bull 8 months old weighed more than 800 pounds. Mr. Smith says this speaks well for this herd of Herefords when it is considered that the weighing was done while the animals were on winter rations. Mr. Smith says Reno county has several Hereford breeders who are developing their herds in a similar way.

New Livestock Clubs for Jefferson

There is considerable interest in Jefferson county in boys' and girls' club work according to J. M. Goodwin, county agent. Mr. Goodwin says that some of the latest clubs to be organized include a clothing club at Nortonville, a sow and litter club in the Thompsonville community and a pig feeding club in the Grantville community. He also reports a large garden and poultry club at McLouth. Alice Yardly, a last year's club member, has written Mr. Goodwin a letter in which she states that she received \$26 for 32 chickens which she raised last year and that her proceeds from chicks which she raised the year before were \$14.75. She states that she is ready for club work again this year and will join the Thompsonville poultry club.

Shawnee County Shorthorn Sale

The Shawnee County Shorthorn Breeders Association sale at Topeka, Kan., last Wednesday, March 15, drew a very representative crowd of well known breeders from over the state with a few from Missouri. Among the well known Kansas breeders were S. B. Amcoats of Clay Center; A. L. Harris, Osage City; W. T. Ferguson, Westmoreland; K. G. Gistad, Lancaster; August Sholz, Huron; P. C. McCull, Winfield; D. L. Dawdy, Arrington; A. L. Johnson, Ottawa; A. H. Arneal, Colby; O. B. Burtis, Manhattan; Ralph Stewart, Colby. Charles Bellows, of Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.; John Forsythe, Greenwood, Mo., secretary of the Central Shorthorn Breeders association, and W. A. Cochel, Kansas City, were prominent breeders from Missouri.

The top price was \$410, paid by F. D. Mullin, Clay Center, Kan., for No.

3 in the catalog. She was a very fine cow consigned by H. H. Holmes. It is very seldom that an offering of this quality is found in a consignment sale. But conditions were not favorable for this sale because of the very bad condition of the roads, especially farther west where it was almost impossible to get to town to make the trains for Topeka.

It was a cash sale and every purchase was settled for immediately after the sale. Thirty-three females sold for an average of \$121.90. The 12 bulls sold for an average of \$112.40. While many bargains went thru the sale, the consignors all agreed that under the circumstances it was a pretty good sale. It was decided to hold another sale at the same place this fall and altho this offering was one of real value the consignors desire that the next one shall be a little better. That is the Shawnee county Shorthorn slogan.

Huston-Stewart Postponed Sale

W. R. Huston and J. C. Stewart were to have sold Durocs at auction at the Emporia, Kan., sale pavilion Feb. 28 but the blizzard at that time compelled postponement.

The sale was held March 11 at which time there was practically no bottom to the public roads due to heavy rains and snows for some time preceding the sale. This greatly reduced the attendance and another handicap, that of a number of sows with pigs at side farrowed since February 28 and a large majority of sows and gilts right at farrowing on sale day or immediately after, caused the few present at the sale to be timid about buying. Despite this Wood & Crouch, as auctioneers, succeeded in getting an average of a little more than \$51 for the 38 head which was a very good average considering conditions. The six sows with pigs averaged \$55.75, also 15 bred sows averaged \$55.30 and 17 bred gilts averaged \$43.75.

Mr. Huston's sale of 26 head sold as follows: Five sows with pigs averaged \$56.90, eight bred sows averaged \$58.90 and 13 bred gilts averaged \$42.75. Mr. Stewart's sale of 12 head was as follows: One sow with pigs brought \$50; seven bred sows averaged \$51.50 and four bred gilts averaged \$44.50. The top was Mr. Huston's tried sow by Pathfinder's Image, which went to William Myers, Emporia, Kan., for \$87.50. A spring yearling of Mr. Huston's by Peerless Pathfinder topped the spring yearlings at \$75, going to Charles E. Sears, Colby, Kan. Two of Mr. Stewart's spring gilts topped the spring gilt sale at \$48 apiece. One was by Alley's Model Orion bought by F. L. Kaywood, Emporia and the other bought by C. S. Cook, Neosho Rapids.

The McKenzie-Campbell Sale

The O. A. McKenzie and the E. A. Campbell sale of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas at the McKenzie farm joining Wayne, Kan., last Tuesday, March 14, was a sale postponed because of the bad weather of February 27. The roads were in a very bad condition after an all day's rain. However, they went on with the sale and did pretty well considering the condition of the weather and the roads. Twenty-eight bred sows, a few of them with litters sold for an average of \$58.40. The nine bulls and 21 females sold very well and Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Campbell were well pleased with their sale considering the adverse conditions under which the livestock was sold.

Tomson Leaves Shorthorn Association

Frank D. Tomson, Lincoln, Nebr., who for the past six years has edited "The Shorthorn in America" and had charge of publicity for the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, is leaving that association to give his entire time to his personal affairs. Mr. Tomson is financially interested in the Woods Brothers Corporation of Lincoln, which is extensively engaged in the protection and reclaiming of river bottom lands along the Missouri, Mississippi, Sacramento and various other rivers, and with large investments in agricultural lands and industrial prop-

erties having a capitalization of several million dollars.

In connection with his Shorthorn activities Mr. Tomson traveled widely. His writings were always of an encouraging and hopeful tone as were his addresses made before many livestock and commercial gatherings in all parts of the country. His previous training with the agricultural press covering a period of 15 years and his first hand experience with the breeding business gave him a peculiarly accurate gauge on the industry in a broad way.

The firm of Tomson Brothers of Kansas of which he is a partner has long been rated as one of the leading Shorthorn breeding firms in this country and he will now be in position to give some personal attention to the firm's interests. He also will write occasionally on matters of current interest relating to the livestock situation, as he will continue to be in close touch therewith.

Mitchell County Pig Club Sale

The Mitchell county pig club sale that was postponed from February 28 to March 13 at Beloit, Kan., was held on the last named date. The day was bad but the sale was held regardless of the weather. The total for the 53 head of Poland China and Duroc Jersey gilts was \$1,610.50. The members consigning were Verne Jones, of Beloit; A. E. Creitz, Beloit; Ted Robertson, Simpson; Joe McDaniel, Scottsville; Wayne Ewing, Vesper; Geneva McDaniel, Scottsville; Walter Golladay, Beloit. The offering represented the breeding of the prominent herds of Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys of Mitchell county.

Meat Retailing Costs High

The cost of selling meat thru retail stores averaged 5.85 cents a pound in 1921, compared with 3.19 cents in 1913, wages and other overhead expenses having increased or remained virtually stationary, while wholesale prices were declining in the last few years, according to a survey by the United States Department of Agriculture, covering more than 400 stores. Salaries and wages were shown to be the chief item in the cost of retailing meat.

Complete accounts of 214 individual retail meat markets and 216 branch stores in 17 chain systems were analyzed for 1919-20 and supplementary studies were made for 1921. The survey revealed that of every dollar spent by the consumer for meat in 1919, in all types of stores, 81.14 cents represented the wholesale cost; 10.25 cents, salaries and wages; 1.33 cents, rent; 0.77 cents, ice and refrigeration; 0.76 cents, wrapping; 0.21 cents, heat, light and power; 0.51 cents, interest; 2.74 cents, miscellaneous expenses; 2.29 cents, retailer's net profit. The statement added that the average pay of meat cutters increased from 32 cents an hour, in 1913 to 60.8 cents, in 1920, and 60.7 cents in 1921.

The wage cost of retailing \$100 worth of meat in 1913 was placed at \$14.82, while the same item for the same quantity of meat, costing \$126.77, in 1921, was \$27.87. Labor costs were also involved in other retailing expenses, such as refrigeration, wrapping, heat, light and power.

A wide range of net profit was shown for stores of various sizes, ranging from about 2 per cent of sales for those doing an annual business of less than \$25,000, to an average of about 2.75 per cent of sales for stores doing a business of more than \$200,000. The net profit for carry stores averaged 2.25 per cent of sales, compared with 2.13 for delivery stores.

The allowance for a one-man store with annual sales of \$20,000, was 8 per cent for salary and wages, or \$1,600, and net profit of 2 per cent of sales, which gave this distributor approximately \$2,000 net return in 1919, in addition to interest on his investment. For a concern with sales of more than \$200,000 a year, employing a staff of about 10, the salary of the manager-owner was placed at \$3,500 and net profit, 2.75 per cent of sales, making a total return of approximately \$9,000 in addition to interest on investment.

The gold mine of St. John del Ray, in Brazil, is believed to be the deepest metal mine in the world. It was opened more than 80 years ago and is now nearly 7,000 feet deep.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

JACK STOCK

At low prices, yet full of the blood, and showing the size and quality of the

World's Grand Champion

Kansas Chief 9194, for years our chief sire in service. Before Kansas Chief we used Pharaoh, champion of Tennessee and Kansas State Fairs. Our herd is built that way.

Come and see us for anything you need in jack stock, Percheron horses, or Russian wolf hounds. We are breeders, not traders. We are always right here.

H. T. Hinesman & Sons, Dighton, Kansas

35 Head of Registered Jacks

as good as grown, by Grand Champions at Southern State shows, 2 to 7 yrs. old, 15 to 16 hands high, 9 to 10 inch bone used in our stables last season, can show colts. Few Belgian and Percheron Stallions. This stock must be sold in next 60 days. We have what we advertise. Can ship over Santa Fe, Mo. Pac. and Frisco.

J. P. MALONE, LYONS, KANSAS
M. H. MALONE, CHASE, KANSAS

Ten Percheron Stallions

All registered. Priced from \$200 to \$500. Some broke to harness. Blacks and greys. No better breeding or individuals. Included in this offering are the 3rd and 4th prize winners in the aged stallion class at the last Kansas National, Wichita, Kan. Briggs or Emmett Creek Sta. by the A. V. J. R. between Wichita, Hutchinson and Newton, Kan.

A. B. Taylor & Son, Sedgwick, Kansas

35 Mammoth Jacks

Big heavy bone, black jacks, 15 and 16 1/2 hands, weight up to 1200 pounds, 3 to 5 years old. Guaranteed. We have colts to show you. High class, Percheron mares and fillies and young stallions.

At E. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.

HOME OF THE GIANTS Jacks — Jacks — Jacks

50 head, any kind you want.
BRADLEY BROS., Warrensburg, Mo.

Six Sound, Ton Breeding Stallions

7 reg. jacks (own raising). Colts and mules to show, very choice stock with size and weight, desirable ages, dark colors.

GEO. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

Registered Percheron Stallions and Mares

for sale, blacks and greys. Colts to show. \$200 and up. A good jack, black with mealy points. Bert Sponsler, Emporia, Kan.

One Five-Year-Old Jack

For Sale or Trade, grey sorrel in color, 14 hands. Will trade for used Ford or what have you?

DR. ED. C. BARR, WAVERLY, KANSAS

FOR SALE

Two big jacks, four Jennets, one Percheron stallion. All registered. Guaranteed.

WM. DOUGLAS, MARSHFIELD, MISSOURI

For Sale Two Large Jacks 5 and 6 Years Old

two Jennets, four and six years old; one Percheron stud 13 years old. Priced right. Mark Sheeley, Whiting, Kan.

FINE LARGE BLACK STANDARD BRED and two fine large black saddle bred stallions, \$400 each, cash only. H. G. Shore, with August Clothing Co., Topeka, Kansas.

A GOOD BLACK PERCHERON STALLION coming three years old. Traces to Brilliant blood. Perkins & Munro, Oswego, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

WELL GROWN SPRING GILTS

of Orion Cherry King and Pathfinder breeding, bred to an outstanding grandson of Great Sensation. Big smooth gilts, real backs and color. Also choice of fall born pigs.

J. A. CREITZ & SON, BELOIT, KANSAS

Bred Sows and Gilts

TWENTY BIG SOWS AND GILTS, Sensation and Pathfinder breeding, bred to grand champion Sensational Pilot, Sensational Giant and Shepherd's Orion Sensation. If you want real Durocs buy one or more of these. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.

Valley Spring Durocs

Sensations, Pathfinder, Orions. Boars, all ages. Sows and gilts bred to outstanding boars. Immunized, pedigree furnished, guaranteed breeders. Year's time if desired.

E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kan., Osborne Co.

Duroc Bred Sows and Gilts

Bred sows and gilts shipped on approval. Immunized and absolutely as described. A few spring boars. Write for descriptions and prices.

D. C. ASHER, LAWRENCE, KAN.

Duroc Boars \$20.00 to \$25.00

150 to 200 lbs. Well bred good bone and length. Order from this advertisement direct and I will ship you a good pig. J. E. WELLER, HOLTON, KAN.

Durocs \$20 to \$30

Boars ready for service. Fall pigs, either sex, not related, by Hurdler Pathfinder and Valley Wonder Sensation. E. C. MUNSELL, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

Stadt's O. K. Strain of Durocs

Fall boars by Wonder's Giant I Am. Our motto, "Size with Quality." J. F. Stadt & Sons, Ottawa, Kan.

WEANLING DUROCS FOR SALE

By Major Sensation Col., Grand Master and other good sires. At prices any farmer can afford to pay.

Overstake Bros., Atlanta, Kansas

TRIED SOWS, FALL YEARLINGS, SPRING GILTS

bred to Orion's Model, a real breeding boar, for April and May farrow. Satisfaction guaranteed. S. D. Shaw, Williamsburg, Kan.

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Purebred stock sales, land sales and big farm sales. Write or phone as above.

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Walter Shaw's Hampshires
200 HEAD: REGISTERED, immunized, tried bred sows and gilts, serviceable boars.
WICHITA, KANSAS, RT. 6, Telephone 3918, Derby, Kan.

WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL
Choice fall boars and gilts. Big hardy fellows sired by the champion. Immunized pairs and trios not related. F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS.

SUMMIT HOME

Choice fall gilts and boars ready for service, prize winning strain. Immunized and shipped on approval. S. W. Shinneman, Frankfort, Kan.

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Bred Berkshire Gilts For Sale
Farrow in April and May. R. C. King, Burlington, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

50 Sept. and Oct. Boars and Gilts
Weight 140 each. Immunized and papers. Sired by the Elmo Valley herd boars. Pairs and trios not related. Priced low. J. J. HARTMAN, ELMO, KAN.

BigType Immuned Polands
Serviceable males, \$25; bred gilts, \$30; and Sept. sows, \$15. GEO. J. SCHOENHOFER, Walnut, Kan.

GOOD, GROWTHY POLAND CHINA BOARS
By Valley Jumbo of fall farrowing, from big litters. Price \$20 and \$25, satisfaction guaranteed. E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spotted Poland Chinas
Stock of all ages. The best blood lines. A. S. Alexander, Burlington, Kansas.

Registered Spotted Poland Boars
Sept. farrow. Ready for service, immunized. Also yearling herd boar. Papers furnished for National Ass'n. CARL F. SMITH, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

Spotted Polands, Both Sexes
Big type and English. C. W. Welsenbaum, Altamont, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Pigs, Either Sex
Best bloodlines. Hubert Sherman, Geneva, Kan.

Classy Sept. Boars \$20.00
Immunized, guaranteed. John Greenleaf, Mound City, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
15 gilts bred for April farrow, the best of blood lines. Jas. A. Thompson, Holt, Mo.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Bred Gilts
and young boars. Verg Curtis, Larned, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE BRED SOWS
Fall yearling and spring gilts sired by "Alfalfa Model," an 800 pound boar, bred to Wilmers' Choice, by Tichota's Choice, for March and April farrow. Immunized. Crates and papers furnished. The big type. Will ship on approval. Write for circular. Alpha Wilmers, Diller, Nebraska

RED POLLED CATTLE

You Can Buy Red Polled Bulls
of serviceable ages from the Springdale herd with quality and breeding priced as a dispersal sale. Also choice matrons and heifers. Write for descriptions and prices to T. G. McKINLEY, ALTA VISTA, KAN.

10 RED POLLED BULLS
Priced \$75 to \$100. First check gets choice. Guaranteed breeders. Will price few cows and heifers reasonable. R. C. Brownlee, Holden, Mo.

Choice Red Polled Bulls and Females
All ages. From our accredited herd. Shipped on approval. Schwab & Son, Clay Center, Neb.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.
Hallowan & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice young bulls.
C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

RED POLLS Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

GROWTHY ANGUS BULLS

one and two years old for sale. Sired by Farmer City Best 187778. These belong to the Pride and Trojan Erica families. Priced in accordance with present business conditions.

Write your wants and see the cattle.
W. L. MADDOX, HAZELTON, KANSAS



ANGUS BULLS

18 from 12 to 18 months old. 12 that are from six to 10 months old. Real herd headers.
J. D. MARTIN & SONS, Lawrence, Kan.

Boosting Potato Industry

Kansas Free Fair at Topeka Will Put On a State-Wide "Spud" Show September 11 to 16

KANSAS potatoes will come into their own September 11 to 16 when the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka puts on a state-wide potato show, offering big prize money for the best potatoes of various varieties grown in the state this season.

The show will be held separate from other farm products, altho it will be under the direction of Frank O. Blecha, superintendent of the agricultural department. It is probable that only Kansas grown potatoes will be eligible for entry in the competition as it is desired to make the show a strictly Kansas affair in recognition of the importance of the potato growing industry of the Kaw Valley and also in Arkansas River Valley. Sweet potatoes will be included and prizes offered in various classes.

One of the features of the show will be a disease control exhibit prepared by the Kansas State Agricultural College, which will be brought to the Kansas Free Fair. This will show the effects of various diseases on potatoes and those in charge will demonstrate

how these diseases may be controlled.

Much attention will be given to seed treatment with corrosive sublimate and to the benefits of spraying. Improved methods of handling the soil, the use of fertilizers and the best systems of crop rotation in growing potatoes will be discussed. Results of many experiments and tests along these lines will be available for study by growers.

This disease exhibit is being arranged by Prof. L. E. Melchers, plant pathologist and E. A. Stokdyk, instructor in plant pathology division of college extension, of the Kansas Agricultural College. Prof. Albert Dickens of the horticultural department of the college, also will co-operate in this work.

There is much interest in the show among potato growers and Secretary Phil Eastman of the Kansas Free Fair, expects a large number of entries. He is also anxious to have entries from a large number of farm gardens and a special effort will be made to interest individual farmers, as well as commercial growers, to enter the contests.

Nebraska Feeders' Day

TUESDAY, MARCH 28

The 10th annual spring feeders' meeting at Lincoln has been set for March 28. At this gathering the results of the winter's feeding operations at the College of Agriculture will be given out. Feed tests with cattle, hogs, and sheep will be completed by that time and the records they have made at present feed costs should be of unusual interest to all feeders. To make these results all the more interesting the stock will be right in the feedlots to be inspected by all who attend. In the cattle feeding tests 10 steers were fed in each lot, 10 hogs in each lot of the swine feeding tests, and 30 lambs in each lot in that experiment:

Cattle

Experiment No. 1

Lot 1—Three-year-olds. (All lots receiving corn and alfalfa.)
Lot 2—Two-year-olds.
Lot 3—Yearlings.
Lot 4—Calves.

Experiment No. 2

Lot 1—Corn and alfalfa.
Lot 2—Corn, oilmeal and alfalfa.
Lot 3—Corn, silage and alfalfa.
Lot 4—Corn, oilmeal, silage and alfalfa.
Lot 5—Corn, molasses meal, silage and alfalfa.
Lot 6—Corn and alfalfa (dog steers).

Lambs

Lot 1—Corn and alfalfa.
Lot 2—Corn, silage and alfalfa.
Lot 3—Corn, molasses meal and alfalfa.
Lot 4—Corn, molasses meal, silage and alfalfa.
Lot 5—Corn, oilmeal and alfalfa.
Lot 6—Corn, oilmeal, silage and alfalfa.

Hogs

Lot 1—Corn (self-fed).
Lot 2—Corn and tankage (self-fed free choice).
Lot 3—Corn, tankage and alfalfa (self-fed free choice).
Lot 4—Corn and alfalfa (self-fed free choice).
Lot 5—Corn and shorts (self-fed free choice).
Lot 6—Corn, shorts and tankage (self-fed free choice).
Lot 7—Corn (self-fed) and ¼ pound tankage to each pig once daily.

The Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press

Is founded on the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, the Nebraska Farm Journal, the Missouri Ruralist and the Oklahoma Farmer, each of which leads in prestige and circulation among the farmers, breeders and ranchmen of its particular territory, and is the most effective and economical medium for advertising in the region it covers.

Orders for starting or stopping advertisements with any certain issue of this paper should reach this office eight days before the date of that issue. Advertisers, prospective advertisers or parties wishing to buy breeding animals, can obtain any required information about such livestock or about advertising, or get in touch with the manager of any desired territory by writing the director of livestock service, as per address at the bottom.

Following are the territory and office managers:

W. J. Cody, Topeka, Kansas, Office.
John W. Johnson and Jesse R. Johnson, Northern Kansas, Southwest Nebraska and Colorado.
J. T. Hunter, Southern Kansas.
J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska.
Stuart T. Morse, Oklahoma.
O. Wayne Devine and Chas. L. Carter, Missouri.
T. W. Morse, Director of Livestock Service
Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze
Topeka, Kansas

Rains Help Spring Crops

(Continued from Page 22)

be a fair crop. No public sales have been held recently. Farmers will be busy from now on if we have favorable weather, but they are not so busy now. Old fat hogs are worth \$10; cows from \$40 to \$50; yearlings, \$15; oats, 45c; eggs, 17c and flour is \$2; butter, 25c; wheat, \$1; corn, 45c.—J. W. Clinesmith, March 19.

Logan—We had a 2-inch snow March 5 and 6 but we need more moisture. The wheat prospect is not very encouraging. Farmers will begin to sow barley in about 10 days if weather is favorable. Rough feed is plentiful and all kinds of livestock are in excellent condition. A few public sales are being held and stock brings satisfactory prices. Wheat is worth \$1.10; barley, 35c; corn, 45c; cream, 27c and oats are 35c; eggs, 16c.—T. J. Daw, March 19.

Phillips—We need a 3-inch rain very badly. On March 6 we had 3 or 4 inches of snow that drifted a great deal and put the roads in very bad condition. Barley is in demand at 45c. Oats are worth 35c. Eggs, 16c and kafir is 1c a pound; corn, 43c; flour, \$2; cream, 30c; butter, 25c.—J. M. Jensen, March 19.

Riley—We had a 4-inch snow two weeks ago and the fields were well covered. Most of the wheat fields were green before the snow came. No farm work has been done yet. A considerable amount of fat livestock has been shipped out the last month. Feed is plentiful and all kinds of livestock are in excellent condition. Several renters have been changing farms. Not much wheat is being marketed. Wheat is worth \$1.22; corn, 50c; flour, \$2 and eggs are 15c; hogs, \$9.75.—P. O. Hawkins, March 18.

Rush—Nearly 1½ inches of rain fell on February 21 and the ground is thoroughly soaked. Some of the wheat which we thought was dead is showing above the ground so at the present time it is impossible to tell how large the crop will be. Roads are impassable in many places on account of the snow storm which occurred March 9. Oats sowing has been delayed on account of the weather. All kinds of livestock are in excellent condition. Wheat is worth \$1.25; corn, 50c; butterfat, 23c and eggs are 18c; potatoes, \$1.65.—A. E. Grunwald, March 18.

Sherman—Wheat has not had the proper amount of moisture to start it or save it. The first snow drifted off the wheat fields and the last one seemed to be all blown away by the time the wind quit blowing. There was plenty around buildings where it wasn't needed. Hogs are the only thing above or near par here. Coming one year calves sell at \$14; 2 year old steers \$32; average for cows is \$35.—J. B. Moore, March 20.

Stafford—The greatest snow fall of the season fell the past week and the roads are in very bad condition. All kinds of livestock are in excellent condition. Hogs are in good demand. A number of public sales have been held. All produce, wheat and corn are about the same price as at last report.—H. A. Kachelman, March 19.

Wallace—We had quite a blizzard March 15, but enough snow fell to help the wheat considerably. Most of the wheat is in from fair to good condition. We have been having excellent weather the past few days. All kinds of livestock are in excellent condition. Not many sales are being held. Farmers are beginning to hurry their odd jobs such as fencing, repairing, oiling harness and the like so as to be ready to get in the field in good time. Housewives are setting hens. Cream is worth 27c; barley, 55c; corn, 40c and eggs are 16c.—Mrs. A. B. Stetler, March 18.

Washington—We have been having very cold weather for the past two weeks. The largest snow of the season fell March 9 and is proving to be of great benefit to crops. Wheat is excellent and fields that looked dead are coming out surprisingly. Farmers are selling their old wheat. A number of public sales are being held and prices are soaring skyward. Butterfat is worth 27c; corn, 50c; wheat, \$1.26 and eggs are 16c; hens, 20c.—Ralph B. Cole, March 18.

Woodson—We have been having a few rainy days making moisture for wheat which is beginning to look green and thrifty. A few farmers have sown oats but there is still 60 per cent to be sown. A few patches of potatoes have been planted. Cattle are looking excellent over the country. A few public sales are being held and prices are better than usual. Hogs are worth \$10.—E. F. Opperman, March 18.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

3 Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

from 12 to 15 months old, one red and two roans, Scotch breeding, one a Victoria and two of the Miss Ramsden family.
John Regier, Whitewater, Kansas

Five Roan Shorthorn Bulls

Real herd bull material. Ages from 12 to 18 months. Priced to sell. Address:
E. A. CORY & SONS, TALMO, KANSAS (Republic county)

A Scotch Shorthorn Bull

For sale, calved March 21, 1920, sired by Silver Dale 3rd, he by Master of the Dales by Avondale. His dam was Sycamore Emma 14th of the Emma family. A real herd bull. Copy of pedigree furnished on request.
ROBERT TURNER, ANTHONY, KANSAS

A Real Herd Bull Prospect

Roan, sired by Gloster Cumberland 399387 by Cumberland's Best by Cumberland's Last, dam by Dale's Challenger by Double Dale. Other good ones too. Four 2-year-old heifers of milking strains. Priced right.
L. E. Wooderson, Route 6, Caldwell, Kansas

Shorthorn Herd Bull at a Bargain

Am offering my herd bull, Idlewild Rex, an international winner of great scale and smoothness. Will sell or exchange for females. Also young bulls from 6 to 18 months old. Write or visit.
EDW. F. GEHLEY, ORLEANS, NEBRASKA

Shorthorn Bulls

Reds, whites and roans. Scotch and Scotch topped. Write your needs and come and see us.
C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS Dickinson County

ROAN SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

13 to 15 months old. One Butterfly, one Matchless and one Secret. All by Royal Marshall by Village Marshall. Write for prices and full descriptions.
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Red, Shorthorn Scotch Bull

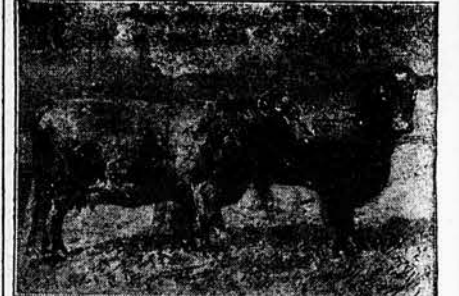
For sale, 15 months old, an extra fine animal. Will sell at a bargain. T. J. BLAKE, WHITING, KAN.

FOR SALE—YEARLING SHORTHORN
bulls, Yorkshire hogs, all ages. Either sex.
Geo. Case, Logan, Kansas

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS
of good breeding and quality for sale.
H. G. Brookover, Eureka, Kansas

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

200 POLLED SHORTHORNS



Two great grandsons of Whitehall Sultan. Grand Sultan and Sultan's Pride heads herd. Stock for sale at all times. \$75.00 up. Phone 1602.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KANSAS

Polled Shorthorn Bulls

We have for sale bulls 10 to 12 months old sired by the great show bull, Meadow Sultan. Shipping stations, Phillipsburg or Stockton.
T. S. SHAW, GLADE, KANSAS.

Either Roan or White

Sons of Meadow Sultan. Both good herd bulls. Also good young bulls by the roan bull. Bargains in these real herd bulls.
A. I. MEIER, ABILENE, KANSAS

POLLED SHORTHORNS
Both bulls and females for sale at prices according to times. C. M. HOWARD & SONS, HAMMOND, KAN.

White Bulls 3 good registered yearlings. Reasonable. S. H. Haight, Rantoul, Kan.

GLENROSE LAD 506412
the best dairy Shorthorn bull in the west. We can't use him longer. For description and price address
R. M. Anderson, Beloit, Kansas.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Two Reg. Guernsey Heifer Calves

for sale. One bull calf 2 mos. old, one bull seven mos. old, two extra good high grade cows to freshen soon. Write Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

A REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL
bred by Fruit Brothers, Wisconsin, four years old and proved a good breeder.
G. D. Glidden & Sons, Homewood, Kansas

GUERNSEYS—We have two young bulls, also two springers for sale cheap.
Winwood Dairy Farm, Burlington, Kansas

GUERNSEYS—CHOICE BULLS
For sale. Herd under federal supervision.
George M. Newlin, Hutchinson, Kansas.

FIRST ADVERTISEMENT SOLD SEVEN HOGS

"I appreciate the selling capacity of the Farmers Mail & Breeze. Have done a good business in bred gilts, selling, all together, twenty. Your first issue brought an inquiry that sold seven to one man."
EMORY E. RICE, Oxford, Kan.
Breeder of Poland China Hogs.
Feb. 14, 1922.

March 25, 1922.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

Mar. 28-30—Central Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, at Kansas City, Mo. W. A. Cochet, Mgr., Baltimore Hotel Building.
 March 31—Ozark Shorthorn Association, Thos. Gallen, secy., Mt. Vernon, Mo.
 Apr. 4—Blank Bros., Kleen and Lauer, Franklin, Neb.
 Apr. 6—A. C. Shallenbarger, Alma, Neb., and Thomas Andrews, Cambridge, Neb.
 Sale at Cambridge, Neb.
 Apr. 20—Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan. D. L. Dawley, sale manager, Arrington, Kan.
 April 21—W. H. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
 May 3—Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas.
 May 3—Ruben Harshberger, Humboldt, Neb.
 May 10—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association at Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory sale manager, Concordia, Kan.
 May 16—T. A. Ballantyne, Herington, Kan.
 May 18—Atchison county breeders at the K. G. Gistad farm, Lancaster, Kan. Harry G. Gistad, Lancaster, and A. W. Sholz, Huron, Kan., sale mgrs.

Holstein Cattle

May 6—Southeast Kansas-Northeast Oklahoma Hereford Breeders' association, Independence, Kan. W. H. Morton, Sale Mgr., Altoona, Kan.
 June 8-9-10—National Holstein-Friesian Assn. sale, Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

April 25—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' association, Blue Rapids, Kan. J. A. Howell, Marietta, Kan., sale manager.
 May 4—Johnson County Hereford Breeders' association. R. L. Whitsitt, Holden, Mo., Sec'y.

Poland China Hogs

April 12—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
 Apr. 26—Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Apr. 22—H. T. Rule, Ottawa, Kan.
 Apr. 26—Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
 Apr. 25—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
 Oct. 21—Homer T. Rule, Ottawa, Kan.
 Oct. 28—H. W. Flook & Son, Stanley, Kan.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

Cory & Sons Shorthorns

E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan., Republic county, are starting their Shorthorn advertisement again in this issue of the Mail and Breeze. They offer five roan bulls, ranging in ages from 12 to 18 months old that are good breeding condition and will be sold worth the money. These bulls are to be seen at the Cory farm joining Talmo which is a small station on the Union Pacific about 10 miles south of Belleville, Kan. Write for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

J. J. Hartman's Poland China Sale

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., has claimed April 12 as the date for his big spring sale of last fall and summer boars and gilts. Fifty head are being cataloged and they are by the same boars and out of the same sows that produced the last October offering at the Agricultural college that met with so much popular favor and of the offering of bred sows that he sold in Abilene Feb. 2. This sale of boars and gilts is a splendid opportunity to buy your gilts that you will need soon and a few gilts of outstanding quality. The sale will be advertised in the Mail and Breeze soon.—Advertisement.

Goernandt Bros.' Polled Herefords

Goernandt Bros., Aurora, Kan., Cloud county, are breeders of Polled Herefords and their herd is nationally known because of the high class individuals it contains and because of their winnings in the lead shows every season. If you like Polled Herefords why not buy your bull or foundation from a Kansas herd of national reputation. The Goernandts are breeders of Polled Herefords and not speculators. They own some of the great cows of the breed. They are producing every year that kind of Polled Herefords. If you want to buy that kind at the fountain head write to this farm for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Sale

The date of the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders annual spring sale and meeting is May 10 and those who are going to assist should write to Mr. Cory at once. About half of the number is already listed and it is desired that not over 50 or 55 bulls be sold in this sale. However Mr. Cory has asked me to say that he can use some good cattle, about 25 head more than he has already listed. If you want to sell, don't hesitate about writing Mr. Cory as he will be compelled to close the entries and start on the catalog in a short time. The banquet will be held the evening before the sale as usual and the annual meeting the morning of the sale. The sale will be advertised in the Mail and Breeze in due time. But it is important that you write Mr. Cory about what you have to sell in this sale as the time is growing near when the catalog must be in the hands of the printers.—Advertisement.

Turkey Creek Farm Holsteins

Turkey Creek Farm Holsteins, Colorado Springs, Colo., are as blue blooded as you will find anywhere. Famous sires and dams with worth while records are to be found on this farm. C. C. Wilson, graduate of the Kansas Agricultural college, is the manager of this great herd and is known probably to every Holstein breeder at least in Kansas and Oklahoma. He is starting an advertisement in this issue of the Mail and Breeze in which he is offering a bull calf that will be a year old in July and sired by Sir Pletertie Ormsby Robes and out of a daughter of a 44-pound bull for \$100. In a herd like this these young bulls come pretty fast and of course they must be sold. It is Mr. Wilson's idea that it is best to make a very close price on them and get them out where they will do good rather than keep them for higher prices. These are bargains in bulls of a very high quality. Write to Mr. Wilson at once if you want a bull with real backbone. Address, Turkey Creek Farm, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Advertisement.

The Abbottsford Shorthorn Herd

The Abbottsford herd of Shorthorns at Herington, Kan., is very likely as well known as any herd in the west. It was established over 30 years ago by D. Bal-

lantyne and for a long time it was known as the D. Ballantyne & Sons' herd of Shorthorns. A number of years ago Mr. Ballantyne retired from the business and since that time T. A. Ballantyne, his son, has owned the herd and the former high quality of the herd has been maintained and improved. Just recently Mr. T. A. Ballantyne has decided to disperse the entire herd and May 16 is the date of this important dispersion sale. Forty-one head are being cataloged, 21 cows, either with calves at foot or heavy in calf, nine yearling heifers and two that are two years old, nine bulls from 12 to 15 months old and the herd bull, Roan Model, a splendid bull weighing over 2,500 pounds in his present condition. The sale will be advertised in the Mail and Breeze. If you are interested write at once to T. A. Ballantyne, Herington, Kan., for the catalog and you will receive it just as soon as they are off the press.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Overstake's Weanling Durocs

Overstake Bros., Atlanta, Kan., again change their card in the Kansas Farmer & Mail and Breeze. They have been swamped with demands for bred gilts and their supply is almost exhausted. Their new card advertises weanling pigs by good sires such as Grand Master by Pathfinder out of a dam by Orion Great Sensation and Major Sensation Col. by Major Sensation that was world's junior champion in 1919 and ran his daddy, Great Orion Sensation, a close race for Grand championship in the same show. Dams are by Pathfinder, Valley Sensation, Pathfinder Chief 2nd, etc. These weanlings are priced so that any farmer can afford to raise purebreds instead of grades. Write today. Please mention Kansas Farmer & Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Staadts' O. K. Durocs

J. F. Staadt, the senior member of Staadt & Sons, Ottawa, Kan., firm of Duroc breeders, started in the purebred Duroc business thirty years ago. Since that time a large number of purebred Durocs have gone out to buyers. Mr. Staadt states that during all those years not one buyer of hogs has expressed dissatisfaction to him in regard to hogs bought of Staadt & Sons. That is a wonderful record. This herd has produced a number of state fair winners. By proper blending of blood lines the Staadts produced Crimson O. K., the boar that founded the present herd of O. K. Durocs. These Durocs are uniform in size and breed that way. The present herd sire is Wonder's Giant I Am by Giant Wonder I Am by Great Wonder I Am that founded the great Sensation family. The dam of the herd sire is Defender Col. bred. At 13 months old this sire weighed nearly 600 pounds and stood over 40 inches high. He is not only tall but has good feet and legs and has good depth, length, and width. He nicks especially well with the O. K. strain. The Staadts start their card in this issue of the Kansas Farmer & Mail and Breeze advertising fall boars by the good sire. Prices are very reasonable. Write them your wants. You are assured of prompt and courteous treatment. When writing please mention Kansas Farmer & Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

BY S. T. MORSE

Commercial Land Co. Sale

The cattle to be sold in the Commercial Land Co. sale at Bixby, Oklahoma, should have an added value since the Ft. Worth Show. Their herd bull, Bonnie Brae, Jr., was first prize aged bull. The first prize aged cow and the second prize 2 year old bull and a lot more of their prize winning cattle sell. This will be one of the best lots of Herefords both as to breeding and quality ever sold in the Southwest. The Oklahoma Hereford Breeders' Association will hold their annual meeting at Bixby the night of the sale. Every one interested in better Herefords should arrange to attend the sale. Be in Bixby March 31st. Don't forget the date.—Advertisement.

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

Foundation Shorthorns at Auction

For several years the Shorthorn breeders of Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado have been given an exceptional opportunity to buy foundation Shorthorns from the old established and reliable herds of A. C. Shallenbarger, of Alma, and Thomas Andrews, of Cambridge, Nebraska. It is the custom of these good breeders to hold an annual sale at Cambridge. These sales are made up of the natural accumulation of both herds. The choicest animals for sale from both herds are consigned to this sale. Each year the offering has been better than the one preceding it. Buyers come back for more seed stock each year and the sales are looked forward to with more than ordinary interest. This year's sale will be held April 6th. Thirty-eight females will be sold, consisting of cows with calves at foot and bred again to the great sires that head the herds. Bred and unbred heifers and a splendid line of young bulls, all under eighteen months of age except one. Much of the offering is the get of the noted bull Grandford Marshall. Included is the entire herd shown so successfully by Mr. Shallenbarger the past season. Write for catalog to Thomas Andrews, Cambridge, Neb., and mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.—Advertisement.

Shorthorns for Kansas and Nebraska

Blank Bros. & Kleen, Shorthorn breeders, Franklin, Neb., will hold their annual production sale at Franklin on Tuesday, April 4th. On the above date they will sell the best offering of cattle ever offered by them at public auction. Fifty-five head will be sold—everything bred on the farms of the firm with the exception of a limited number of very choice individuals that are being consigned by some good breeders living just across the line in Kansas. The offering is composed largely of very choice heifers, many of them just about old enough to breed, and some of the best young bulls ever offered by the firm. The consignments are sired by the herd bull, Golden King, the \$2,000 son of Cumberland Marshall and one of the best breeding sires to be found in the state. A couple of his best sons are also doing service in the herds. Others are by Ashbourne Reliance, a bull carrying much Cruickshank breeding as any bull in the entire country. Some of the best lots are sons or daughters of Village Knight and Bridgegroom. The offering is first class in every way. It is doubtful if there will be a better string of young heifers go thru any sale this spring. Write for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.—Adv.

Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas

Has a membership of 500 breeders who own over 7,000 purebred Holsteins.
 June 8-9-10—National Association Sale, Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo.
 Walter Smith, Pres., Topeka. W. H. Mott, Sec'y-Treas., Herington, Kan.
 This section is reserved for members of this association. For rates and other information address, Copper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

WAKARUSA FARM HOLSTEINS

Nicely marked registered Holstein bull calves, some from A. R. O. dams. Price \$35 to \$50. Also three bulls ready for service. Write for description and photo. Reynolds & Sons, Box 52, Lawrence, Kan.

Corydale Farm Herd Holsteins

Bulls old enough for service, from A. R. O. dams at hard time prices. Write for information.
 L. F. CORY & SON, BELLEVILLE, KAN

BULLS SIRED

by Sir Leidy Glista, his dam 3 times 32 lb. dam and from good dams.
 J. F. MAST, SCRANTON, KANSAS

FOR SALE VERY REASONABLE

12 cows, 5 two yr. old heifers, 4 yearling heifers, 4 heifer calves 1 to 6 months old. Herd bull, nearest two dams milk 23,000 lbs. Butter 1040 lbs. Other bulls ready for service. R. E. STUEWE, Alma, Kan.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Service bulls are "out." If you want to save money, buy calf that won't cost much to move, and raise him yourself. From six months down.
 H. B. COWLES, 608 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAN.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Bulls 2 months to 16 months old. Price \$25.00 to \$60.00. Sired by a 30 pound bull, dams heavy milkers. State age of bull wanted when writing.
 V. E. CARLSON, FORMOSO, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

100 Purebred Holsteins at Auction

first week in April under Federal Supervision. 40 at Effingham, Illinois and 60 at Dixon, Illinois. All females, all ages up to eight years represented. For information, write C. M. LONG, Field Secretary of the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association, 1200 Transportation Bldg., Chicago.

SHUNGAVALLEY HOLSTEINS

Your last chance for a Konigen bull. Only two left any age. These bulls have not been offered before. Dam just finished a 305 da. record with 680 lbs. butter and 14,000 lbs. milk as a Sr. 2 yr. old. State record for class. Bull a very fine individual just past 10 mos. of age. The other calf is a coker, 5 mos. of age with good records. Write for particulars.
 IRA ROMIG & SONS, TOPEKA, KAN.

Turkey Creek Farm Holsteins

For Sale—Columbine Pontiac Ormsby Changeling, Born July 18, 1921. Evenly marked. Sire, Sir Pletertie Ormsby Robes. Dam, a daughter of a 44 lb. bull. \$100. TURKEY CREEK FARM, Chas. C. Wilson, Manager, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Purebred Holstein Bulls

Yearling grandsons of King Segis Pontiac, nicely marked, smooth, large framed, and from heavy milking cows, also some 6 to 8 months old. Government inspected and priced to sell quickly. VALLEY VIEW STOCK FARM, J. A. Reed, Lyons, Kan., Route 2.

HOLSTEIN BULL A Royalty bred

Grandson of Pontiac Korydke. Two nearest dams average 34 lbs. butter. Will sell cheap or trade for cow or bred heifer. Winwood Dairy Farm, Burlington, Kansas

Holstein Heifer Calves—8 Weeks Old

the very best, express paid, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed, \$30.—EDW. YOHN, WATERTOWN, WIS.

Two Extra Fine Reg. Holstein Bulls

for sale. C. H. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

For sale, extra fine grade Holstein springers, fresh cows and bred heifers. Home raised, 130 head to pick from. Write for choice.
 JOHNSTONE & EWEMA, Rt. 3, Tonganoxie, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN BULL AND HEIFER CALVES

\$20 to \$65, registered.
 Sam Stoughton, Hutchinson, Kansas

HOLSTEIN & GUERNSEY CALVES, 7 weeks

old, 31-32nds pure, \$25 ea. shipped C.O.D. Reg. Holstein bull calves \$45. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

JERSEY CATTLE

HILLCROFT FARMS JERSEYS

Imported and Register of Merit Jerseys. Choice bull calves for sale. Also registered Durocs.
 M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, MO.

High Class Registered Jersey Cows

Exceptional values, young cows 2 to 8 yrs. Some have large register of merit records. Others on test now. Many state fair winners. Also some good young bulls 3 to 18 mos. old. Inspection invited.
 R. A. GILLILAND, DENISON, KANSAS

YEARLING JERSEY BULL

For Sale: Just one, exceptionally fine, sired by R. A. Gilliland's Herd Bull out of Register of Merit dam whose blood we bought of John Deere in 1880.
 SIDNEY S. LINSKOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

Scantlin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Ks.

Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.

SYLVIA JERSEY RANCH, SYLVIA, KAN. Herd Federal accredited. Heifers and young cows. Also bull calves from Reg. of Merit dams.

FEDERAL ACCREDITED JERSEY BULLS Serviceable age. R. M. dams, prize winning sires. A. H. Knoepfel, Colony, Kansas.

JERSEY BULLS. October to yearlings. Hood Farm breeding. Selling so you can handle them. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Bull Calves, 3 Months Old

out of Advanced Registry cows by a grandson of National Dairy Show champions. Reg. shipped C. O. D. \$40.
 DAN D. CASEMENT, MANHATTAN, KAN.

2 Ayrshire Bulls Purebred, 4 Mos. Old

A. G. BAHNMAIER, R. R. 1, TOPEKA, KAN.

SOME CHOICE BRED HEIFERS

Bred to our junior sire, a son of King Segis Pontiac Count. Bull calves from this sire at attractive prices. Ask for photos and breeding.
 W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS

BULLS ALL SOLD

Nothing to offer at present, but watch this space. We're still in business at the same old place.
 T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

YOUNG BULL

nearly ready for service by a 30 pound sire and out of a 20 pound two year old dam. A bargain if you write soon for photo and price.
 W. E. ZOLL, RT. 6, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

KING PONTIAC MUTUAL SEGIS

Bulls, calves to long yearlings. Priced right. Raised everything offered for sale. Tuberculin tested herd. Hard sire, King Pontiac Mutual Segis by the great King Segis Pontiac Cleland & Williams, Hattville, Kan.

SONS AND GRANDSONS

of Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac for sale. Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac is Kansas' leading sire of production. Buy bulls priced right from an accredited herd.
 COLLINS FARM COMPANY, SABBETHA, KAN.

BULLS—WE HAVE TWO

ready for service, out of high producing A. R. O. dams. Low price.
 WALTER A. SMITH, RT. 1, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Dispersion Sale of Land and Jersey Cattle

Greenleaf, Kan., April 1, 1922

F. B. Dickey has chosen April 1st for the dispersion sale of his herd of Jersey cattle and Dairy and Poultry Farm.

The farm consists of 100 acres adjacent to the little city of Greenleaf, Washington Co., Kansas. It comprises some of the good land of Washington Co. and is one of the best improved farms in Northern Kansas.

21 Jersey Cattle

20 head registered and high-grade Jersey cows and heifers, 1 bull. The cows are a splendid lot of good useful, well bred and well grown Jersey cattle. They not only contain some of the good blood of the breed but are great producers themselves.

For terms on land and other information desired regarding sale, address owner.

F. B. Dickey, Greenleaf, Kansas

or Mid-West Sales Co., Manhattan, Kan.

Auctioneers: C. Vernon Noble, Manhattan, Kan.; C. W. Scott, Greenleaf, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Western Kansas Bulls

100 Hereford bulls, yearlings and two years old.

50 Shorthorn bulls, same ages. Part of them at Fort Collins, Colo., and the rest at the home ranch Hays, Kan. Write at once for descriptions and prices.
 C. G. COCHRAN & SONS, HAYS, KAN.

For Sale—Registered Hereford Bulls

priced reasonably. William Torneden, Linwood, Kan.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

POLLED HEREFORDS

The ideal cattle for the range man, the best cattle for the small farmer, the most popular cattle of all times, money makers for everybody. Secure your bull or foundation from a nationally advertised herd that has three bulls at its head that won first prize at state fairs in competition with horned cattle.
 Goernandt Bros., Aurora, Cloud Co., Kan.

20 Reg. Polled Hereford Bulls

and 20 one and two-year-old heifers for sale. If you need a herd bull don't fail to see this herd.
 R. H. LANGHOFER, HERINGTON, KAN.

Beef Shortage is Imminent

Government Report Shows Big Decrease in Cattle

BY WALTER M. EVANS

BEEF cattle ought to be worth a great deal more in the future if the recent reports of the United States Department of Agriculture are accepted without question. Late statistics show that beef cattle have been decreasing steadily on the farms of the 27 principal cattle states of the Nation. On January 1, 1922, there were on the farms in these 27 states 35,250,000 head of beef cattle out of a total of 41,993,000 of the total number on all farms on the same date. On January 1, 1921, the number of beef cattle on farms in the same 27 states was 36,188,000 and on January 1, 1920, the number was 36,966,000 head.

Kansas Ranks Fourth

The heaviest producers among the 27 leading beef cattle states are: Texas, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, Oklahoma, South Dakota, California, and Colorado. Kansas in 1922 had 2,224,000 as compared with 2,317,000 for 1921 and 2,294,000 in 1920. Corresponding decreases in beef cattle are shown in many of the other states. Unless the rate of decrease is checked in some way soon the time is not far distant when a serious shortage of beef animals may be expected.

The recent rains and snows no doubt will bring out the Kansas pastures and give them an early start especially if the weather continues mild. Already Texas and Oklahoma stockmen are investigating the pasture situation in Kansas and if the prices are not too high and reasonable shipping rates are made during the grazing season, there will be thousands of cattle shipped north to the Kansas pastures. The general consensus of opinion is that the pasture rate will run from \$6 to \$8 a head. Many of the big ranches and ranges of Texas are closed up from year to year and the land sold off into small farms so that there is an increasing demand made by Texas cattlemen on Kansas pasture lands from time to time.

Cattlemen are much interested in what will be the outcome of the National Packer Stockyards act. The hog marketing committee of the Kansas City Livestock Exchange are co-operating with J. H. Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association and Sherman P. Houston, president of the Missouri Livestock Association and also the 25,000 producers who have signed personal appeals to Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture to see that some of the unfair practices by the packers at the Kansas City Stockyards are investigated and that they are made to observe the provisions of the law.

Kansas City Livestock Sales

Prices for livestock at Kansas City this week except for sheep and lambs were decidedly lower. Cattle declined 35 to 65 cents in the first three days of the week and regained about 25 cents of the loss in the last two days of the week, closing with a net decline of 10 to 40 cents. Heavy steers were off the most and yearlings the least. Hogs are 80 cents to \$1 lower than a week ago and \$1.25 under the high time last week. All markets show sharp declines. Sheep and lamb prices fluctuated 25 to 40 cents and closed the week net unchanged except for light weight ewes and they were in the highest position of the year.

Receipts for the week were 34,500 cattle, 3,950 calves, 41,025 hogs, and 25,950 sheep compared with 29,300 cattle, 4,850 calves, 44,375 hogs, and 27,750 sheep last week, and 38,150 cattle, 5,050 calves, 50,300 hogs, and 37,225 sheep a year ago.

Beef Cattle Decline 65 Cents

Chicago's liberal receipts constituted the bearish factor in the cattle market and the declines and slow trade there reflected lower prices elsewhere. At Kansas City Wednesday when the market had reached the full decline prices for steers were 35 to 65 cents under last week's best time. Since then 25 cents of the loss was regained. The top price this week \$8.50 was paid Monday and again Wednesday. The bulk of the killing steers sold at \$7 to \$8. Cows and heifers were down 25 to 35 cents and veal calves were off 50 cents to \$1. Prices for fleshy feeders were off 25

to 35 cents, and best stockers and thin feeders were down only 15 to 25 cents. Demand on grazing accounts was large.

Hog prices strengthened 10 to 15 cents in the last two days, but are still 80 cents to \$1 lower than a week ago. The decline this week originated at more Eastern markets due to lack of shipping demand. The top price at Kansas City was \$10.05 and bulk of sales ranged from \$9.05 to \$10. Pigs declined sharply and are selling at \$8 to \$9.25. Packers will try to hold prices under the \$10 level, but will be unsuccessful if shipping demand revives.

The sheep market was uneven closing quotations for the week on lambs were net unchanged and fat sheep were 25 cents higher. Lambs are quoted at \$14 to \$15, clipped lambs \$12.25 to \$13, yearlings \$12.75 to \$13.75, ewes \$8.50 to \$9.60, and wethers \$8.75 to \$9.75.

Best classes of horses and big mules sold at strong prices, and other kinds

were steady. Common classes were slow sale.

The following sales of horses are reported at Kansas City this week: Drafters weighing 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, \$100 to \$180 apiece; fair to good drafters, \$60 to \$100; good chunks, \$60 to \$125; medium chunks, \$60 to \$85; fancy drivers, \$100 and upward, plugs, \$10 to \$25.

Extra big mules ranged in price from \$125 to \$175 apiece. Other mules sold as follows: Mules, 15 to 16 hands high, \$85 to \$140; 14 to 15 hands high, \$50 to \$125; 13½ to 14 hands high, \$25 to \$85.

Hides and Wool

The following quotations are given at Kansas City on green salted hides: No. 1 green hides, 7c; No. 2 hides, 6c; side brands, 4c; bulls, 4c; green glue hides, 2c; dry flints, 8 to 10c; horse hides, \$2.25 to \$2.75; pony hides, \$1 to \$1.50.

The following prices are quoted on Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska wool at Kansas City this week:

Bright medium wool, 20 to 22c; dark medium, 16 to 18c; light fine, 18 to 20c; heavy fine, 12 to 15c; light fine Colorado wool, 20 to 22c; Colorado Mohair 15 to 20c.

The following quotations are given at Kansas City on dairy products:

Butter—Creamery, extra in cartons, 42c a pound; packing butter, 15c; butterfat, 33c; Longhorn cheese, 25¼c; Brick cheese, 18c; New York White Daisies, 26c; New York Cheddars, 25c; Limburger, 26¼; Swiss, 36¼c.

The following sales of poultry and poultry products are reported:

Live Poultry—Hens, 21c; springs, 38c; roosters, 12c; capons, 24 to 31c; turkeys, 34 to 36c; old toms, 32c; geese, 14 to 15c; ducks, 24 to 25c.

Eggs—Firsts, 21¼c; seconds, 17c; selected case lots, 27c a dozen.

A Decrease in Fruit

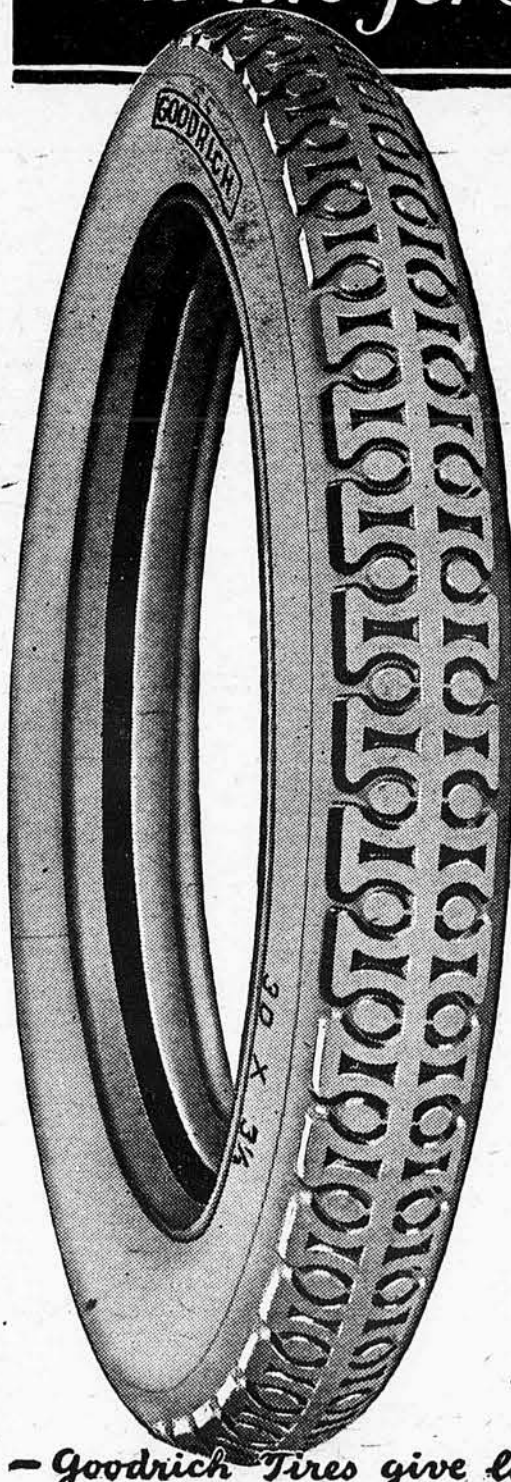
From 1909 to 1919 there was a decrease of 36,057,811, or 23.8 per cent, in apple trees in the United States of bearing age. The decrease in non-bearing trees was 29,620,244, or 45 per cent. With peaches there was a decrease of 30.5 per cent in trees of bearing age and of 48.8 per cent in non-bearing trees.

The most costly palace in the world is the one at Versailles, near Paris. All the documents relating to this wonderful building have been destroyed to prevent its real cost ever being known.

The Newest Goodrich Tire

Goodrich "55"

The Tire for Small Cars



30x3½ clincher fabric

\$10.90

ALSO MADE IN 30x3

This is the latest addition to the Goodrich list of tires. It completes the line. It enables your dealer to give you full service under the Goodrich name and trademark.

It is great news for every user of 30x3½ clincher fabric tires. It is an opportunity to secure Goodrich quality—an assurance of Goodrich standards of workmanship and materials—with the advantage of a price which speaks for itself.

\$10.90 will buy the Goodrich "55"—the new tire for the popular light cars. The splendid construction is made better yet by the thick anti-skid tread of scientific safety design, made of specially toughened rubber.

A Goodrich for \$10.90! That means great value. Your dealer is ready to supply you.

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY
Akron, Ohio

HOME OF THE SILVERTOWN CORD

— Goodrich Tires give longest service with Goodrich Tubes