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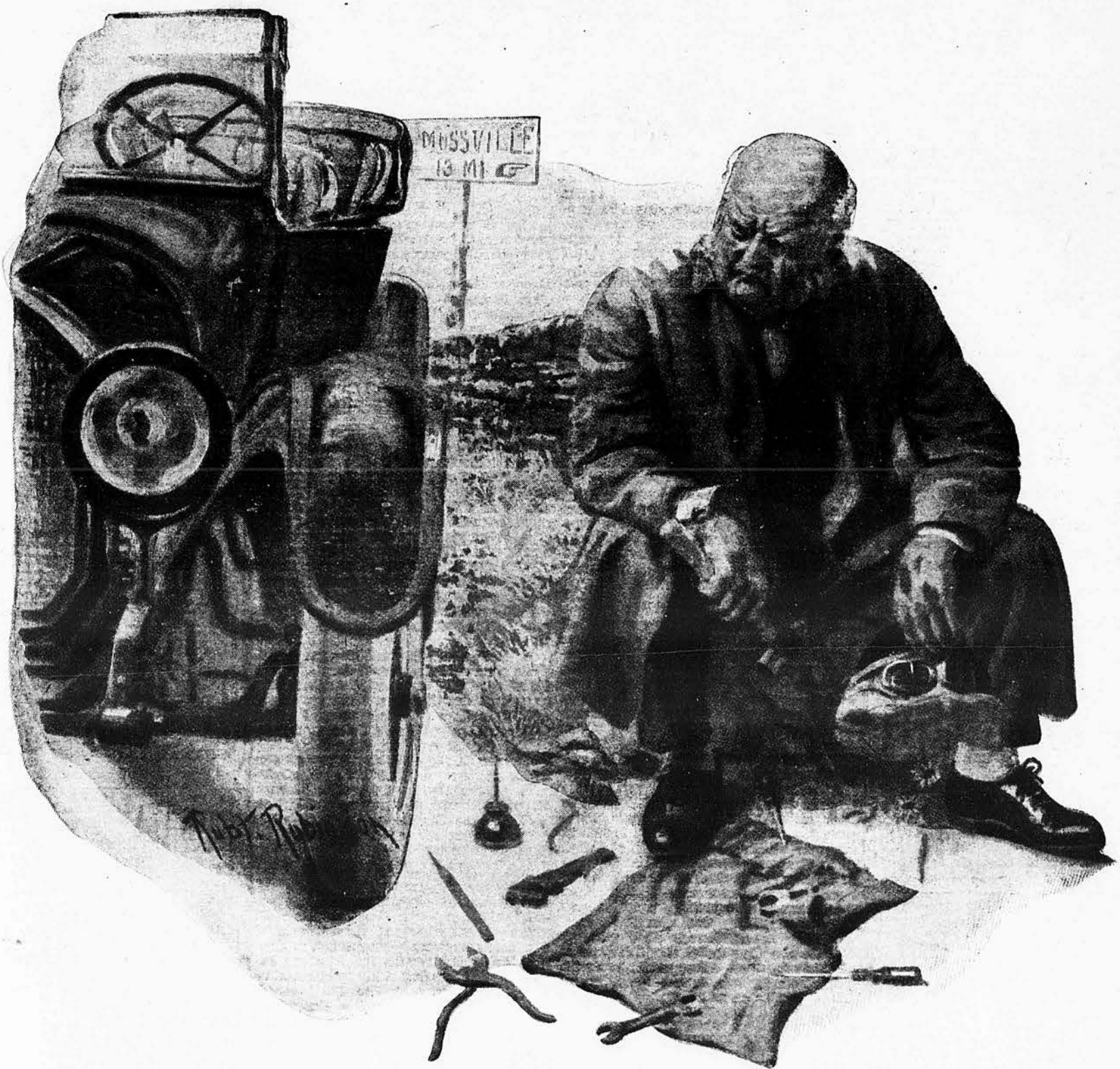
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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 60

March 4, 1922

Number 9



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Farmers Win Their Rights

Capper-Volstead Bill Legalizes Collective Bargaining

BY A. D. FAIRBAIRN

WHEN President Harding signed the Capper-Volstead bill, a measure which gives the farmers the clear and unchallengeable right collectively to market their product, he congratulated the authors of the bill on the achievement of a generally beneficial object. Senator Capper, who had worked for three years to induce his colleagues in the upper House to accept the principles embodied in the bill, had the support of the farm bloc and all of the farm organizations which have representatives in Washington.

Senator Capper took charge of the bill in the Senate early in 1919. Day and night he has worked among his colleagues in an effort to convince them that the farmers in demanding this measure were simply asking that they be placed in the same position as the railroads, commercial bodies and industrial institutions.

Agricultural Demands Were Just

They were demanding nothing that equity ought to oppose or that justice would refuse, the Senator always insisted. Efforts by special interests who feared that the release of farmers from paralyzing legal restrictions would make them formidable competitors in the field of distribution were met by the Senator with proof that the people in general would be better fed, better housed and better clothed, if the farmers could in a more direct way deal with them.

One would think that it ought not be difficult to induce an intelligent Congress to accept the principle that farmers who grow their own grain, raise their own stock and bring to maturity their own fruit, ought to be permitted to get together and in concert place these products on the market. But strangely enough every possible obstacle was placed in the way of the bill. It was contested and attacked at every step. Eastern boards of trade, evidently fearing that farmers might learn to distribute their own products, were especially intense and vehement in their opposition to the measure.

Senators of great ability and unquestioned integrity, attacked the bill because they declared it encouraged and fostered monopoly and was opposed to the provisions of the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust laws and also threatened the country with a food monopoly held by the farmers who could "club the country into paying exorbitant prices for food." These fears as were shown by Senator Capper and others were entirely groundless. The bill only permits groups of farmers to act as units for the purpose of disposing of their products.

A Law That Encourages Thrift

Senator Capper in a number of speeches showed that such a measure was in the interest of national economy, that it would encourage thrift, increase production and add very materially and substantially to the sum total of the national wealth. Of course these blessings would come only if the farmers show themselves sufficiently intelligent and alert to take full advantage of the provisions of the bill.

The Senator from Kansas is a new man in Congress. That is, this is his first term. It is unusual, almost unprecedented for a Senator in his first term to do anything really striking. It is the unwritten law of this great legislative assembly that a Senator must "get his seat warm" before he attempts to do anything unusual, much less do anything that would be economically revolutionary. To attempt to override Senatorial tradition, rules of seniority and other customs made respectable by age, is to take one's political life in one's hands.

New Senator Breaks Precedents

But Senator Capper almost as soon as he was sworn in began preparation for a campaign which involved the complete overturn of a long settled and hoary headed idea which had taken firm root in the Senatorial mind. Why disturb the present system? The farmers should permit existing agencies to take care of the work of marketing their products and distributing them to the people of the United States and the world. This is an ingrained doc-

trine that is very hard to uproot. To resist this view was, in the minds of many very eminent statesmen, nothing short of revolutionary.

For a new Senator to take the bit in his teeth and drive forward persistently to a given objective was to offend against custom, tradition and all the rules which are laid down for the government of the conduct of the Senatorial fledglings. But Senator Capper realized that he was supported in his fight by the agricultural sentiment of the country, reinforced by hundreds of thousands of thinking men and women in the cities. Therefore, he went forward, ignoring or brushing aside all obstacles.

"Isn't Capper just a little fresh for a new man?" a dignified Eastern Senator remarked to me when the Kansas made his first stand in the Senate for agriculture, "Why, he hasn't been here long enough to get acquainted with the rules and traditions which we older men hold sacred. However I suppose he's all right and as he is a member of my party I can't openly criticize him."

To march bravely thru all the obstacles erected by custom, tradition and common usage requires more than ordinary courage coupled with unusual ability and vision. It requires also that the man embarked on so dangerous a political voyage shall be fully conscious of the justice of his cause. I believe Senator Capper was so impressed with the necessity for giving agriculture the legal means more effectively and wholesomely to function that he refused to be intimidated by obstacles which would cause a more timid and less sincere man to pause.

The Capper-Tincher Trading Act

The co-operative marketing law is the second great constructive measure championed successfully by Senator Capper. The other is the Capper-Tincher Future Trading act which puts the grain exchanges under the supervision of the Government and will eliminate many of the grain gambling evils of the past. This is the first time in the history of Congress that a new Senator has gotten thru two important pieces of general legislation before he had served half of his term.

An incident which throws considerable light on the character of the junior Senator from the Sunflower state and his singleness of purpose occurred when he waived his right to the pen with which the President signed the bill and gracefully proposed that it be given to Congressman Volstead. As a Senator and senior author of the bill, the right to the pen was his, but he declared that he had sufficient reward in seeing the President take the action which gave it a place among the "Statutes of the United States."

"I feel that Senator Capper acted with true nobility," said Congressman Volstead. "Of course, I desired the pen, but would have been perfectly willing to let my able partner in this fight for recognition of the co-operative rights of farmers, have it."

Charles S. Barrett, President of the National Farmers' Union and chairman of the National Board of Farm Organizations, said he was gratified to find Senator Capper so devoted in his efforts to get for agriculture a square deal.

A Good and Successful Fight

"Senator Capper has made a good and successful fight," said Mr. Barrett. "I hope that the farmers will make the very largest possible use of the opportunities given them under this bill. It permits them to get together and market their products in an orderly manner for the mutual benefit of those engaged in the enterprise."

"It is essential that farmers, if they are to realize any benefits from the bill, help the authors to make it an effective aid to agricultural progress. Legislation cannot accomplish everything. This bill permits co-operation for business purposes, but the farmers themselves must arouse the co-operative spirit and help give concrete expression to what Congress has done."

The bill was characterized by Milo (Continued on Page 39)

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KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

March 4, 1922

By *Arthur Capper*

Vol. 60 No. 9

War Brides and Future Beef

Kansas Farmers Have Double the Number of Breeding Cows They Possessed in 1914, Despite Forced Liquidation. What Will They Do With Them?

DESPITE the pressure that has forced them into quick liquidation during readjustment, Kansas farmers and livestock producers have hung on to their breeding herds. While there has been a tremendous drop in the number of beef cattle under 2 years old on Kansas farms since the peak of 1919, and a decrease in the number of heavy steers is under way, the number of beef cows on Kansas farms, according to tax reports, as of March 1, 1921, is as high as it has been during the last four years and practically twice as large as it was in 1914.

The significant fact is that Kansas producers can turn their efforts into whatever channel public demand directs. If the public desires baby beef it can be produced in large quantities within a year; if heavy steers are insisted on, Kansas producers can get them as quick or quicker than any one else because the annual crop of young stuff will be twice as heavy as it was seven years ago.

It is a case of veal cutlets versus porterhouse steaks and the Kansas producer does not care a great deal which it is. Because of past experience and the fact that he has a lot of corn and rough feed on hand, perhaps he would prefer the heavy steer. But raising baby beef has this advantage; it gives a much more rapid turnover, permits the producer to carry more stock on the same investment, and nets a cheaper gain.

Instead of having his investment tied up and paying interest on it for say three years or four, to produce a finished heavy steer, the grower who raises baby beef can get his money out of the animals within a year or at the longest a year and a half.

The important thing is not whether public de-

By Ray Yarnell

mand shall be for baby beef or for heavy steers. It is that the farmer is in a position to operate at top efficiency whichever way demand happens

WHAT are Kansas livestock producers going to do with their war brides? Are they going to produce baby beef and get a relatively rapid livestock turnover? Are they going to use these war brides for the production of stockers to fill the gap made by the depletion in the number of steers being grown in West Texas? Will they keep these stockers on Kansas grass and finish them for the market or let George do it?

Or are livestock men going to turn these war brides on the canner market, deplete their breeding herds and let Kansas slip back as a beef producing state?

Those questions will be answered within the next year or two. Perhaps, this story, which sets forth the present situation so far as beef cattle are concerned, will help to make it easier to answer them.

to go. He has the breeding herds which produce the calves.

In 1914, there were on farms in Kansas 324,838 beef cows and heifers 2 years old or over on which taxes were paid. During the next three years,

due to the demand of the world for meat and more meat, the number of breeding cows rapidly increased, jumping an average of around 100,000 a year, until in 1917 there were 608,280 on Kansas farms. This total was increased to 614,433 in 1918 and on March 1, 1921, stood at 605,496, nearly double the number shown in 1914.

What happened during 1921? Assessors will not make their canvass until after March 1 so the actual figures are unknown. It is probable, however, that forced liquidation has depleted the breeding herds to some extent. The shortage of credit and the necessity for meeting obligations at the banks, forced many cattle men to sell something and beef cows, in many cases, could not be held longer.

This view is supported by the results of a survey made of 522 farms in all parts of Kansas by Edward C. Paxton, field representative of the United States Department of Agriculture for Kansas. This survey showed that on these farms the number of beef cows had decreased from January 1, 1921, to January 1, 1922, from 7,032 to 6,361, or a total of 671 cows. That decrease, however, was offset somewhat by the increase in the number of beef heifers. The net decrease in beef cows and heifers on these farms for the year was 572. Easier credit and the activity of the War Finance Corporation in financing livestock operations, probably has brought to a halt this depletion of breeding herds.

While the Kansas farmer has been hanging tenaciously to his breeding herds he has been selling off his calves. March 1, 1914, there were on Kansas farms 901,620 beef cattle under 2 years old on which taxes were (Continued on Page 31)

Two Counties Slip With Spuds

AVERAGE acre yields of potatoes in Riley and Pottawatomie counties are declining. The average acre yield in the period, 1909 to 1916, in Riley county was 79.7 bushels. The average acre yield in the period, 1917 to 1920, was 64 bushels, a net loss of 15.7 bushels an acre. In Pottawatomie county in the 1909-1916 period the average acre yield was 82.5 bushels. An average decline of 12.3 bushels an acre occurred during the period, 1917 to 1920 inclusive.

This loss in yield probably largely is responsible for the fact that acreage devoted to potatoes in Riley county has declined from 806 in 1919 to 462 in 1920 and from 1,333 in 1919 to 737 in 1920 in Pottawatomie county. The average decrease in yield in these two counties has been 14 bushels an acre or 17 per cent. The slump in acreage in Riley county in 1919-1920 was 42 per cent and the decline in acreage in Pottawatomie county was 44 per cent.

In a measure the same condition is said to exist in Leavenworth county. These areas, while possessing good soil and being adapted to producing potatoes, are steadily losing out and the farmers who are sticking in the game are getting less for their work and risk every year.

Shawnee County Goes to the Front

In sharp contrast to the situation in Riley and Pottawatomie is that in Shawnee. The average acre yield of potatoes from 1909 to 1916 inclusive in Shawnee county was 90.8 bushels. In the period, 1917 to 1920, the average acre yield increased to 109 bushels, a gain of 15 bushels or 16 per cent. The number of acres planted to potatoes increased from 2,230 in 1919 to 2,586 in 1920. In the last four years there has been an increase in potato acreage in Shawnee county of 37.6 per cent.

Improvement in Douglas county has not been quite so marked. From 1909 to 1916 the average acre yield there was 90.8 and this was increased to 97.9 during the period, 1917-1920, a gain of 7.1 bushels an acre.

These counties form a group along the Kaw valley. All are well adapted to potato growing. Soil differences are not vital. The advantageous location with regard to markets is identical.

Reasons why the average yield in two counties has declined and in the other two has shown a pronounced gain are definitely known. Growers whose crops have been hitting the toboggan can, if they desire, halt that slump and climb again.

No obstacle that is insurmountable is in the way.

Shawnee county growers have demonstrated how it can be done. In the first place they are organized to promote the potato industry. The county farm bureau, conducted by Frank O. Blecha, working with the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural College, is the efficient machine which has directed the work that has resulted in constant and profitable improvement.

Douglas county also is organized and efforts there have been co-ordinated thru the farm bureau, to the benefit of every potato grower who participated. Work there has not been in progress so long as in Shawnee, hence results are not so great.

Riley and Pottawatomie counties do not have such organizations. Every grower has had to go it alone and he has suffered from that handicap. Organization has resulted in a definite program in Shawnee and Douglas counties. Every year more growers have given their co-operation, chiefly for the reason that the carrying out of the program has netted extra and definite profits to participants.

Potato seed for 1,700 acres in Shawnee county was treated in 1921 before planting, as compared to a total of 1,647 acres in 23 other counties reporting. Seventy-five per cent of the seed used by some of the largest growers in Shawnee county in 1921 was certified and only 25 per cent was commercial.

Good seed is extremely important. Certified or registered seed should be used. Seed treatment is equally important because it is insurance against disease to which potatoes are susceptible. The use of corrosive sublimate as a preventive of blackleg, black scurf, dry rot or "wilt" and scab, has netted growers in the Kaw valley an average of 19 bushels an acre more than they have obtained when using untreated seed.

Seed treatment is simple and relatively inexpensive when the gain is considered. No costly equipment is necessary and time required is not an important factor.

A prediction that some of the best growers in the valley would, in the next few years, be able to show yields of between 500 and 600 bushels of potatoes to the acre was made recently by Prof. L. E. Melchers, plant pathologist at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. One grower, Grant Kelsey of Topeka, has produced 450 bushels of potatoes to the acre, which is the

largest yield reported in the valley up to date.

Purchase of certified seed and its treatment to prevent disease alone will not assure these high yields, Professor Melchers stated. He declared that knowledge of a better cropping system and its application, the proper use of fertilizers and better handling of the soil are absolutely necessary. Included must be the highest yielding strains of seed and its treatment to avoid loss.

M. T. Kelsey and Grant Kelsey, who operate potato farms near Topeka, are among the best growers in the valley. After years of study and experience they have worked out a system of cropping and fertilization that enables them successfully to grow potatoes year after year on the same land. They hold they cannot afford to establish a rotation including wheat, for instance, such as is followed by some producers, altho that is profitable where the investment in land is not prohibitive.

The Kelseys buy high grade seed and treat it before planting. Here is M. T. Kelsey's method of handling his soil: Immediately after digging the potatoes he plows the ground to a depth of about 6 inches, and plants rye on the biggest portion of his land. This supplies pasture for dairy cows thruout the winter. Rye probably is the best potato fertilizer for Kansas. There is little loss in pasturing it because most of its fertilizing value is in the root system.

Cowpeas Make an Excellent Fertilizer

On other fields cowpeas are planted as soon after potato harvest as possible. This nitrogen-producing crop is plowed under in the fall.

On all fields, including those in rye, Mr. Kelsey uses chicken manure, which is especially rich in nitrogen. It is applied very thinly because a little excess will cause the potato plants to burn. Liquid manure, collected in drains in the dairy barn, is loaded into a water tight wagon tank and hauled every day to the potato fields where it is distributed.

In the spring the ground is plowed again. At this time and frequently in the fall, deep tillers are used. These enable Mr. Kelsey to turn the soil to a depth of 18 inches. After plowing the seed bed is prepared by two harrowings and sometimes one packing.

The system used by Grant Kelsey is identical except that he does not use cow manure. Other successful growers use very similar methods.

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

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

WITH the treaties and bonus bill out of the way, Congress will take up the perplexing question of the tariff and try to settle it. Of course it is scarcely necessary to say that no matter what is done the question will not be settled, for the very good reason that no tariff law can be passed that will satisfy all or anywhere near all of the important interests of the country. The man who believes that a tariff law will help him personally is very likely to favor it without much regard to how it may affect other people. On the other hand if he is of the opinion that it will injure him personally he is likely to be strongly against it.

No tariff law was ever passed that was entirely equitable in its operation. In every case a part of our population was helped and another part injured by the operation of the tariff law that happened to be in the statute books. Affecting as it does thousands of different articles even the framers of a tariff law have vague ideas, in all probability, as to the effect of it in hundreds of cases, while the average Congressman votes largely at random.

Should Students Pay Their Way?

IT HAS been charged that I wish to destroy or cripple our higher educational institutions. It has also been charged that the plan I have suggested is socialistic.

Any one who knows what I really do propose also knows that neither charge is true. I have no desire to destroy our higher educational institutions but on the contrary I desire to make them really serve the purpose for which they were founded and which they do not do except to a limited extent at present.

Neither is my plan anywhere nearly as socialistic as the present method of conducting these institutions, for my plan will make those who receive the benefits pay the greater part of the expense of maintaining the institutions instead of loading the burden on the taxpayers of the state who receive little or no benefit.

Let me ask a few plain questions just to clear the ground, as it were. First, why does the state provide free schools at all? The answer is that it has been decided by an overwhelming majority of public opinion that a primary education of the children is necessary for the benefit of the state, not primarily for the individual benefit of the children. On this theory we not only provide free school houses and free teachers but if the parents of the children are not able to buy the school books for their children the books are provided at public expense. We go a step farther. We not only provide free houses, free teachers and if necessary free books but we say that the children must go to school.

Now if we are justified in providing higher education free to the young men and women of the state it must necessarily be on the same theory. But here we cease to be consistent. We do not provide facilities sufficient to give a higher education to all of the young men and women of the state, but only sufficient to supply about 5 per cent of them. We do not make this opportunity free to all who desire it but on the contrary the expense of attending one of these higher educational institutions has become so great that it is next to impossible for children of poor parents to send their children to one of these institutions and we now witness the rather curious fact that the state is spending approximately 8 million dollars every two years to support higher educational institutions for the benefit of the children of the rich or at least well-to-do.

Now I contend that this policy cannot be defended by any reasonable and convincing argument. Unless there is a change in this policy sometime a legislature will be elected which will refuse to give support to these institutions.

I propose to prevent this. I propose to make these institutions open in fact as well as in theory to any young man or young woman of industry and good character and reasonable ability, all of these institutions, no matter how poor the parents of the young man or young woman may be, but I propose that every student shall pay his or her proportion of the cost of maintaining the institution he attends.

It costs the state from \$250 to \$300 a student every year to maintain the Kansas State University. No doubt the people of the state derive some general benefits from the institution. There are

a great many experiments worked out there which I think are of general benefit. These should be paid for by the state, but the greater part of the benefits derived from the Kansas University accrue to the individual students and these should be paid for by the students themselves.

I would therefore fix the rate of tuition high enough to cover the cost represented by the individual benefits. I would then establish a revolving loan fund from which any poor young man or young woman of good character, studious habits and fair ability as shown in the grade and high school could borrow so much as might be necessary with reasonable economy to pay their way including the cost of tuition.

I would give these young men and women at least 10 years in which to repay the loan and charge them a very nominal rate of interest. They would borrow on their personal notes backed by their personal honor but with young men and women of that kind the security would be the best in the world.

Furthermore the state should require economy on the part of all students attending these higher educational institutions. I am very certain that it would be possible to reduce the average expense of students by more than one-third and it would be much better for the students. Educational life at present tends to extravagance and to the acquirement of expensive tastes.

Our higher educational institutions should inculcate in the minds of the students economy and simplicity. If they do not do that then the money spent on them is worse than wasted. They ought also to cultivate self-reliance on the part of the students. I wish to make the higher educational institutions a real help to the young men and women of Kansas.

Results of Salina Convention

WITH the completion of the amalgamation of the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association and the Farmers' Union, will be the accomplishment of the greatest advance step in the efforts of the grain growers of Kansas to market their grain in an economic and practical, business-like way that ever has been attained by the producer. Fellow farmers, why not complete the amalgamation of all of our farm marketing agencies?

Together with the Wheat Growers' Association and Farmers' Union, the Equity Exchange, the Farmers' Co-operative Grain Dealers' Association, the Grange, and all the other organizations should join hands and put into operation one great co-operative marketing agency. A marketing agency representing the above combined forces will be able to stand pat against all opposition and foes. Divided as we are now, we are weak and helpless in establishing a co-operative marketing system that will be effective in obtaining a just return to the farmer for his grain. The combining of the marketing agencies mentioned will create, for the farmer, a position in marketing his grain that will guarantee his ability to obtain finance, storage, car supply and any other essential needs to conduct successfully the orderly marketing of his grain throughout the year. When Kansas has centralized her marketing agencies it will be a comparatively easy matter to associate the group of grain states in the Middle West and the Northwest into one gigantic marketing agency that will be as formidable as the Rock of Gibraltar.

Not until this union is accomplished will the grain grower come into his own and begin to enjoy the position due him in the business world. Why should the farmer continue to be buffeted and kicked about by the organized manipulators of finance, distribution and transportation? Pauperized agriculture, stagnated business, shaken confidence and stability and crime are the results. Since the farmer has not yet effected a co-operative marketing machine with scope and unity sufficient to compete with the organized business agencies with which he must cope and depend upon, it devolves upon him, a moral and fundamental duty and obligation to place himself in a position to protect his business as well as the interests of the consuming public, which can only be done thru a centralized co-operative marketing agency.

The producer of the necessities of life holds the destiny of our Nation as well as his own in his hand. The economic position of today demands that the farmer meet his obligation in eliminating

waste, graft and profiteering if the stability and security of our greatest industry and national security shall continue. There never was a time in our history when the farmers' position and importance was more keenly felt than today. It can be nothing less than tragic if he fails to meet the obligation face to face.

The farmer is ready to go. But in order to meet the issue fair and square and get immediate results the leaders of our various farm organizations must be willing to meet on a common ground. Our objective is the same, why waste so much time and energy in non-essential detail? I believe I can see the dawn of a new day. Some of the leaders are willing to meet on a common ground. I hope this will be an incentive for all the leaders to fall in line. The wheat belt is looking to Kansas. The world is looking to America. Will we prove worthy of our trust?

Kinsley, Kan.

A. C. Bailey.

Believes in Limitation of Wealth

THE following letter has just been received from C. G. Bray, a reader of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze at Bowie, Ariz.:

"The spirit has moved me to write you again. That welfare commission idea is not gaining much ground for lack of newspaper support. We surely need it now. The forces of reform are so divided and subdivided that their power is about dissipated. It is time to get together on some one plan to save the situation. Such a plan might not exactly suit anyone but it would be a great improvement over no plan at all such as we have now.

"I see that Herbert M. DeWitt of Denver is in favor of a reserve of the necessities of life. I am, too. That welfare commission could take up that idea and thresh it out; and thresh out a lot more. Let us have it.

"Your story of the success of Brown and the failure of Jones in the issue of October 20, was very interesting. The true reason why so many fail is because there is no limit set to the success of such men as Brown. The more they make the easier it is to make it and the more difficult for the rest of us—the Jones clan—to make anything. 'Nothing succeeds like success' and 'To him that hath it shall be given.' Unless we stop such men as Brown when they accumulate a reasonable amount of wealth it will be impossible for the rest of us to have much simply because there will not be much left. Poor old Jones whom you called a failure still had more than his share of the Nation's wealth if it were equally divided. The per capita wealth of Arizona is greater than most states, yet Jones who was regarded as a failure had more than we have per capita.

"Suppose all of us were able to buy a section of good land—where would we get it? Or if we had as much fine stock as Brown had what could we sell it for? It would not be worth paying taxes on.

"Few realize that we are now at that stage of civilization where we become our brother's keeper, yet we are taking no steps about limiting the number of brothers we have to keep. We are likely to bankrupt ourselves trying to take care of so many. Already the people in some sections are beginning to doubt the value of so much that we are trying to do that they are growing about it, and threaten to quit paying for it. Some sections have voted against good roads, better schools and a great many such things on account of the cost. We will soon tire of taxing ourselves to pay for building roads and making other improvements in order to make employment for our surplus population. We are beginning to doubt the value of so much schooling, efficiency, sanitation and many other things that cost so much. Our machine is likely to break under the strain unless we quit overloading it. History will say that the folks who died on account of the war did more good than the rest of us because they got out of the way and made more room in the world.

"I do not approve of Henry Ford as much as you do. He is more responsible than anyone else for the automobile craze that has nearly ruined this country. The 6 billion dollars invested in automobiles is nearly all wasted. The land is full of folks who have nothing except an old junk of a car. No money to lend on livestock and grain because it is all sunk in automobiles. And we have spent several hundred million dollars building paved high-

ways that compete with the railroads which we cannot do without. Instead of using the good roads money to improve the roads from country to town, from the farms to the railroads in order to supplement the railroads, we are building highways from town to town, state to state, ocean to ocean, as mere race tracks for joyriders to use in beating the railroads out of a chance to earn their cost of operation. Henry Ford helped to do all this mischief.

"If we do not wake up and place a reasonably low limit of wealth, land holdings, credits, expenditures by governments and things generally—initiate an era of limited individualism—and reduce populations to the number needed by the land, we are going to have to give up individualism for something many of us do not desire and have a bolshevik deal getting to it and thru it."

This letter is interesting, altho I think there is some fallacy in it. I do not believe that there is any valid objection to the accumulation of wealth by an individual; the objection is to the manner in which it is accumulated and used. If we take the case of Brown, the successful farmer, we find that he took nothing from Jones, but by intelligent cultivation he steadily increased the production of his land and added to the aggregate wealth of the country. If he had by unfair dealing taken from Jones what Jones had earned; if he had gotten him into a financial corner and then compelled him to give up his land for less than it was worth, Mr. Bray's argument would have applied.

I will freely admit that many great fortunes have been accumulated by illegal means. The holders of these fortunes, or at any rate the founders of them, obtained them by unfair manipulations, or by monopolizing the natural resources of wealth. I would say that the Gould fortune is, perhaps, the most prominent example of that kind of a fortune. Gould got hold of railroad properties and proceeded deliberately to wreck them so that the holdings of the minority stockholders would become worthless. He was not creating new wealth but robbing others of what belonged to them.

Lord Scully saw that the fertile lands of Kansas and other new states were bound to grow in value and bought large tracts at merely nominal prices. The increase in the value of these lands has made Scully and his descendants immensely rich but the Scullys have not produced a single dollar of wealth. All that great fortune, barring the trifling sum paid for the lands in the first place, is unearned increment and in my opinion ought to be taken away by a system of graduated taxation.

The man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before; who makes 2 bushels of grain grow where only one grew before or who increases the production of anything that adds to the well being and comfort of mankind adds to the wealth of the world and at the same time adds to his own wealth, but unless he misuses the wealth he acquires he is a benefactor of his fellow men and not a curse to the world.

I have no objection to what I call the legitimate accumulation of wealth. The world needs the genius that is able to manage business successfully and to so control industry as to make it more productive.

What we need is to get into the heads and hearts of these men of genius the idea that they are after all only the trustees of the wealth that they accumulate and that it is not only their duty but should be their highest pleasure to use that wealth for the benefit of mankind. Honor the man who by his genius adds to the wealth of the world; condemn the man who simply takes from others what they have accumulated, for his own selfish advantage.

I do not agree with Mr. Bray's estimate of Henry Ford at all. On the contrary I regard Henry as, perhaps, the most useful citizen in the country. His cars have not been the cars of the wealthy joy riders, but they have added largely to the comfort and pleasure and also to the convenience of the common people.

The railroads of the country must get the Ford idea of efficiency and service or they will be supplanted by some other means of transportation. Hard surfaced roads will not drive the railroads out of business unless they afford a more economical method of transportation than the railroads.

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.

A and B were husband and wife. B's parents gave her some property. I was told that it was willed to her and to heirs of her body. She sold that piece and bought another. I do not know whether it was in her name but am told it was. Has A any right to deed that part of the estate away? The improvements were all on B's part of the land. The house and barn were there when she died; the rest has been put there since. If the land was willed to her and the heirs of her body has A any interest in it, or can it be divided? The youngest child is past 25. Would the heirs be entitled to any of the rents or royalties of the place from the time they were of age? In examining the records would it be best to have a lawyer or could anyone do it?

The things this questioner is uncertain about are of prime importance in answering this question. If as a matter of fact certain property was willed

to B and the heirs of her body, then her husband would not inherit any part of it. While if it was simply willed to her, he would inherit one-half of it. Of course if the husband had no right of inheritance, it follows naturally that he has no right to sell the property. The heirs of her body, that is, her children would inherit this property at her death and of course would be entitled to the rents and profits therefrom from that time.

It is not absolutely necessary that a lawyer be employed to examine the title, altho if an action is to be brought, it would be better that a lawyer who is learned in the law of titles and descents and distributions should be employed.

I own a farm of 80 acres on which there is a mortgage. The mortgage company is going to foreclose. If they start to foreclose on March 1, 1922, can I farm the place for 18 months after they start foreclosing? Can I get the 1922 and 1923 crop? If they get the foreclosure before the 1923 crop is moved off the place can they take my crop?

D. S.

If foreclosure proceedings are started in March, 1922, the chances are that a judgment will not be obtained for three or, perhaps, six months after that date. They would have to issue summons and you will have 30 days in which to answer to the suit. Then the issues are joined in the court and the matter would be called for trial but the case would probably not come up for hearing until the next term of court. The 18 months of grace counts from the time of the sale of the land under foreclosure. After judgment is taken the land must be advertised for sale for at least 30 days. It is then sold and the matter is brought into court where an order is made by the court confirming the sale. Then the 18 months begins.

I would therefore say that in all probability it would be fully six months after the time that foreclosure proceedings are started until the sale is confirmed. That would take the matter up to September or October and the 18 months would carry it over until March, 1924, which would, of course, protect the crops for the mortgagor for the years of 1922 and 1923.

A rented a farm in Kansas in the spring of 1921 and had a sale in the fall of 1921 before taxes were due, selling off all his personal property. Would he have to pay taxes on the personal property sold in the fall?

S. K. F.

Yes, he will have to pay taxes on this personal property.

Is there a state pension for the blind provided for in the state of Kansas?

C. T. S.

No, there is no provision for anything of this kind.

A woman in Wisconsin, a widow, dies leaving no children, brothers, or sisters. She was the only child of her parents who are dead. Does her property go to her mother's sisters?

D. O. H.

Under the law of Wisconsin this woman, dying without either child or brothers or sisters and her parents being dead, her property would go to the nearest living relatives of her father and mother.

Let Ford Have It

THE fertilizer monopoly, the power interests and several others, seem greatly perturbed over Henry Ford's plan to take over the Government's Muscle Shoals project on a 100-year lease and put this enormous enterprise to work for the people and the Nation. These interests are doing their best to "queer" Ford and his plan here at Washington, besides circularizing the country. Personally, and as a representative of the public, I am for giving Ford a chance at this Ford-sized project.

Washington is being flooded with anti-Ford propaganda, with warnings to taxpayers and with a pamphlet labeled "The Truth About Muscle Shoals." I suspect the real truth is that most of those behind this sudden flood of advice, do not, for motives of their own, wish the great natural resources at Muscle Shoals to be utilized, notwithstanding the entire United States would be benefited.

Among the proposals made to the Government for the lease and operation of the Muscle Shoals power and nitrate plants are several, I am told, which, if accepted, as their backers hope they will be, would simply lead to blocking the enterprise.

Every day that the Government's great war nitrate and power plants in Northern Alabama remain incomplete, or idle, there goes to waste from 600,000 to 1 million horsepower. This is equal to more than one-tenth of all the developed water-power in the United States. It means a loss, roughly estimated of more than 100 million dollars a year to the American people above the cost of maintenance and Ford's nominal and limited profits.

To be prepared to turn out explosives rapidly during the war, Uncle Sam spent 110½ million dollars at Muscle Shoals. Just taking care of this property is now costing him ½ million dollars a year.

With the nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals are three incomplete dams and a hydro-electric power plant. Ford offers to buy the nitrate plants outright for 5 million dollars.

For what the Government has invested in the

plants Ford obligates himself to pay interest averaging more than 1½ million dollars a year, besides amortization payments of \$46,547 a year, compounded at 4 per cent, and totaling 48 million dollars at the end of the 100-year lease. Payments by Ford in 100 years, including interest, are to total \$209,040,000. The Government is to complete the dams at a cost of 42 million dollars, as estimated by Ford's engineers; or 53 millions according to War Department engineers. Or Ford will undertake the completion of the plant at actual cost of the work and when completed and ready for operation, will pay the Government, as annual rental of the property, an amount equal to 4 per cent of the total cost of this construction.

Ford is to lease the power plants for 100 years and operate them chiefly in the manufacture of fertilizers, at a profit to himself not to exceed 8 per cent of the actual cost of production.

Southern farmers believe Ford would save them at least 75 million dollars a year in the production of cotton alone with his cheap fertilizers.

Besides the nitrate to be obtained from the air, there are exceedingly rich deposits of phosphates near Muscle Shoals. On corn belt soils it is possible to double yields of crops by increasing the phosphorus in the soil. And more nitrogen is a soil need almost everywhere. "It would seem to be a crime against civilization not to heed this great need for cheap nitrogen," says a soil expert.

The assertion is both made and denied that expensive alterations would have to be made in the Muscle Shoals plant before it could produce fertilizers.

Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture looks with favor on Ford's offer if the terms are sufficiently binding to insure continual operation of the power and fertilizer plants.

In his contract, Ford pledges himself to determine scientifically the best method of producing on a commercial scale fertilizer compounds of higher grade and at lower prices than farmers have in the past been able to obtain. The contract also provides that a board of seven, partly chosen by the farm organizations, including a representative of the Bureau of Markets to be appointed by the President, shall determine what has been the cost of manufacture and sale of the fertilizer products for the purpose of regulating the prices and limiting the profit of the company.

Ford's chief engineer and representative, W. B. Mayo, has repeatedly testified at committee hearings that Ford intends to manufacture fertilizers in their completed forms at the maximum production capacity of the plants and at minimum cost to farmers, using every known formula and working his chemists meanwhile to discover improved methods; that it is Ford's intention to execute the contract in good faith in the event of its acceptance by Congress.

Ford's desire to have the Government complete the plant by issuing 50 million dollars in currency against the plant itself, instead of going into the money market and borrowing its own money at high interest, has drawn the fire of the financial reviews. For this reason the Merchants' Association of New York unhesitatingly stigmatizes the Ford project as "a vicious socialistic enterprise."

All Ford's decriers go to some pains to show that Ford will get something for nothing if the deal goes thru, altho Ford's offer is the best offer yet made to the Government.

Ford himself says: "My ambition is not to own Muscle Shoals, but to complete it, develop it, get it to working, and then fix it so that it never can be exploited for private ends but shall always remain in the service of all the people, their own property, operated for their own benefit." I suppose we can scarcely expect the Fertilizer Trust and the Power Trust to "get" this vision.

Ford declares it is not for money, nor for greater expansion of operations, that he is bidding on Muscle Shoals, but to do a certain thing that will benefit the whole world. I think we have seen enough of the idealism of such men as Rockefeller, Carnegie and others, not to doubt Henry Ford's sincerity of purpose to make the Muscle Shoals project his monument, if we will give him the chance. I intend to do what I can to see him get that chance.

This country with all its wealth and resources has for years been surpassed and is now being surpassed by Germany, Norway, Canada, France and Japan in the production of nitrogen fertilizers. A writer in the magazine known as the Nation's Business, advocates turning over the Muscle Shoals project to anyone capable of finishing it and manufacturing air nitrates for American farmers. He points out that we have paid Chili to date nearly 850 million dollars for nitrates and have contributed large fortunes every year to the German potash syndicate, altho we have a wealth of water-power and a host of electric furnaces. With this country one of the world's greatest users of commercial fertilizers, not until lately have we made a single pound of air nitrates for our own soil. This business man's magazine declares it will be a red letter day for American agriculture when the Muscle Shoals plant is developed to maximum capacity. Even then it can scarcely produce one-fifth of our actual needs.

It seems most apparent as well as most important that somebody should undertake this work at Muscle Shoals. The proper man to do it is Ford. The Nation is in luck to have such a genius for the job at hand.

Washington, D. C.

News of the World in Pictures



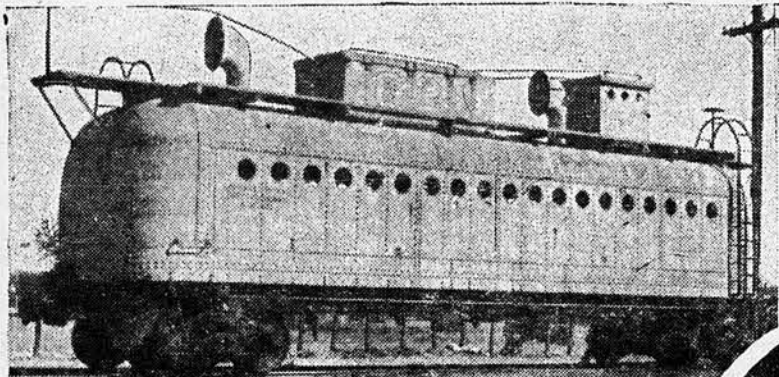
Something New in Wall Paper; a Resident of Koenigsburg, Germany, Papering the Walls of His Room With Currency; He is Using Austrian and Polish Bank Notes; These He Finds Cheaper Than the Wall Paper Sold in That Country.



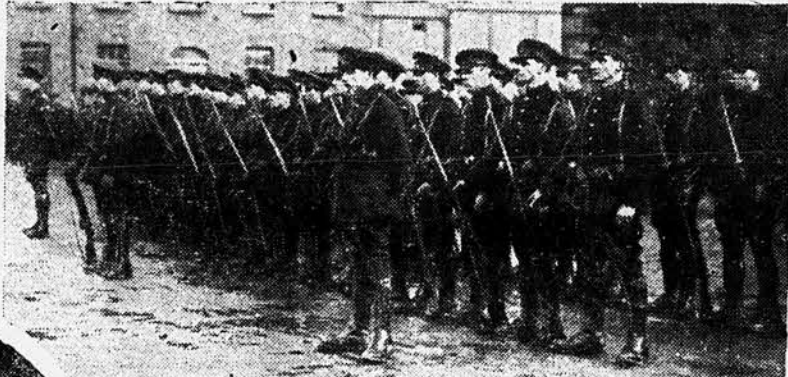
Miss Emily Spaich of Petaluma, Calif., and Her Pet Goat; It Prefers Tree Climbing to Chewing Tin Cans; She Has Just Rescued It From a High Perch.



One of the Quaint Narrow Streets of Genoa, Italy; This City is to be the Scene of the Coming International Economic Conference; It is Known the World Over as the Birthplace of Christopher Columbus, the Discoverer of America.



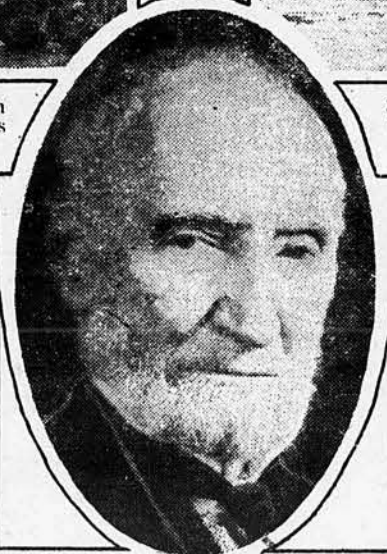
Armored Car in Mexico Prepared for Trouble With Bandits; It is on a Sidetrack in Victoria, Mexico; This is Near the Border Where It is Ready to Meet the Bandits Whenever They Appear.



Soldiers of the Irish Republican Army in Their New Uniforms; This View Shows Them Standing at Ease at Beggars' Bush Barracks in Dublin; England Plans to Remove All English Troops.



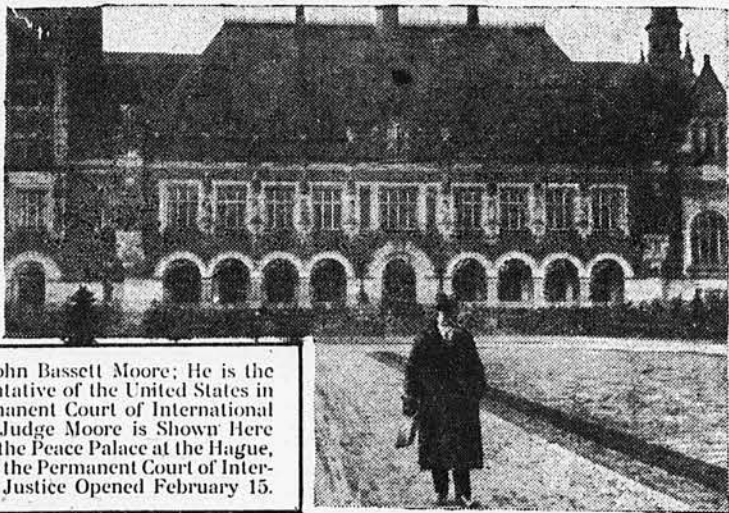
This is Champion "Mosholu Blink" Owned by Mrs. McGlone of Mosholu Kennels; It is Shown Here With Baby Claire Dixon at the Westminster Kennel Club's Forty-sixth Annual Dog Show in Madison Square Garden; Both of Them Attracted Attention.



Uncle Joe Cannon, Our Veteran Congressman; He is Representative From an Illinois District and is the Oldest Man in Congress Both in Service and in Years; He is 85 Years Old and Will Retire at the End of His Present Term.



Ralph O. Yardly, an Artist of the Stockton Record at Work on a Bust of President Harding; This Figure He Worked Out of Snow From Memory; His Snow President Attracted a Great Deal of Interest From the Citizens of Stockton, Calif. and Nearby Towns.



Judge John Bassett Moore; He is the Representative of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice; Judge Moore is Shown Here Leaving the Peace Palace at the Hague, Holland; the Permanent Court of International Justice Opened February 15.



Ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois and his Family; They Have Sailed on the Steam Ship Adriatic for a Cruise of Mediterranean Ports; Left to Right — Mrs. Lowden; Pullman Lowden; Governor Lowden and Florence Lowden; They Will Be Abroad Several Weeks.

Ninety Gallons of Milk a Day

Production of Bales Herd of Purebred Holsteins, Including the State Record Cow, Sells for \$16.50 a Day, \$499.50 a Month or Nearly \$6,000 a Year

By Harlo V. Mellquist

SEVERN likely red heifers with a promise of becoming good milkers tempted Orin R. Bales to try his hand at the dairy game 13 years ago. Bales put the proposition up to his father who scouted the idea. But the youngster persisted and his father finally told him to go to it, predicting that he soon would be cured. The seven heifers did very well considering the sort of stock they were, and showed a small profit. Young Bales used a purebred red bull and later changed to a purebred Short-horn bull. Neither proved satisfactory.

Holsteins Increased the Profits

The introduction of Holstein blood into the herd helped materially and profits increased. For 10 years Bales handled a grade herd, constantly breeding it up. He learned the dairy game and thru study came to appreciate the opportunity in purebred dairy cattle. In 1917 the first purebred was brought to the farm. Some time later young Bales and a neighbor went to Watertown, N. Y., and bought \$3,000 worth of purebred Holsteins, two cows, three heifers, a young bull and a half interest in an older bull, Admiral Walker Butter Boy.

Today one of those heifers, Hyde Park Lady De Kol, familiarly known on Valley Breeze Farm as "The Kansas Cyclone," holds the state record in butter production in Kansas, with 32.52 pounds in 7 days with 669.5 pounds of milk.

The herd has been built up from this foundation. Late in December 12 cows were in production and by spring this number will be increased to 22. The herd sire is a son of Hyde Park Lady De Kol.

Bales gets about 90 gallons of milk a day in addition to that used for calves and by the family. When the full herd is in production he figures he will obtain enough milk to keep his average for the year at that figure.

Milk is shipped to Kansas City. It is hauled 4½ miles to the station. Bales gets 21½ cents a gallon and the shipping and hauling cost averages 3 cents, giving him a net of 18½. On 90 gallons this figures \$16.65 a day, \$499.50 a month or \$5,994 a year.

That is not the total income from the herd by any means. Every year several bull calves are sold. One cow was sold at the state sale in Topeka for \$1,500 and other females have brought smaller amounts.

The purebred herd always has yielded a good profit above cost of feed and expense of handling, a profit Bales believes is larger and more certain than he could have obtained had he operated his farm without dairy cows.

Valley Breeze Farm is well equipped to handle the high producing herd developed there. The dairy barn is 40 feet square, has a concrete floor and iron stanchions and is conveniently arranged for feeding. The loft holds 40 tons of hay. The barn was built in 1913 at a cost of \$1,200.

At first the only means of watering the stock was a feedlot tank which consistently froze over in the winter and got warm and foul in the summer. Dairy cows need large quantities

of water to give best results and if it is icy or too warm they will drink only just enough to quench their thirst.

Three years ago Bales installed individual drinking bowls at every stall and put a 15 barrel tank in the loft. The effect on milk production, he says, was almost immediate. The cows drank much more water because its temperature was kept uniform, relatively warm in winter and cool in summer. This indoor water supply is especially valuable on a stormy day when it is best to keep dairy cows in a warm barn.

A two unit milking machine, which has been in use for five years, is one of the important factors in keeping production costs to the minimum on this farm. In all that time, Mr. Bales says, his milker has given him practically no trouble and the repairs needed were unimportant.

The use of the machine enables Mr. Bales to handle his herd with the as-

sistance of one hired man. He is very fortunate in having obtained the services of a young fellow from Switzerland who grew up with dairy cattle and is in love with the herd he helps care for. The cows are milked three times a day, every one being stripped by hand. The milking machine was used on Hyde Park Lady De Kol when she was on official test with satisfactory results.

Ground corn which also includes the cob, alfalfa hay and silage makes up the winter ration for the Bales herd. Every cow receives a gallon of the ground corn twice a day, all the alfalfa she will eat and a bushel of corn silage, in two feedings. This ration is economical but it gives good results in milk production.

Uses Corn for Silage

The silo is of metal and has a capacity of 100 tons. It is sunk 8 feet in the ground. This supplies enough silage to run the herd thru the winter and until pasture is available. Corn is used exclusively for silage. It is cut green and Mr. Bales aims to put it in the silo before it is necessary to add water. One season he was compelled to use water and part of his silage became moldy. Since then he has cut the corn before it dries out. No silage is fed in the summer.

Valley Breeze Farm has 35 acres of bluegrass which makes excellent summer pasture. An 8-acre field is in alfalfa and Mr. Bales plans to seed 6 more acres. Corn is grown on 50 acres and this supplies silage and a large part of the grain ration for the herd. Wheat is grown on the rest of the farm which contains 150 acres.

"The dairy business is a pretty good one to be in just now," said Mr. Bales. "I think it is more profitable than any other type of farming. Labor costs have come down and feed is cheap. If a man has high producing cows he will make good. More farmers are getting interested in dairying. There is now a good demand for grades of quality and nearly every man who starts with grades eventually will graduate into purebreds. The demand for bull calves is not so good as it should be or will be."



Hyde Park Lady De Kol Shown Above and Her Herd Mates Find An Excellent Home in This Well Designed and Equipped Dairy Barn

One War That Paid a Profit

Campaign to Reduce Insect Damage to Crops Has Netted Kansas Farmers a Saving of 345 Million Dollars During the Last Fifteen Years

By J. C. Burleton

ANNUAL damage to crops in Kansas from insects has declined 42 million dollars in 15 years. In 1907, according to estimates, it was costing Kansas farmers around 50 million dollars a year to permit grasshoppers, chinch bugs, cut worms, corn ear worms, grain weevils, Hessian flies, and other insects to banquet to their heart's content on crops. In 1921 that damage had been reduced to 8 million dollars a year.

Farmers 15 years ago were playing hosts to an army of guests, self-invited, whose appetites were enormous and who would not heed hints that they were about as welcome on the farms as mosquitoes inside a bedroom when a man wishes to sleep.

Farmers fought these guests as best they could and pocketed the loss—50 million dollars a year, enough to pay interest at 4 per cent annually on a debt of 1¼ billion dollars, or about one-twentieth of the National debt.

Then into the farming communities of the state came crusaders armed for conflict with the bugs, exhorting farmers to make war upon these enemies that were destroying their crops. These men had something beside words to dispense.

In laboratories they had studied the bugs, discovered their weaknesses and worked out methods to control them. These men had gone into the field and conducted campaigns of ex-

termination, proving their laboratory conclusions. They were missionaries from the Kansas State Agricultural College, arraying science on the side of the farmer, determined if possible to bring to an end this free hand-out of a living to countless billions of insects.

Into many sections of the state they went in 1908. Some farmers hearkened to the message these men brought and followed their advice. Others were doubting Thomases. At any rate the loss from insect depredations on crops declined a cool 10 million dollars in a year and never since has the loss exceeded 40 million. It did remain at that figure until 1911 when it dropped to 35 million.

There was no let-up to the activity of the college anti-bug brigade. It sent out a constant barrage of helpful instruction. But it was handicapped by lack of funds and personnel. As yet these crusaders had not fully demonstrated their value as crop-savers. So the cost of the annual free lunch remained at 35 million dollars until 1914, dropped to 30 million that year and kept that level until 6 years ago.

County agents carried on the war in an aggressive manner and men from the college entered new territory. More farmers joined the army of

defense and pocketed a saving of 10 million dollars in 1917. Now, 10 million dollars is a sum not to be sneezed at so in 1918 the war was continued. That year netted a saving of 8 million dollars, and the total crop loss from insect attack in the state had been reduced to 12 million dollars.

During 1919 and 1920 damage was reduced to the lowest point in the history of the state, 5 million dollars a year. That was an accomplishment that both the farmers and the college specialists were proud of. In two years they had saved 90 million dollars which had gone to pay the board bill of insects in 1907.

There has been no serious outbreak of Hessian fly or chinch bug since 1917. Those pests apparently are pretty thoroly under control in Kansas. In many counties grasshoppers have been very largely eliminated. An example in point is Finney county where the loss from grasshopper attacks, several years ago, had been enormous. Finney county may not be grasshopperless, as yet, but they aren't common any more, at least.

Only two serious outbreaks of insects have occurred since 1917, grasshoppers which swooped down on the state the following season and the outbreak of pea aphids which attacked alfalfa fields and caused such heavy

and such general damage a year ago.

Here are the figures which show the annual loss for 15 years: For the year of 1907, 50 million dollars; 1908, 40 million dollars; 1909, 40 million dollars; 1910, 40 million dollars; 1911, 35 million dollars; 1912, 35 million dollars; 1913, 35 million dollars; 1914, 30 million dollars; 1915, 30 million dollars; 1916, 30 million dollars; 1917, 20 million dollars; 1918, 12 million dollars; 1919, 5 million dollars; 1920, 5 million dollars; 1921, 8 million dollars. To reduce such losses as these was no small achievement.

Of course college specialists didn't achieve this result unaided. The farmers did it themselves by carrying the fight out into their fields. But the specialists did participate to this extent—they supplied the information as to how the war was to be won. They outlined the strategy of the campaign, fixed the zero hours for the attacks, and directed the pursuit when the bugs sought safety by hiding in bunch grass and weeds.

The war on insects which these men inspired and directed has put in the pockets of Kansas farmers an average of 23 million dollars every year since 1907, or a grand total of 345 million dollars in 15 years.

That saving is equivalent to the gross value of the Kansas wheat crops of three average years. This campaign on bugs has been one war that paid a profit rather than entailing a debt.

No Wild Life for His Calves

Youngsters on Bock Dairy Farm are Tied in Stalls As Soon As They are Large Enough to Wear Halters—Protection Makes Them More Thrifty

By James H. Cloture

FIFTEEN years ago F. H. Bock was wielding a hammer and shoving a saw in the street car barns at Wichita during the day time and milking a \$40 bob-tailed Jersey cow in the evening, distributing the milk among his neighbors. Soon he bought another cow and he kept adding to the string until he had 11.

By that time Mr. Bock had convinced himself that opportunity to get ahead was greater in milking cows than in acting as a power plant for hammers and saws. So he quit his job, bought a 10 acre patch of sand just outside the city limits and started the Bock dairy. That was 12 years ago.

Today Mr. Bock has more than 65 purebred Holstein and Jersey cows, among them many high producers having some of the best blood of the breed, and has built up a demand that requires 200 gallons of milk a day to satisfy.

With the development of the herd has come an equally rapid progress in the matter of equipment and the farm has the machinery such as barns, milk coolers, sterilizers, feed houses, and hay sheds, that enables the owner to carry on the work efficiently and economically.

Young Calves Tied in Stalls

In the 12 years he has been handling dairy cows Mr. Bock has learned a great deal from experience and he has applied all the knowledge obtained, thereby increasing his earnings and broadening his success.

Take calves for instance. So soon as it is possible to put a halter on a calf and tie it in a stall, Bock does so and it is kept tied all the time. Yearlings and 2-year-olds get the same treatment.

The reason is that experience has demonstrated that calves will do better, will be more thrifty and healthier if kept tied up than if permitted to run about the barn. They keep cleaner, always lie down in good, dry bedding and are protected from drafts when they are in the stalls.

This dairyman also has discovered that coarse sawdust and wood shavings make ideal bedding for his cattle. He buys the shavings by the truck load in Wichita, getting them for about the price he would have to pay for a load of straw. Shavings quickly absorb moisture and tend to keep the cattle dry and warm. They help prevent rheumatism and are not so easily shoved aside as straw. In many ways they are easier to remove from the

stalls than straw and that is an important consideration with a herd so large as that on the Bock farm.

This dairy specializes in high quality milk, especially designed for the use of babies, so every effort is made to keep it clean and the bacterial count low. That is one reason why the milking barn has no loft. There is danger, even with an exceptionally tight floor, that dust from hay stored overhead will sift down into the milk. The barn has a concrete floor and iron stanchions.

At one end of the milking barn, which has capacity for 50 head, is the grain storage room, and at the other end, altho not directly connected, is the milk house.

A second barn, which has a loft, contains seven box stalls and has stall room for 43 head. In it are kept the highest producing cows, the herd bulls, heifers and calves. In this barn is a large bin for storing grain which is filled every few days. Its use avoids carrying rations from the grain storage room every time the cows are fed.

In this barn also is overhead storage of sawdust and shavings. These come down a large square shaft, much as mash works down in a self-feeder, and are shoveled out as needed for bedding. The shaft is centrally located in the barn so the work of bedding down the stalls is reduced to the minimum.

A concrete floor, equipped with deep drains, is a big aid in keeping

the barn clean. The stalls are large, have strong partitions and every animal has one to itself. There is no crowding. Even the smallest calves have individual stalls and their appearance shows this arrangement pays.

The high producing cows, several of which are on test, being milked four times a day, have a section of the barn to themselves. Mr. Bock will have 16 cows on long-time, semi-official test this year. Nine cows in the herd have milked 100 pounds a day and several 2-year-old heifers have been making 70 pounds of milk a day or more.

Bock's dairy cows get a ration composed of alfalfa and prairie hay and grain. No silage is fed. They are given all the alfalfa hay they will eat. Most of it is fed out of doors in a big feed rack where it is consumed with the minimum of waste. On days when the weather is bad the cows are kept in the barn and hay is fed there. The grain ration is made up as follows:

100 pounds of bran
200 pounds of fine corn chop
100 pounds of crushed oats
20 pounds of linseed meal
20 pounds of 43 per cent cottonseed meal

This is fed in the proportion of 1 pound of the mixture to every 3½ pounds of milk produced by the cow.

In the summer the cows are pastured. Mr. Bock rents 55 acres which he plants to Sudan grass. The seed is sown the latter part of April, usually, and is large enough to be pastured in July. Mr. Bock declared he had very good results with it last year and

was well satisfied. None of the feed consumed on the place is raised by Mr. Bock. He buys as he needs it, altho he has storage capacity for a considerable amount of both grain and hay.

A herd of Jerseys is being built up now. Mr. Bock plans to get 16 to 18 head of purebreds. He already has a good bull. "I had 22 head of Jerseys," said Mr. Bock, "but they were not the kind I desired. I kept the best heifers out of the lot and sold the rest. I am now buying up some good stuff and hope to develop an excellent herd to go with my Holsteins."

H. S. P. H. Wayne of Mapleside is the present herd sire. The sire of this bull is a son of King Segis Pontiac who is a son of the great King Segis. Mr. Bock plans to buy another herd sire to use with daughters of Wayne of Mapleside.

One of the interesting cows on the Bock place is Korndyke Caseholm Segis Beauty. As a 2-year-old this cow made 16.43 pounds of butter and gave 502.5 pounds of milk in seven days. Her record for 257 days was 536.21 pounds of butter and 13,908.6 pounds of milk. She carried a calf for 220 days of that time. As a junior 3-year-old she made 27.03 pounds of butter and 714.2 pounds of milk in seven days.

Mr. Bock has been very fortunate with his calves this season and up to late in January had more than played even on the number of heifers.

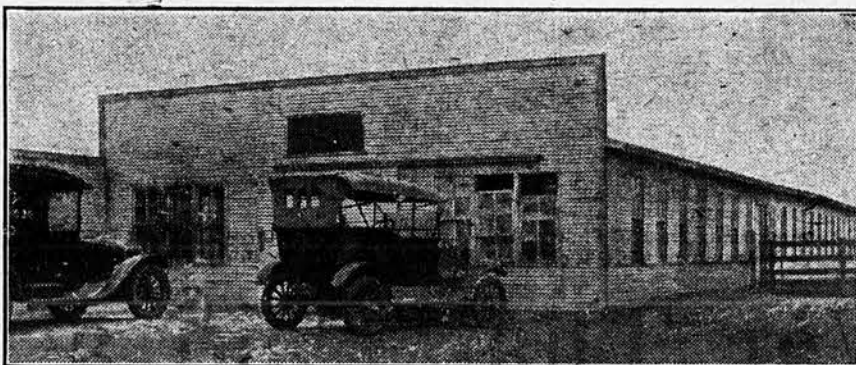
Three Sons are His Partners

The Peerless Breeding Farm, as this dairy farm is called, is owned in partnership by Mr. Bock and his three sons, the youngest of whom is being taken into the firm this year. The sons are F. H. Bock, Jr., Henry Bock and Herbert Bock.

There are two modern homes on the farm. Both are lighted with electricity supplied by a farm power plant which has been in service three years. It is a 16 cell battery plant. The barns and hog house also are lighted with electricity.

Hot and cold water is piped to both houses and there are many built-in cupboards and conveniences that make the work of housekeeping easier.

His experience with advertising has convinced Mr. Bock that such publicity pays. He uses newspaper space to advertise his dairy and he plans to erect one or more signs giving the name of the farm and the breeds of cattle and hogs that he is now raising.



The Modern Milk Barn on the F. H. Bock Dairy Near Wichita is Kept Bright and Airy by Scores of Windows in the Sides and Ends

Legumes and Bigger Profits

Alfalfa and Clover, if Grown on a Million More Acres in Kansas, Will Stimulate Crop Production and Help the Farmer Make Good With Livestock

By John R. Lenray

TWO reasons why there should be an immediate and extensive increase in the acreage producing alfalfa and clover in Kansas are outstanding. Either reason is sufficient to justify expansion.

Farming operations today are being conducted with the prospect of a very slim profit or none at all on many crops. It may be assumed that for the next two or three years farm profits will not be exceptionally heavy. It is likely that cash returns from crops will continue to be small.

The farmer can get the best of this situation to some extent by growing legumes. Alfalfa and clover will build up fertility in the soil and prepare the way for greater yields of other crops when market conditions are more favorable to their production. During the era of limited profits it will pay to improve the land.

He can take the immediate profit from alfalfa as he would from wheat or corn, and at a later time collect a second return from the alfalfa in the form of increased yields of other crops.

There is a second and even more important reason for increasing the

acreage devoted to legumes, which promises to bring the farmer greater monetary returns.

All available evidence seems to indicate that during the next few years livestock will stage a comeback as an income producer. Cattlemen are even now telling of sales in which they made a profit. Farmers admit that feeding hogs has paid. The price of sheep has been getting better for the last six months. Dairy cows and poultry for two years have been paying their owners handsome profits. The prices of dairy and poultry products now are somewhat lower but it must be remembered that feed is cheap, that labor costs are lower and that dairy equipment is cheaper. Even with lower prices the opportunity for profit still exists and profit actually is being made.

During the next few years cattle men predict that a better market will develop for beef which will put that industry back on its feet. Figures indicate Kansas is in a strong posi-

tion as regards beef production. As conditions improve production will increase and the demand for feed will become greater. That will directly and favorably affect the price of alfalfa.

Dairy cattle are on the increase in Kansas. They so fully demonstrated their value during the period of readjustment when the bottom fell out of practically every other farm enterprise except poultry, that the farmer no longer can afford to ignore them or leave them out of the reckoning when formulating his plan of operation.

Dairy cattle are consumers of enormous quantities of alfalfa and they afford a means of marketing it cheaply and to the very best advantage. An increase in the number of dairy cows will make necessary the production of more hay.

Hogs thrive on alfalfa not only when they eat it as pasture but when it is fed dry during the fall and winter. It acts as a relish to the heavier feeds, supplies bulk and is a tonic. Alfalfa is excellent for sheep and small quan-

tities may be used in poultry rations.

It seems that the farmer who will get along best during the next few years will be the one who diversifies his efforts. Diversification requires livestock and an adaptation of field crops to best meet the requirements of growing and finishing the stock.

The growing of wheat on a more extensive scale during the war was at the expense of both alfalfa and clover. The wheat acreage took a big jump and incidentally the bottom dropped out of the wheat market, causing severe losses to many farmers.

The eastern third of Kansas still is short 20 per cent on alfalfa production as compared to the before-the-war period and it is short far more than that when the comparison is made on the basis of what that district needs to make the business of farming more efficient.

Another million acres of alfalfa in Kansas would be worth a lot to farmers. It wouldn't do any harm to go beyond that figure. You can't go wrong on alfalfa if it will grow on your farm even if you do no more than sow a little in the chicken yard.



The "U. S." Boot

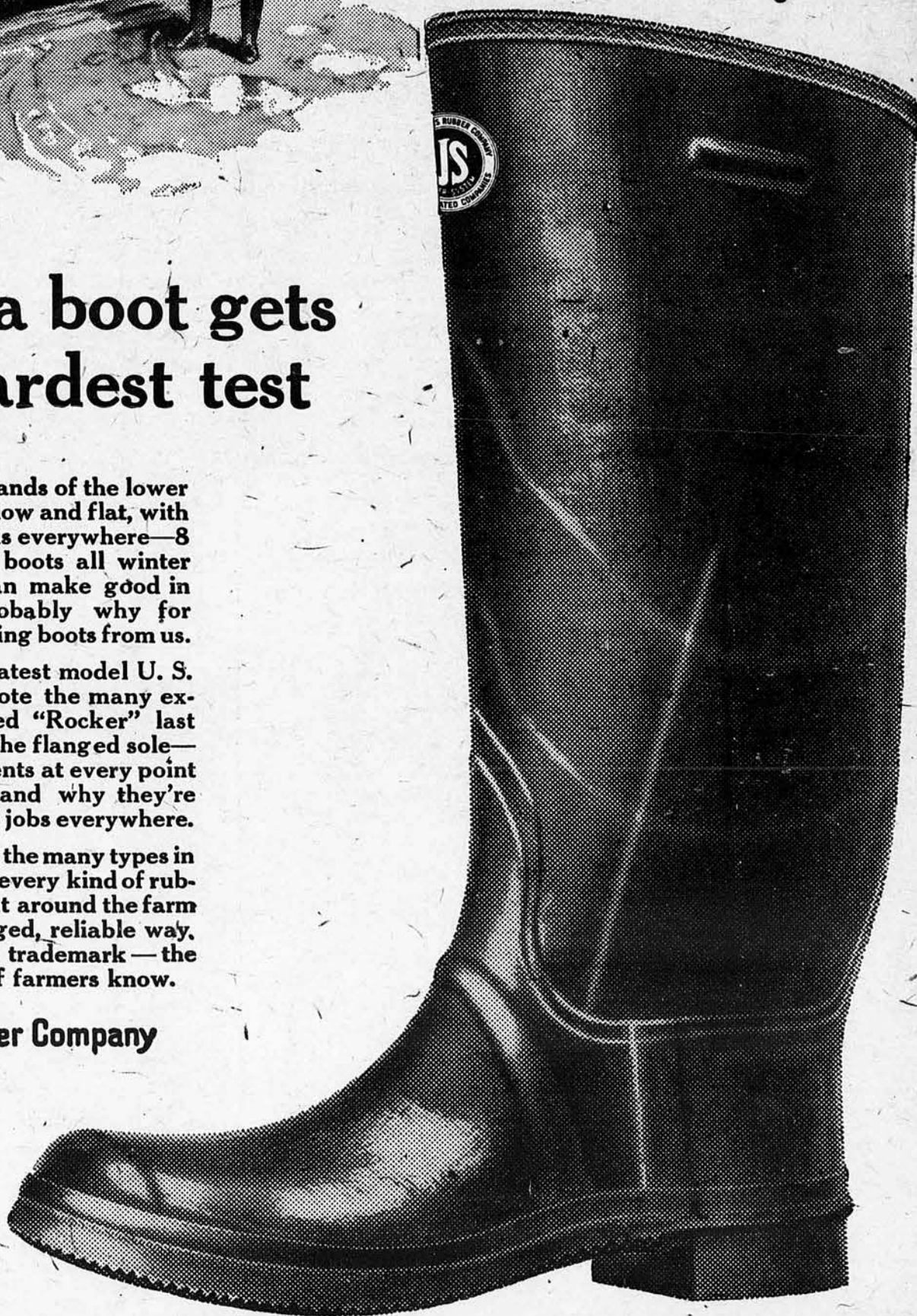
Here's where a boot gets its longest, hardest test

DOWN in the rich farm-lands of the lower Mississippi Valley it's low and flat, with hardly any drainage. Mud is everywhere—8 out of every 10 men wear boots all winter long. No ordinary boot can make good in Mississippi; and that's probably why for forty years they've been buying boots from us.

Look over a pair of the latest model U. S. Boots at your dealer's. Note the many exclusive features—the curved "Rocker" last that makes walking easy—the flanged sole—the extra heavy reinforcements at every point of strain. You'll understand why they're making good on the hardest jobs everywhere.

U. S. Boots are just one of the many types in the big U. S. line. We make every kind of rubber footwear you could want around the farm—all built in the same rugged, reliable way. Always look for that U. S. trademark—the honor mark that millions of farmers know.

United States Rubber Company



Look for this trademark on



all "U. S." Rubber Footwear



Pile the Bundles on as Fast as You Choose

If you have a Garden City Steel Feeder you can't slug the cylinder.

GARDEN CITY STEEL FEEDER THE FEEDER THAT NEVER SLUGS

Two automatic governors control the Garden City Feeder. The speed governor insures full speed on the cylinder before the feeder starts. The straw governor acts before the grain reaches the cylinder, absolutely preventing overloads with their accompanying damage to the separator.

The Garden City Feeder does not require careful pitching—bundles go to the cylinder end first, no matter how pitched on the carrier. The Garden City Feeder helps your separator get all the grain, and get it clean. It prevents broken spikes and concaves.

Garden City Feeders are made to fit any separator. They carry an ironclad guarantee of successful operation.

Write for the free illustrated catalog of Garden City Feeders, Wing Feeders and Extension Carriers. It explains in detail all the Garden City features and shows how the feeder pays for itself. Address Desk E at nearest branch, or

Garden City Feeder Co., 5133 Franklin St., Pella, Iowa
Branches: Columbus, Ohio; Minneapolis, Minn.; Wichita, Kan.; Lincoln, Neb.; Sioux Falls, So. Dak.; Fargo, N. Dak.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Dallas, Texas.

American Fence American and U.S. GALVANIZED STEEL Posts STEEL GATES

Good live stock means profit and to raise it you need good fence.

Horse high and bull strong. American Fence holds anything on four legs. Stretches evenly over rough ground. Springy, resilient, mechanically hinged joints.

Stretch your fence on American or U. S. Steel Posts and you build the fence but once. Driven like stakes. Anchor themselves.

Heavy Fence Is Your Best Buy

Experienced farmers know that good fence should be made of large substantial wires, heavily galvanized. This is the kind of fence we make and recommend. We believe in it and stand back of it because we know it will give years of satisfactory service.

To satisfy trade demands we also make and sell a high quality light weight fence. We built this as strong and enduring as is possible with small gauge wires, using the finest steel and best quality galvanizing. But for permanent satisfaction and lasting economy there is no equal for heavy American Fence.

Dealers everywhere. See them and get prices. They have a stock on hand for quick delivery. Get new catalogue illustrating many kinds of fences, gates and posts for every purpose.

Sent Free Write for American Books "Making the Farm Pay," "Power Alcohol," a new farm product, "Black Stem Rust," "Farm Account Book," "Dairy Farming" and others.

American Steel & Wire Company
Chicago New York Boston Denver

Can You Fill This Job?

are mechanically inclined WRITE TODAY for 72 page illustrated book; tells all you want to know about **FREE** World's Greatest **TRADE SCHOOL** and opportunities for men. If you like working on cars I will make you an amazing offer. No colored students accepted.

Before finishing AUTO MECHANICS course at the **SWEENEY AUTO SCHOOL** Runsey is grabbed by the American Radiator Co. at \$150 a month. Big concerns can't wait—need Sweeney trained men Now. Sweeney System of Practical Experience—no books; TOOLS, real work—eight weeks—puts men QUICK into jobs \$100 to \$400 monthly—from chauffeurs to garage managers. NO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE NEEDED. If you **LEARN A TRADE** **Sweeney** **SCHOOL OF AUTO-TRACTOR-MATION** 28 SWEENEY BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Search World for Pictures

Camera Men Visit Every Country on the Globe to Get Interesting Views for Two Kansas Men

ALL over the world, in the remote sections of Asia or Africa, in the Polar regions, in South America, the Philippines, Alaska and everywhere in the United States, photographers, working for two former Kansas men, are taking photographs from which are selected those shown in the page of pictures printed every week in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Two Ottawa, Kan., boys, Bert E. and Elmer Underwood, back in 1881 began selling stereoscopic views in their community. The business grew rapidly. Soon they had agents all over the United States and had opened branch houses in other cities.

Bert Underwood finally decided to make a series of views of foreign countries, showing much the same views the traveler would see in visiting those countries. This undertaking marked the beginning of the development of the firm of Underwood and Underwood as a world-wide organization.

These men and their camera operators photographed royalty in every foreign country, thereby gaining permission to take every picture they wished.

Starts News Department in 1897

The idea of a news department to supply newspapers and magazines with photographs was evolved in 1897. Bert Underwood was in Greece when the Graeco-Turkish War broke out. He rushed a number of photographs to the London office. A layout was made up and sold to the Illustrated London News for 60 guineas. Duplicate prints were sent to New York and were sold to Harper's Weekly for \$300.

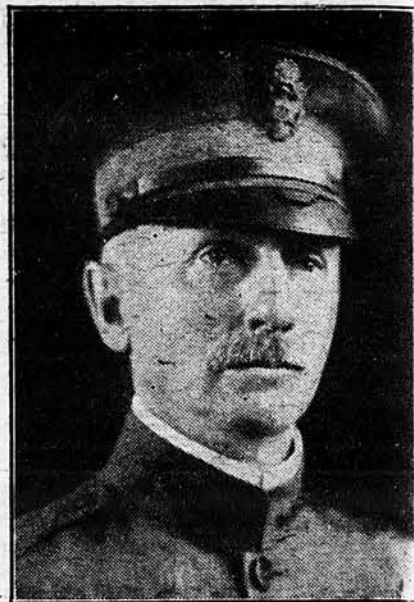
The next photograph the firm sold for newspaper publication was one showing Queen Victoria at breakfast with two of the princesses. Since then the news department has been greatly developed. Photographers representing this firm today are stationed in every part of the world.

They are located in all the principal cities of both the United States and foreign countries. Photographers have

picture that contains all of them is a 'sure-fire hit.'

"Two assets gauge popular interest in the picture of any public man: personality and cheerfulness. Theodore Roosevelt was the best camera subject known to this generation.

"President Harding's photographs are more popular than those of any other man in public life today, and that is by no means entirely due to



Major Bert E. Underwood

his position. Rather it springs from his appearance of kindness and amiability—from the fact that he looks happy and strong. Pictures of Uncle Joe Cannon have always made a big hit with the crowd—provided that he is shown smoking his inevitable cigar.

Many persons used to object to having their photographs taken for publication, but not any more except in rare cases. Mr. Underwood, in the same article, tells of this amusing incident in the experience of one of his camera men. "At a popular summer resort one of our photographers was about to snap a prominent society woman.

"Wait! wait!" she cried.

"What's wrong?" asked the camera man in surprise.

"My picture in this frock already has been published once," she explained. "Stay here until I go into the hotel and change."

Where Billions are Trifles

Mere billions no longer suffice to indicate the amount of paper rubles annually issued by the Soviet government. It runs into trillions.

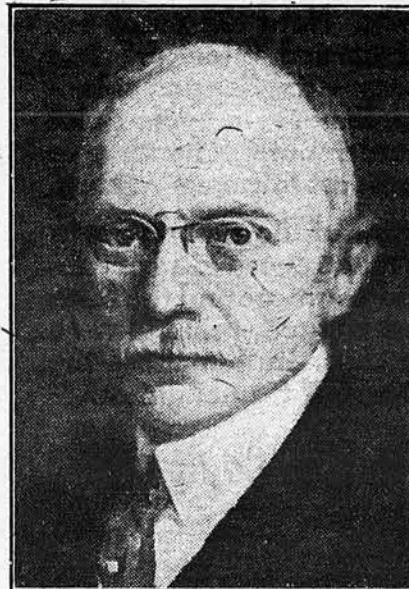
M. Krestinsky, the commissioner of finance has informed the congress of Soviets that the government contemplates the issuance in 1922 of 23 trillions of paper rubles which, he estimates, should have a buying power of 230 million gold rubles.

He pointed out to the congress that this issue while large in figures is by no means large in buying power for it is based on his estimate that the gold ruble is equivalent in buying power to 100,000 paper rubles. These paper rubles are the ordinary medium of exchange.

A New Story With a Wallop

Beatrice Grimshaw has "put over" another of her stories of the South Seas, Conn of the Coral Seas, which is quite the best bit of new fiction of adventure in recent months. We predict that readers of The Terrible Island and My South Sea Sweetheart will make some speed in getting this new effort of Miss Grimshaw's. She describes the life in the romantic seas of the East with a color which is fresh and fine—and in her latest book she brings in adventures, especially with the cannibals, which are almost too real for the firelight. Conn of the Coral Seas is published by The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. The price is \$1.75.

Australia has 128,000 cadets training under the universal service system.



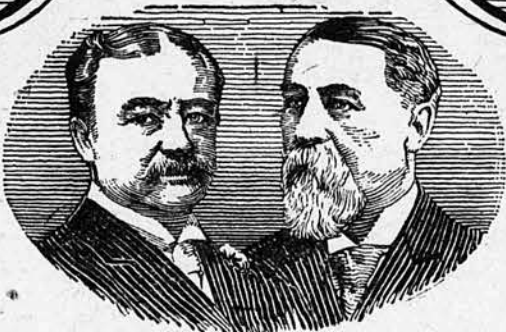
Elmer Underwood

made a pictorial record of every war since the Boxer Uprising in China, taking terrible risks in order to get pictures that told the story of the war in all its details. Many photographers have lost their lives while on duty, either in battles or while journeying into strange places in the more remote corners of the earth.

Underwood and Underwood no longer make stereoscopic views. The World War wrecked that business and the manufacturing plant was sold. The firm today devotes most of its attention to making portraits and obtaining news and commercial photographs.

It is the ambition of this firm to establish a chain of studios for commercial and portrait work throughout the United States. "Cheerfulness, personality, action and novelty are the four things you are always looking for in a newspaper or magazine picture," said Mr. Underwood in a recent article in The American Magazine. "The

50th Anniversary Montgomery Ward & Co.



MONTGOMERY WARD AND GEORGE R. THORNE

started business under the name of: "Montgomery Ward & Co." in 1872. Mr. Ward had been a clerk in a small town store, with farmers as his customers, farmers as his friends. And so he conceived the idea of helping save the farmer from paying three or four profits by selling him goods direct by mail at one small profit. With a capital of less than \$2,000 they issued their first little one-page leaflets, and so began this vast business of Montgomery Ward & Co.



In 1874 the first catalogue of Montgomery Ward & Co. was issued. It contained eight pages, about three by five inches in size. Today this 50th Anniversary Catalogue, this 1922 Price Guide, shows about everything for the Home, Farm, and Family—new, fresh merchandise of standard quality always, with every price based upon today's low costs of production.

If you have a copy of this book, buy from it regularly. It always brings you a saving.

And lend this book to your neighbors.

Let your neighbor take advantage of the cash saving it always offers.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

FOR FIFTY YEARS the American Farmer and Montgomery Ward & Co. have been helping each other.

For Fifty Years we have worked conscientiously always to offer you a saving. And you, by your appreciation, by your patronage, have built this business, until today we have five million customers.

And there is the proof of the saving and the service Montgomery Ward & Co. have rendered to the public. No business that is not sound can weather the storms of fifty years. No business that does not render a genuine service can win the patronage of five million people.

Our big 50th Anniversary Catalogue, pictured below, adds greatly to the sum of all our past achievement in making low prices. This book is today a Price Guide, sets the low price standard for America, and tells you the right price, the price you should pay for almost everything you buy.

This book shows the new-old spirit of Ward's—progressive, alert; working to give lower prices, to give you bigger and bigger values, and better and still better service—and always under the Banner of the Golden Rule.

TO THE AMERICAN FARMER:

Let Us All Pull Together

We know business conditions on the Farms of America, as well as in the towns and cities. We have customers everywhere. We believe the worst is behind us and we are hopeful and encouraged. But we are all in the same boat. We must all pull together.

We are going to do our part with you. This season you will need some new tillage tools to replace those that are worn out. We are going to furnish them without one cent of profit to us.

Our Tillage Tools Sold Without Profit

The prices on Tillage Tools in our 50th Anniversary Catalogue are absolutely no-profit prices. Many items are priced at less than we can replace them for today. And the prices all through this book have been made to meet present-day conditions.

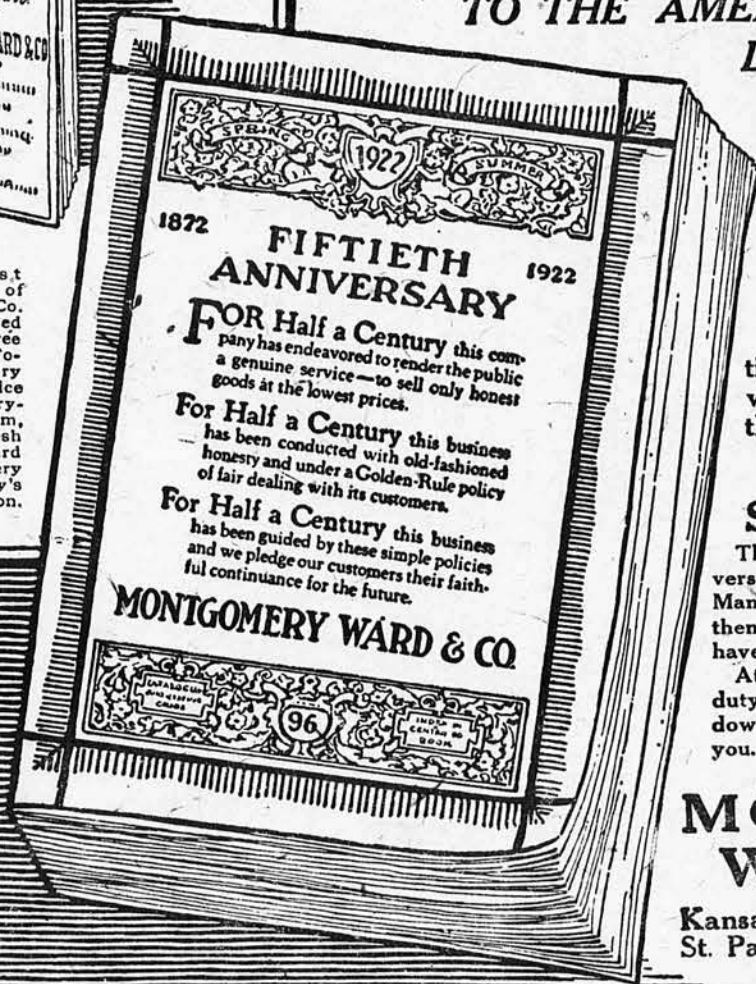
At Montgomery Ward & Co. we feel we owe a duty to our customers—to help make prices come down. We are in the same business boat with all of you. Let us all pull together. We are doing our part.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

Kansas City
St. Paul

Chicago

Fort Worth
Portland, Ore.



The Adventures of the Hoovers

The Way Bruno's Appetite Came Back Was Something Fierce Until Buddy Put a Shot of Baking Powder in His Feed



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.

Alan now learned to his sorrow that he was not a member of the Welton family and that he was a pensioner on their bounty at the expense of their children, Jim and Betty. When he was about 17 years old another envelope came from Chicago containing only a draft for \$1500 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. No other information was given and Alan wondered whether Benjamin Corvet might be some unknown relative—possibly his father.

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 sud-

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

(Copyright by Edwin Balmer)

denly 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.

American Ships an Ideal

"Sentiment, when I came of age, made me want to put this money back into ships flying the American flag; but there was small chance of putting it—and keeping it, with profit—in American ships on the sea. In Boston and New York, I had seen the foreign flags on the deep-water ships—British, German, French, Norwegian, Swedish and Greek; our flag flew mostly on ferries and excursion steamers. But times were booming on the great lakes, Chicago, which had more than recovered from the fire, was doubling its population every decade; Cleveland, Duluth and Milwaukee were leaping up as ports. Men were growing millions of bushels of grain which they couldn't ship except by lake; hundreds of thousands of tons of ore had to go by water; and there were tens of millions of feet of pine and hardwood from the Michigan forests. Sailing vessels such as the Sherrills had always operated, it is true, had seen their day and were disappearing from the lakes; were be-

ing 'sold,' many of them, as the saying is, 'to the insurance companies' by deliberate wrecking. Steamers were taking their place. Towing had come in. The first of the whalebacks was built about that time, and we began to see those processions of a barge and two, three, or four tows which the lakemen called 'the sow and her pigs.' Men of all sorts had come forward, of course, and, serving the situation more or less accidentally, were making themselves rich.

"It was railroading which had brought me West; but I had brought with me the Alabama money to put into ships. I have called it sentiment, but it was not merely that; I felt, young man tho I was, that this transportation matter was all one thing, and that in the end the railroads would own the ships. I have never engaged very actively in the operation of the ships; my daughter would like me to be more active in it than I have been; but ever since, I have had money in lake vessels. It was the year that I began that sort of investment that I first met Corvet."

Alan looked up quickly. "Mr. Corvet was—?" he asked.

"Corvet was—Is a lakeman," Sherrill said.

Alan sat motionless, as he recol-

lected the strange exaltation that had come to him when he saw the lake for the first time. Should he tell Sherrill of that? He decided it was too vague, too indefinite to be mentioned; no doubt any other man used only to the prairie might have felt the same. "He was a ship owner, then," he said.

"Yes; he was a ship owner—not, however, on a large scale at that time. He had been a master, sailing ships which belonged to others; then he had sailed one of his own. He was operating then, I believe, two vessels; but with the boom times on the lake, his interests were beginning to expand. I met him frequently in the next few years, and we became close friends."

Sherrill broke off and stared an instant down at the rug. Alan bent forward; he made no interruption but only watched Sherrill attentively.

"It was one of the great advantages of the West, I think—and particularly of Chicago at the time—that it gave opportunity for friendships of that sort," Sherrill said. "Corvet was a man of a sort I would have been far less likely ever to have known intimately in the East. He was both what the lakes had made him, and what he had made of himself; a great reader—wholly self-educated; he had, I think, many of the attributes of a great man—at least, they were those of a man who should have become great; he had imagination and vision. His whole thought and effort, at that time, were absorbed in furthering and

developing the traffic on the lakes, and not at all from mere desire for personal success. I met him for the first time one day when I went to his office on some business. He had just opened an office at that time in one of the old ramshackle rows along the river front; there was nothing at all pretentious about it—the contrary, in fact; but as I went in and waited with the others who were there to see him, I had the sense of being in the ante-room of a great man. I do not mean there was any idiotic pomp or lack of respect or red tape about it; I mean that the others who were waiting to see him, and who knew him, were keyed up by the anticipation and keyed me up.

"I saw as much as I could of him after that, and our friendship became very close.

Homes Near Each Other

"In 1892, when I married and took my residence here on the lake shore—the house stood where this one stands now—Corvet bought the house on Astor Street. His only reason for doing it was, I believe, his desire to be near me. The neighborhood was what they call fashionable; neither Corvet nor Mrs. Corvet—he had married in 1889—had social ambitions of that sort. Mrs. Corvet came from Detroit; she was of good family there—a strain of French blood in the family; she was a schoolteacher when he married her, and she had made a wonderful wife for him—a good woman, a woman of very high ideals; it was a great grief to both of them that they had no children.

"Between 1886, when I first met him, and 1895, Corvet laid the foundation of great success; his boats seemed lucky, men liked to work for him, and he got the best skippers and crews. A Corvet captain boasted of it and, if he had had bad luck on another line, believed his luck changed when he took a Corvet ship; cargoes in Corvet bottoms somehow always reached port; there was a saying that in storm a Corvet ship never asked help; it gave it; certainly in twenty years no Corvet ship had suffered serious disaster. Corvet was not yet rich, but unless accident or undue competition intervened, he was certain to become so. Then something happened."

Sherrill looked away at evident loss how to describe it.

"To the ships?" Alan asked him. "No; to him. In 1896, for no apparent reason, a great change came over him."

"In 1896?" "That was the year." Alan bent forward, his heart throbbing in his throat. "That was also the year when I was brought and left with the Weltons in Kansas," he said.

Sherrill did not speak for a moment. "I thought," he said finally, "it must have been about that time; but you did not tell my daughter the exact date."

"What kind of change came over him that year?" Alan asked.

Corvet Had Changed Greatly

Sherrill gazed down at the rug, then at Alan, then past him. "A change in his way of living," he replied. "The Corvet line of boats went on, expanded; interests were acquired in other lines; and Corvet and those allied with him swiftly grew rich. But in all this great development, for which Corvet's genius and ability had laid the foundation, Corvet himself ceased to take active part. I do not mean that he formally retired; he retained his control of the business, but he very seldom went to the office and, except for occasional violent, almost pettish interference in the affairs of the company, he left it in the hands of others. He took into partnership, about a year later, Henry Spearman, a young man who had been merely a mate on one of his ships. This proved subsequently to have been a good business move, for Spearman has tremendous energy, daring and enterprise; and no doubt Corvet had recognized these qualities in him before others did. But at the time it excited considerable comment. It marked, certainly, the beginning of Corvet's withdrawal from active management. Since then he has been ostensibly and publicly the head of the concern, but he has left the management almost entirely to Spearman. The personal change in Corvet at that time is harder for me to describe to you."

Sherrill halted, his eyes dark with thought, his lips pressed closely together; Alan waited.

"When I saw Corvet again, in the summer of '96—I had been South during the latter part of the winter and East thru the spring—I was impressed by the vague but, to me, alarming change in him. I was reminded, I recall, of a friend I had had in college who had thought he was in perfect health and had gone to an examiner for life insurance and had been refused, and was trying to deny to himself and others that anything could be the matter. But with Corvet I knew the trouble was not physical. The next year his wife left him."

"The year of —?" Alan asked. "That was 1897. We did not know at first, of course, that the separation was permanent. It proved so, however; and Corvet I know now, had understood it to be that way from the first. Mrs. Corvet went to France—the French blood in her, I suppose, made her select that country; she had for a number of years a cottage near Trouville, in Normandy, and was ac-

tive in church work. I know there was almost no communication between herself and her husband during those years, and her leaving him markedly affected Corvet. He had been very fond of her and proud of her. I had seen him sometimes watching her while she talked; he would gaze at her steadily and then look about at the other women in the room and back to her, and his head would nod just perceptibly with satisfaction; and she would see it sometimes and smile. There was no question of their understanding and affection up to the very time she so suddenly and so strangely left him. She died in Trouville in the spring of 1910, and Corvet's first information of her death came to him thru a paragraph in a newspaper."

Alan had started; Sherrill looked at him questioning.

"The spring of 1910," Alan explained, "was when I received the bank draft for fifteen hundred dollars."

Sherrill nodded; he did not seem surprised to hear this; rather it appeared to be confirmation of something in his own thought.

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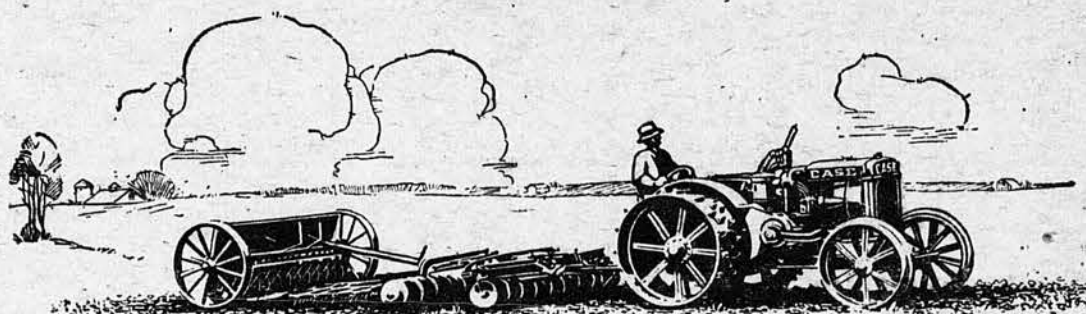
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We want an agent in every community to use and introduce these wonderful tires at our astonishingly low prices to all motor car owners.

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Is lack of power preventing you from farming more land?

Are your crop yields limited by shallow plowing, or by seed beds prepared improperly or too late?

Will the spring work leave you tired out and dissatisfied this year because of the slow progress you made?

You can overcome all these limitations, and the losses they cause, by the purchase of a Case Tractor now. You can realize a profitable return on its dependable power and ability to do all your heavy work.

Case Tractor Sizes; 10-18, 15-27, 22-40.

One of these sizes will meet the power requirements of your farm. The 10-18 will plow from 6 to 9 acres a day and perform other work at a corresponding rate. The 15-27 will perform the same operations about fifty per cent faster. If your field or belt work demand greater power, the 22-40 will best meet your requirements.

Because of its greater efficiency, the largest tractor you can use advantageously will prove the most profitable.

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Case heavy duty kerosene engines are noted for their power, flexibility and economy. Case Tractors have demonstrated remarkable economy and efficiency by winning the majority of all important tests in which they have been entered.

Ample reserve power has been provided to meet all emergencies with recommended loads. An even flow of power from flexible, Case four cylinder, valve in head engines is always ready for light or heavy pulls. The sure acting governor automatically maintains correct field or belt speeds. With the two speed transmission

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Belt operations are often the most profitable work of a tractor, and, on the average, make up more than a quarter of its entire work. On Case Tractors the belt pulley is mounted on the engine crankshaft where the full power of the engine is available for belt work. Being directly in front of the operator it is easy to line up with the driven machine. This feature saves hours of time in a busy season.

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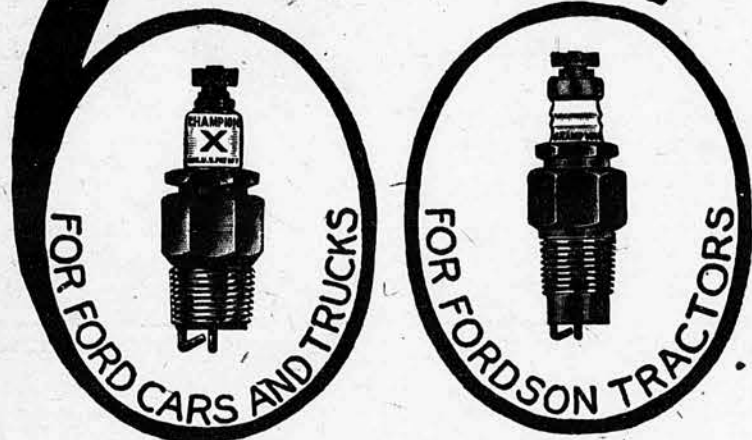


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"Following his wife's leaving him," Sherrill went on, "Corvet saw very little of any one. He spent most of his time in his own house; occasionally he lunched at his club; at rare intervals, and always unexpectedly, he appeared at his office. I remember that summer he was terribly disturbed, because one of his ships was lost. It was not a bad disaster, for every one on the ship was saved, and hull and cargo were fully covered by insurance; but the Corvet record was broken; a Corvet ship had appealed for help; a Corvet vessel had not reached port * * *. And later in the fall, when two deckhands were washed from another of his vessels and drowned, he was again greatly wrought up. His ships still had a most favorable record. In 1902 I proposed to him that I buy full ownership in the vessels I partly controlled, and ally them with those he and Spearman operated. It was a time of combination—the railroads and the steel interests were acquiring the lake vessels; and tho I believed in this, I was not willing to enter any combination which would take the name of Sherrill off the list of American ship-owners. I did not give Corvet this as my reason; and he made me at that time a very strange counter-proposition—which I have never been able to understand, and which entailed the very obliteration of my name which I was trying to avoid. He proposed that I accept a partnership in his concern on a most generous basis, but that the name of the company remain as it was, merely Corvet and Spearman. Spearman's influence and mine prevailed upon him to allow my name to appear; since then, the firm name has been Corvet, Sherrill and Spearman.

Corvet Lived Alone

"Our friendship had strengthened and ripened during those years. The intense activity of Corvet's mind, which as a younger man he had directed wholly to the shipping, was directed, after he had isolated himself in this way, to other things. He took up almost feverishly an immense number of studies—strange studies most of them for a man whose youth had been almost violently active and who had once been a lake captain. I cannot tell you what they all were—geology, ethnology, nearly a score of subjects; he corresponded with various scientific societies; he has given almost the whole of his attention to such things for about twenty years. Since I have known him, he has transformed himself from the rather rough, uncouth—tho always spiritually minded—man he was when I first met him into an educated gentleman whom anybody would be glad to know; but he has made very few acquaintances in that time, and has kept almost none of his old friendships. He has lived alone in the house on Astor Street with only one servant—the same one all these years.

"The only house he has visited with any frequency has been mine. He has always liked my wife; he had—he has

a great affection for my daughter, who, when she was a child, ran in and out of his home as she pleased. He would take long walks with her; he'd come here sometimes in the afternoon to have tea with her on stormy days; he liked to have her play and sing to him. My daughter believes now that his present disappearance—whatever has happened to him—is connected in some way with herself. I do not think that is so—"

Sherrill broke off and stood in thought for a moment; he seemed to consider, and to decide that it was not necessary to say anything more on that subject.

"Recently Corvet's moroseness and irritability had very greatly increased; he had quarreled frequently and bitterly with Spearman over business affairs. He had seemed more than usually eager at times to see me or to see my daughter; and at other times he had seemed to avoid us and keep away. I have had the feeling of late, tho I could not give any actual reason for it except Corvet's manner and look, that the disturbance which had oppressed him for twenty years was culminating in some way. That culmination seems to have been reached three days ago, when he wrote summoning you here. Henry Spearman, whom I asked about you when I learned you were coming, had never heard of you; Mr. Corvet's servant had never heard of you.

"Is there anything in what I have told you which makes it possible for you to recollect or to explain?"

Pictures of Alan

Alan shook his head, flushed, and then grew a little pale. What Sherrill told him had excited him by the coincidences it offered between events in Benjamin Corvet's life and his own; it had not made him "recollect" Corvet, but it had given definiteness and direction to his speculations as to Corvet's relation to himself.

Sherrill drew one of the large chairs nearer to Alan and sat down facing him. He felt in an inner pocket and brought out an envelope; from the envelope he took three pictures, and handed the smallest of them to Alan. As Alan took it, he saw that it was a tintype of himself as a round-faced boy of seven.

"That is you?" Sherrill asked.

"Yes; it was taken by the photographer in Blue Rapids. We all had our pictures taken on that day—Jim, Betty and I. Mr. Welton—for the first time Alan consciously avoided giving the title "Father" to the man in Kansas—"sent one of me to the 'general delivery' address of the person in Chicago."

"And this?"

The second picture, Alan saw, was one that had been taken in front of the barn at the farm. It showed Alan at twelve, in overalls and barefooted, holding a stick over his head at which a shepherd dog was jumping.

"Yes; that is Shep and I—Jim's and my dog, Mr. Sherrill. It was taken by a man who stopped at the house for a day; he liked Shep and wanted a picture of him; so he got me to make Shep jump, and he took it."

Work for the Taxpayer Leagues

STATE Auditor Turner's advice to the taxpayers' leagues should be taken to heart by their leaders. Nothing is easier than to beat the tom toms of tax reduction and make a large noise or adopt "ringing" resolutions. This is ordinarily the extent of such movements in behalf of economy, which then taper off into political efforts to land a job or two for aspiring leaders.

The state auditor suggests that if these organizations intend to accomplish some actual results by their agitation they should go about it in a business-like way, and particularly by appointing a responsible committee whose time will be given to a study of tax problems in the state and the conditions that are more or less loosely discussed. As Mr. Turner says: "If a constructive program is to be carried out it should be after a careful survey and study of state government. No one, no matter how well informed, possesses the knowledge to recommend a definite program for legislative action that will result in reducing taxes."

State and other officials have heard enough of "glittering generalities" about tax reform. What is desired is concrete suggestions of a practical character, and these, of course, can come only from persons who have inquired into the situation and know what they are talking about. A movement of this kind conducted in a businesslike way might be of great value to the state.

In this way taxpayers' leagues can be useful. Their suggestions will have value and force just in so far as they are based on solid ground of knowledge of what the problems are. They may be useful in proportion to their educational character and not otherwise. As merely a "big noise" their effect is harmful and destructive. Taxpayers' leagues can accomplish something if the organizations get down to genuine work and produce something.

Insist on Advertised Products at Your Dealers

"You don't remember anything about the man?"

"Only that he had a camera and wanted a picture of Shep."

"Doesn't it occur to you that it was your picture he wanted, and that he had been sent to get it? I wanted your verification that these earlier pictures were of you, but this last one is easily recognizable."

Sherrill unfolded the third picture; it was larger than the others and had been folded across the middle to get it into the envelope. Alan leaned forward to look at it.

"That is the University of Kansas football team," he said. "I am the second one in the front row; I played end my junior year and tackle when I was a senior. Mr. Corvet—?"

"Yes; Mr. Corvet had these pictures. They came into my possession day before yesterday, the day after Corvet disappeared; I do not want to tell just yet how they did that."

Alan's face, which had been flushed at first with excitement, had gone quite pale, and his hands, as he clenched and unclenched them nervously, were cold, and his lips were very dry. He could think of no possible relationship between Benjamin Corvet and himself, except one, which could account for Corvet's obtaining and keeping these pictures of him thru the years. As Sherrill put the pictures back into their envelope and the envelope back into his pocket, and Alan watched him, Alan felt nearly certain now that it had not been proof of the nature of this relationship that Sherrill had been trying to get from him, but only corroboration of some knowledge, or partial knowledge, which had come to Sherrill in some other way. The existence of this knowledge was implied by Sherrill's withholding of the way he had come into possession of the pictures, and his manner showed now that he had received from Alan the confirmation for which he had been seeking.

"I think you know who I am," Alan said. Sherrill had risen and stood looking down at him.

"You Are Corvet's Son"

"You have guessed, if I am not mistaken, that you are Corvet's son."

The color flamed to Alan's face for an instant, then left it paler than before. "I thought it must be that way," he answered; "but you said he had no children."

"Benjamin Corvet and his wife had no children."

"I thought that was what you meant," A twinge twisted Alan's face; he tried to control it but for a moment could not.

Sherrill suddenly put his hand on Alan's shoulder; there was something so friendly, so affectionate in the quick, impulsive grasp of Sherrill's fingers, that Alan's heart throbbed to it; for the first time some one had touched him in full, unchecked feeling for him; for the first time, the unknown about him had failed to be a barrier and, instead, had drawn another to him.

"Do not misapprehend your father," Sherrill said quietly. "I cannot prevent what other people may think when they learn this; but I do not share such thoughts with them. There is much in this I cannot understand; but I know that it is not merely the result of what others may think it—of a wife in more ports than one, as you will hear the lakemen put it. What lies under this is some great misadventure which had changed and frustrated all your father's life."

Sherrill crossed the room and rang for a servant.

"I am going to ask you to be my guest for a short time, Alan," he announced. "I have had your bag carried to your room; the man will show you which one it is."

Alan hesitated; he felt that Sherrill had not told him all he knew—that there were some things Sherrill purposely was withholding from him; but he could not force Sherrill to tell more than he wished; so after an instant's irresolution, he accepted the dismissal.

Sherrill walked with him to the door, and gave his directions to the servant; he stood watching, as Alan and the man went up the stairs. Then he went back and seated himself in the chair Alan had occupied, and sat with hands grasping the arms of the chair while he stared into the fire.

Fifteen minutes later, he heard his daughter's footsteps and looked up. Constance halted in the door to assure herself that he was now alone; then she came to him and, seating herself on the arm of the chair, she put her

hand on his thin hair and smoothed it softly; he felt for her other hand with his and found it, and held it clasped between his palms.

"You've found out who he is, father?" she asked.

"The facts have left me no doubt at all as to that, little daughter."

"No doubt that he is—who?"

Sherrill was silent for a moment—not from uncertainty, but because of the effect which what he must say would have upon her; then he told her in almost the same words he had used to Alan. Constance started, flushed, and her hand stiffened convulsively between her father's.

They said nothing more to one another; Sherrill seemed considering and debating something within himself; and presently he seemed to come to a decision. He got up, stooped and touched his daughter's hand, and left the room. He went up the stairs and on the second floor he went to a front room and knocked. Alan's voice told him to come in. Sherrill went in and, when he had made sure that the servant was not with Alan, he closed the door carefully behind him.

Sherrill Delivers the Key

Then he turned back to Alan, and for an instant stood indecisive as to he did not know how to begin what he wanted to say. As he glanced down at a key he took from his pocket, his indecision seemed to receive direction and inspiration from it; and he put it down on Alan's dresser.

"I've brought you," he said evenly, "the key to your house."

Alan gazed at him, bewildered. "The key to my house?"

"To the house on Astor Street," Sherrill confirmed. "Your father deeded the house and its furniture and all its contents to you the day before he disappeared. I have not the deed here; it came into my hands the day before yesterday at the same time I got possession of the pictures which might—or might not, for all I knew then—be you. I have the deed down-town and will give it to you. The house is yours in fee simple, given you by your father, not bequeathed to you by him to become your property after his death. He meant by that, I think, even more than the mere acknowledgment that he is your father."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

American Corn Arrives

The first corn bought with the American Congressional appropriation of 20 million dollars, has reached the Volga Valley in Russia, according to a report received by the American Relief Administration authorities in London. Eleven trains loaded with corn are on their way to Ufa, Orenburg, Samara and Saratov.

It is estimated that one-third of the drug stores in Brooklyn, N. Y., are owned by former saloonkeepers, who have gone into this business since the adoption of prohibition.

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Millions of dollars' worth of grain are destroyed every year by rats. They carry disease germs, too, and endanger the health of valuable stock. Kill them! One nibble of Rat Bis-Kit Paste, and the rats and mice rush outdoors to die. Ask for Rat Bis-Kit Paste at your drug or general store. If your dealer hasn't it in stock, send us his name and we will see that he gets it. A tube costs only 25c. Get one today.

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Rat Bis-Kit Paste
The Paste That Kills

As soon as you have read this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze pass it along to your neighbor.



Farm for Profit in 1922

THE year 1921 did not entangle itself in the heartstrings of the American farmer. It went out under a cloud and he shed no tears. Yet this cloud, like so many of the clouds in life, had its silver lining.

The agricultural ills and ailments of 1921 brought with them their own remedies. At Washington today the governmental forces, wide awake to the vital co-relation of farm and industrial welfare, are fortifying the weak places in the business of farming. The farm public has created a hundred active, vigorous movements, many of them now bearing fruit. Freight reductions, better financing and better marketing conditions, lower labor and equipment costs, legislation tending to higher farm product prices—items like these build up the optimistic outlook for the summer ahead.

For you, the individual farmer, all the factors in the situation center of course on your own acres. In so far as you are a believer in the inevitable return swing of a pendulum, you will apply your best knowledge and the most efficient and modern equipment to make your fields produce bumper crops.

As you come to the spring season you will probably discover the need of one or more new machines and we want to call your attention to the standard popular equipment that makes up the McCormick-Deering Line, sold by a good dealer in your community. For reliable machines and equipment, repairs, and ever-ready service, consider the McCormick-Deering Dealer fully qualified to serve you.

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Just as foolish to waste milk one way as another—and there most certainly is a milk loss when a cow has any form of udder or teat discomfort. Any chap, sore, scratch, hardened or inflamed condition of the udder or teats should be looked after at once.

BAG BALM

the great healing ointment penetrates, soothes and heals such troubles promptly. Very reliable and effective in reducing Caked Bag and in treating Bunches and Cow Pox. Restores normal tissues and healthy circulation.

Big 10-ounce package at reduced price of 60¢—at feed dealers, general stores, druggists.

Useful booklet, "Dairy Wrinkles," free by writing

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Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade to bring you top prices. "Dandelion Butter Color" costs nothing because each ounce used adds ounce of weight to butter. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Purely vegetable, harmless, meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless.

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On trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Different from picture which shows larger capacity machines. Get our plan of easy **MONTHLY PAYMENTS** and handsome free catalog. Whether dairy is large or small, write today.

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Kitchen Apron Pattern

No. 9600 is a popular, practical **FREE** design that is easy to make and easy to launder. Every houseworker will readily appreciate our new one-piece Apron Pattern as it is the most practical that can be worn, and it only takes two yards of 36-inch material for apron, size 36. This Apron gives the wearer an exceptionally neat appearance while performing her daily household duties. It is simple, attractive and comfortable. The pattern is cut in three sizes; 36, 40 and 44.

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Capper's Farmer, Apron Dpt. 102, Topeka, Kan.

Among the County Agents

BY RURAL CORRESPONDENTS

THE Leavenworth County Farm Bureau recently aided farmers in that county in selling \$3,402 worth of surplus Holsteins. These cattle 53 head in all, were sold to farmers in Tremont county, Wyoming, thru the farm bureau there. The Tremont County Farm Bureau had two men to look over the cattle before the purchase was made. The entire transaction up to the writing of the checks for the farmers, was handled thru the farm bureau organizations of the two counties. Correspondence is now being conducted with other men in Wyoming with the idea of selling another carload or two there.

Osage Bureau Elects Officers

L. H. Rochford, Osage county agent, reports that at a meeting of the advisory council of the Osage County Farm Bureau held in Lyndon recently, the following men were elected to the executive board: A. L. Harris, Osage City; Percy L. Atkins, Burlingame; C. H. Grieves, Burlingame; Lloyd Nicolay, Scranton; John S. Hill, Melvern; B. F. Schultz, Quenemo; J. M. Douglass, Reading. The following officers of the local county bureau will also act on the executive board: President, H. J. Bower, Osage City; Vice President, E. E. Bailey, Scranton; Secretary-treasurer, H. W. Behrens, Lyndon.

Plan Community T. B. Campaigns

Plans are being made for a community wide tuberculosis campaign in Douglas county, according to R. O. Smith, county agent. The Big Springs community was decided upon as a good one in which to work out the project. Data will be kept to show the cost and the time required to extend the work to other communities in the county. Mr. Smith canvassed the county and found that 60 farmers were willing to co-operate in having their herds tested. The Livestock Sanitary Commission will send a man to do the testing work. The community plan is being tried out because it was found that the county wide plan was too costly.

Marshall Starts Orchard Work

A series of orchard and pruning demonstrations was held by John J. Inskeep, Marshall county agent, recently. A total of 102 persons attended. The demonstrations were put on at the farms of W. H. Shirck, Waterville; Abe Cummings, Frankfort; Louis Reb, Frankfort; Ed Bergmann, Axtell; and Charles Hutchison, Summerfield. The demonstration at Mr. Hutchison's was attended by 40 persons. Among those who attended were the vocational agriculture students from Summerfield High School. The vocational students from Waterville attended the demonstration at Mr. Shirck's and those from Frankfort attended the demonstration at Abe Cummings. Other orchard and pruning demonstrations will be held later on.

Seventy-eight Hens Return \$316.60

A return of \$316.60 was made by a flock of 78 hens owned by D. H. Still of Wichita. E. J. Macy, Sedgwick county agent, reports that the 78 hens laid 9,499 eggs during the year November 1, 1920, to October 31, 1921. The highest production was March when 1,491 eggs were gathered. The average for the months January, February, March, April and May was 1,252 eggs a month. In addition to the egg production the hens raised 200 chicks. The average number of eggs to the hen was 121.

Another good record with chickens, according to Mr. Macy, was made by Mrs. E. L. Neville, 7 miles west of Wichita. She had 160 Single Comb

White Leghorns which returned \$694.17. Mrs. Neville received 23,466 eggs from January 1 to December 31, an average of nearly 2,000 eggs a month from the 160 hens. The highest month was March when 3,376 eggs were laid. Mrs. Neville used two methods to increase the receipts from the sale of eggs. She sold 3,492 of the eggs for incubation at \$5 and \$6 a hundred and sold the balance as infertile eggs to select trade at 5 cents above market price.

Certified Flocks in Coffey County

The Coffey County Poultry Improvement Association has completed the work of certifying purebred flocks in that county. N. L. Harris, extension poultry specialist of Kansas State Agricultural College, gave certificates to 43 flocks. Three grades of certificates, A, B, and C were given. Only a few of the flocks were given the A grade certificate, but most of the breeders will make an effort to have their flocks in this class when another inspection is made. In the future the work of certification will be done by local agents of the association.

Down Come the Prairie Dogs

A prairie dog demonstration was held at the farm of Henry Schmidt near Frederick recently. W. B. Adair, Rice county agent, says that 14 farmers were present and helped in putting out 4 gallons of poisoned oats over 30 acres of ground. A supply of poisoned oats for the use of farmers desiring to eradicate gophers and prairie dogs was obtained from the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Gets 1,000 Eggs a Month

Lester Six of Chase, Kan., has proved that it does not take elaborate equipment to get good results in egg production. Mr. Six has a flock of 190 pullets from which he is realizing a good profit. According to W. B. Adair, the county agent, the pullets, one-half of which are Single Comb White Leghorns, and the other half of which are Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, began laying the first of December and during that month produced nearly 1,000 eggs which gave a net profit of \$48.

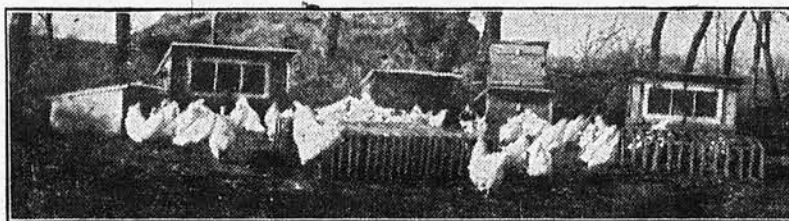
His poultry house is simple, but is so arranged that he gets an excellent amount of light without cold drafts on birds. Mr. Six feeds a mash ration consisting of 100 pounds bran, 100 pounds corn chop, 100 pounds shorts and 50 pounds meat meal. He has plenty of sour milk before the flock at all times and his scratch feed consists of wheat, corn and kafir. Mr. Adair says this flock is one of the outstanding producers in Rice county.

More Ayrshires for Comanche

John Windus, E. E. Calloway, J. H. Lindsey, all of Comanche county, visited an Ayrshire herd near Attica, Kan., and brought back four bulls and two purebred cows. According to E. L. Garrett, Comanche county agent, this is the first of this breed that has been introduced into Comanche county, but it is believed by many that the Ayrshires will make excellent dairy cows for that county.

Ford Farmers Plan New Buildings

Several Ford county farmers have asked for aid in planning new buildings and remodeling old ones, and H. C. Baird, county agent, has made arrangements for Walter G. Ward, extension architect from Kansas State Agricultural College, to spend March 7 and 8 in the county to help. Mr. Baird says that an extension of the time will be made if other farmers wish help in planning their buildings.



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FOLLOW BRYAN

The San Francisco Convention refused to follow Bryan. What happened? In the January Commoner he said editorially, "Everybody should read the new book, A Federal Bank in Every County Seat." It is being read in every state in the Union. This book explains the country's trouble. Have you read it? Price 50 cents, postpaid. W. B. Johnston, 7603 E. Fifteenth St., Kansas City, Mo.

Modern Farming in Kansas

BY SAMUEL M. BROWNING

FARM gardens in Kansas evidently are going to be larger and better cared for this year than usual. The sale of garden seeds to this territory has been unusually good. Farmers evidently are determined to produce as much of their living as possible from the soil, which is exactly right. This movement toward better gardens is one of the most encouraging things we have encountered in the readjustment period we are in.

Co-operation a Necessity

The ultimate form of national farmers' organizations must be based on the personal financial interests of farmers. As these interests are developed in the form of local co-operative units dealing with various commodities, and these are co-ordinated into state and national co-operative organizations, and all finally unite in one great national federation of farmers' business organizations, to represent the farming business in all of its relations with Government and other businesses, a national farmers' organization may be developed which will stand straight up and unafraid with representatives of organized business and organized labor. Otherwise, it will be just the same as it has been. It will be just the same as it was at the National Agricultural Conference—with three national farmers' organizations jockeying for position and the American Federation of Labor using one to clean another while the other farmers' organizations enjoyed the spectacle. Labor gets what it desires because it knows what it desires and spends money when necessary to get it. Co-operative marketing associations constitute the only basis on which agriculture may be organized effectively.

A Plea for the Sorghums

We hope that there will be an increase in the acreage of sorghum in Kansas this year, especially on land where the wheat has been plowed up. It is a sure crop. The favor with which farmers of the United States have regarded this crop is well indicated by the increase in acreage, from 2 million acres in 1903 to 5,400,000 in 1921. While the variation in the yields depends on seasonal conditions and methods employed in growing the crop, there has been, during these years, a constant and substantial increase in acre production. The average acre yield varies from about 12 to 14 bushels in poor seasons to more than twice that quantity in favorable years. As much as 88 bushels of grain an acre have been produced.

To produce similar yields, or at least increase the yield and quality far above the average, successful growers suggest the following steps: Grow adapted varieties; use pure seed of high vitality; prepare a good seedbed; sow the crop at the most favorable time; sow at a uniform depth so that all the seeds come in contact with moist soil; use plates in the drill that will give the desired stand; and cultivate the crop well to prevent the growth of weeds, for weeds cannot grow at the same time without injury to the sorghum.

Milk and Its Uses

Milk and cream together supply from 16 to 18 per cent of the total food of the average American family; and even this rather high percentage might well be increased. Children must have milk if they are to develop strong, normal bodies; and there is no better food

for adults, especially when combined with such other materials as cereals and green vegetables.

Practically all of the milk and dairy products in this country, and in most other civilized countries where the climate is favorable, are supplied by cows. Cow's milk is no better than that of some other mammals, but we have grown accustomed to its flavor and cows make excellent return for the feed and care given them. In parts of the world where cows do not thrive, other milk animals are found satisfactory. Goat's milk, for example, is very common, especially in the rough, hilly districts of Europe, in Central America, and to some extent even in parts of the United States. Buffalo's milk is much used in India, and llama's milk in South America. Camel's milk is esteemed in desert countries, and mare's milk on the steppes of Russia and Central Asia. Sheep's milk is used in Europe and elsewhere for making certain kinds of cheese, and the milk of reindeer is commonly used as food in the Arctic regions.

Milk as it is drawn from the cow varies considerably in appearance and in flavor. It is commonly described as consisting of a thin, bluish-white, somewhat transparent liquid, called the plasma, in which are floating numerous minute yellowish globules of fat. Many analyses show the average composition of milk to be: Water, 87 per cent; protein, 3.3 per cent; fat, 4 per cent; milk sugar, 5 per cent; and mineral matter, 0.7 per cent.

A Future in the Fruit

Doniphan county probably has a greater future in fruit growing than many of the growers there realize. It is evident that the apple production, especially, of the future will show a tendency to become concentrated in large commercial orchards—and that is where the folks up in Doniphan "shine!" More than this, they have the co-operative selling organizations to handle it. You are going to see some mighty high priced land in that county in the next 10 years, especially in the section from Troy to the Missouri River, which is near loading stations.

Corn Varieties for Kansas

An extremely valuable bulletin has just been issued by the Kansas State Agricultural College on "Varieties of Corn in Kansas;" this is Bulletin No. 227. It describes the varieties adapted to the various sections; every man who grows corn ought to have a copy. You can obtain one, so long as the supply lasts, on application to the college at Manhattan.

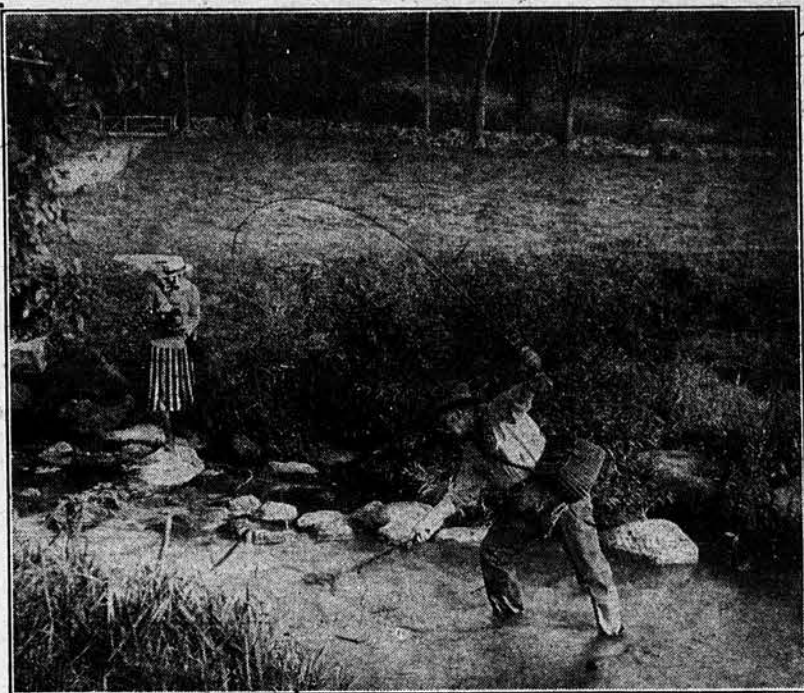
The Human Element Counts

Human relations between tenant and owner are even more essential to progress in tenancy in Kansas than a long-term lease.

Fuel From the Wood

Kansas farmers have made a maximum use of wood for fuel this year, which is a mighty pleasing thing. They have handed the coal trust a real wallop. May we do it again next season. With the huge amount of fuel which is found along the streams, it is always cheaper to use it than to patronize the more or less appreciated coal operators and miners.

Viewed from a military standpoint, Japan, it is said, is the weakest of the five great Powers of the world.



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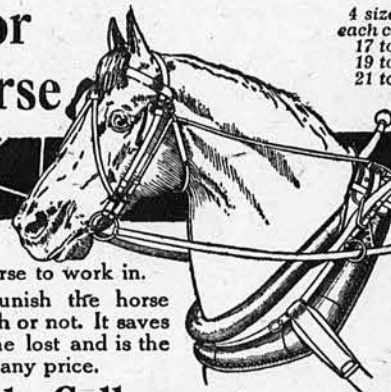
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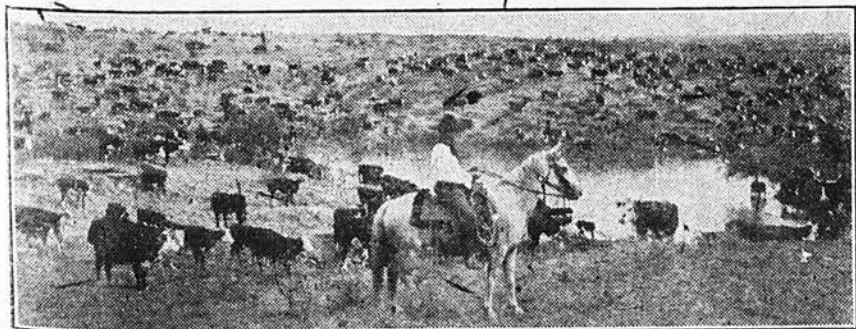
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—land similar to that which through many years has yielded from 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre—oats, barley and flax also in great abundance, while raising horses, cattle, sheep and hogs is equally profitable. Hundreds of farmers in western Canada have raised crops in a single season worth more than the whole cost of their land. With such success comes prosperity, independence, good homes and all the comforts and conveniences which make life worth living.

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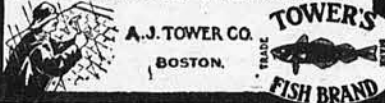
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The Kansas Beekeepers

BY O. A. KEENE

HAVING decided to buy some bees the next step should be to decide on the size of the hive to use. I do not hesitate to advise the use of the regular 10-frame hive as sold by all dealers in bee supplies. A factory-made hive will prove much more satisfactory than a home-made one. In a factory-made hive all parts are made exactly alike so that supers, covers, bottoms and frames are all interchangeable. If at any time you wish to sell the bees, a much better price can be obtained than would be possible in a poorly constructed hive. All outside parts of the hive should be painted with two coats of paint when new. As soon as they show signs of wear another coat should be given. Hives cost nearly twice as much as they did no longer ago than 1913, so it will be seen that to keep all hives well painted will be on the side of economy.

Kind of Honey to Produce

Your location and the number of bees which you desire to keep will depend largely on the kind of honey you should produce. If you intend to keep 10 to 25 colonies eventually, and if you are near a town where there is a market for your honey, it is likely that extracted honey would be the most profitable. This can be produced with less labor and less experience on the part of the owner than can comb honey.

If you desire to keep only enough to supply your own table and perhaps a little to sell to the neighbors the shallow 4½ inch frame with an inch starter of comb foundation in the top of the frame will be the best. The bees will work in the shallow frames much better than they will in the pound sections, and your honey will be just as nice and appetizing as if it were built in the little section boxes. Bees do not seem to like to be divided up into so many little clusters.

Hubam Sweet Clover

The Kansas State Beekeepers Association recently had the best meeting ever held in all of its 21 years of existence. Many valuable papers on bee culture were read and discussed. One of the most interesting was read by W. A. Jenkins of Shenandoah, Ia., on Hubam Sweet clover. This new clover has only been grown 5 or 6 years. Already there has been aroused a wonderful interest in this plant. The Sweet clover that we are all accustomed to see growing by the road-side and in the waste places is a biennial, blooming the second year.

The Hubam variety blooms and seeds the same season in which it is

sown. This seed is now selling from \$1.25 to \$2.25 a pound. It would seem that for the next few years the sowing of this clover for seed alone would be a very paying proposition. In addition to the seed crop there is nothing that will restore the fertility of the soil like Sweet clover. This plant which has been termed a noxious weed will soon be regarded as the farmer's best friend.

In the next issue I shall have something more to say about Sweet clover. In addition to the advantages just mentioned there is no plant year in and year out that will produce the honey that Sweet clover will. To the person who is interested in honey production, bees and Sweet clover go hand in hand.

Inspection Certificates Required

Used apary equipment or bees are admitted into the state of Kansas when accompanied by an officially recognized certificate of inspection.

Bees may not be sold or transported lawfully within the state without a certificate of inspection showing the bees to be apparently in a healthy condition. Bees offered at a public sale should be inspected by a state inspector.

The Kansas State Beekeepers Association at its last annual meeting elected O. A. Keene, Topeka, president; Frank Hill, Sabetha, vice president and O. F. Whitney, Topeka, secretary-treasurer.

The association indorsed a resolution instructing the legislative committee to have introduced a bill that domesticated bees be kept in hives having movable frames.

A Food Not Always Utilized

Nectar gathered by the bee is a food product that would not otherwise be saved for man's benefit. The production of honey in Kansas for 1921 was one of the few important agricultural pursuits that showed a profit at the end of the year. Those who are producing honey have this assurance, that they are placing on the market a product that is the best sweet in the world and every child should be supplied with honey instead of questionable confections that are being sold at the present time.

A Valuable Bulletin

Every beekeeper should send for Farmers' Bulletin 1215 entitled "Beekeeping in The Clover Regions," which may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Wireless Era is Here

ASKED on his seventy-fifth birthday in what line science is making the greatest strides Thomas A. Edison instantly gave the credit to radio-activity. "The radio amplifier will continue to develop," he predicted, "until we shall be able to hear ants talk, if they really do talk. There is no limit to the possibilities."

Broadcasting messages by wireless thru the air for great distances is being done regularly by the Newark Westinghouse Company and other concerns, which now give a regular service of news, concerts, weather reports and agricultural reports. The service, however, is recognized as merely in its infancy. According to Dr. A. N. Goldsmith, a high authority on radio-activity, "broadcasting by radio telephone is destined to have an effect on social and political life comparable to that of the invention of printing." On national artistic development its effect will equal that of moving pictures. Its possibilities "have not yet begun to unfold themselves."

It is easy to see that its effect industrially and commercially may be equally immense. Take the matter, for example, of crop reports. These are notoriously inefficient. The board of trade manipulator with his private lines out over the world may obtain invaluable advices in advance of the farmer that affect such an industry as meat packing and so of cattle raising and feeding for months to come. The Department of Agriculture at Washington gives fairly adequate home crop reports, but its reports of crop conditions in great competing countries over the globe are practically valueless to the farmer, while further benefiting the manipulator already mentioned by confirming or checking his private returns.

Some of the messages received by radio from America by Paul Godley in Scotland last December, were as plainly heard as a telephone message across the street. In a few years the revolutionary effects of the wireless telephone will begin to be generally felt. Its importance was recognized by the Government the other day when Secretary Hoover undertook the job of devising regulations to overcome the interruptions and interferences of wireless communication by the great number of amateurs, who are constantly keeping the air agitated by their experiments.

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Notes on Growing Grapes

BY ROBERT M. JOHNSON

GRAPES could be grown in Kansas more extensively with great profit. This crop does well almost every year; there is but little damage from frost, and as a rule no spraying is done, altho in some cases it would pay. Every farm ought to have a large enough number of vines to provide all of the fresh grapes needed by the family, and an ample supply for canning. The Concord variety is the most popular in Kansas, but if one has a large number of vines of this variety, he may with profit plant some of the other kinds, like Moore's Early, Niagara and Delaware.

Adapted to Many Soils

The grape prefers at least a moderately good loam soil that is friable and well drained and easily cultivated. Loess soils such as those along the Missouri River in Doniphan county are ideal. It does well, however, on a great range of soils; in every case they must be well drained.

Good Stock is Important

First grade, 1 year old roots are to be preferred. Buy from some reliable nurseryman on whom you can depend. The first essential in planting is a thorough preparation of the soil the same as for any garden crop. To permit the convenient use of a two horse cultural implement and, the passage of other equipment such as manure spreaders and spraying machines, the rows should be laid off 10 feet apart and the plants set 8 feet apart in the rows. If the land is hilly it will be an advantage to lay off the rows on the contour. This plan will greatly assist in the control of erosion and make cultivation easier. Whatever the plan and whether the land be level or hilly, provision should be made in large plantings for a sufficient number of driveways to insure convenience in handling and hauling the crop from the vineyard.

Most growers lay off the rows with a turning plow or a single shovel marking plow and then mark the places for the plants by crossing the furrows with a marker. The plants are then set in the bottom of the furrow. This is perhaps the quickest and most economical method of laying off the ground and planting. A more nearly perfect alignment can be accomplished, however, if the ground is staked out and holes dug for the roots. Then in setting, the plants may be lined to guide stakes both lengthwise and crosswise of the rows. The holes should be just large enough to accommodate the plant and permit convenient tamping of the soil about the roots. The soil at the top of the hole should be left loose or only slightly firmed.

Trim the Injured Roots

Before setting the plants, the broken and injured roots and the superfluous fibrous roots should be removed and the strong sound roots cut back to from 4 to 8 inches, according to their vigor. The top should be pruned off excepting one cane which should be cut back to two buds. The depth of setting depends somewhat upon the soil, but generally it should be about the same as that at which the plant grew in the nursery row. Too deep planting should be avoided. During the setting, the roots of the plant should never be permitted to become dried. They may be kept moist by heeling in or by covering with damp sacks. Early spring setting is preferred; the earlier the better, if the ground is in condition to work. Fall setting is satisfactory, but it is a good policy in that connection to cover the tops with soil as a protection against possible winter injury. If this is done, the soil is, of course, removed in the spring. After setting, it is a good practice to stake the plants at once, so the stronger of the new shoots may be tied up to prevent their being broken off in cultivation.

Grapes Respond to Cultivation

The grape may be grown under conditions of neglect, yet there is no fruit plant that is more responsive to intelligent and systematic husbandry. The cultural program for the vineyard should be rather intensive. Moisture

is the important factor in relation to growth, consequently cultivation should be regulated somewhat by seasonal moisture conditions. The exact number of cultivations may vary from season to season, but they should be sufficiently frequent to keep the soil in the best possible condition to receive and retain moisture.

Some Pruning is Required

Distinction should be made between training and pruning. Vines are trained to certain systems; they are pruned to regulate fruit production. Training has to do with the shaping of the vine. It consists in establishing a framework, which is more or less permanent and the disposition of various parts of the vine according to a certain definite plan. Pruning consists in regulating the bearing wood by removing all but the amount necessary to produce a crop of fruit of good size and quality according to the system that is being followed and according to the age and growth and fruiting habits of the vine.

To prune intelligently requires some knowledge of the habits of the plant, and some comprehension of the reasons for doing certain things.

Pruning may be done any time after the vines are dormant in the fall up to shortly before growth activities begin in the spring. There is no hard and fast rule by which grapes may be pruned. It is largely a question of relationship of wood to fruit production.

To Obtain Further Details

The United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., publishes an interesting Farmers Bulletin on Grapes which will be sent free on request, and which tells of the entire operation of growing the crop, including pruning, in great detail. While you are about it, you also might ask for Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,220, Insect and Fungous Enemies of the Grape, so you will have this information at hand if by some strange chance of fate you should be troubled with some of the pests of this crop at any time.

Roadmen Plan Conference

The annual convention of the Kansas-Colorado Boulevard Association will be held in Great Bend, Kan., in May. Such was the decision of E. P. Johnson, of Ordway, Colo., Clement L. Wilson, of Tribune, and Sen. Will Glenn, of Tribune, who recently conferred with John K. McMullen, of Great Bend, secretary of the association.

There are other things more interesting than dollars in this world if we but look around for them.

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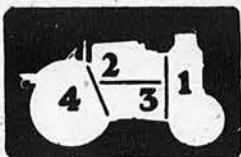
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Letters Fresh From the Field

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.

Likes Sudan Grass

We have been growing Sudan grass for forage and seed for five years, and we are increasing our acreage largely as the merits of the feeds are more closely studied. We find Sudan grass second only to alfalfa as a forage crop, and superior as a grazing crop for cattle on account of not causing bloat. For forage crops we have found we can increase our yield about one-third more by mixing half Sudan and half cane and planting or sowing together both crops. The mixture makes a feed of the finest quality.

Dalhart, Tex. W. M. Green.

Lindale Ayrshire Wins Medal

Henderson Lassie 4th a senior 2-year old Ayrshire cow owned by John Linn & Sons of Manhattan, Kan., is the fifth Kansas Ayrshire to be awarded a silver medal by the Ayrshire Breeders' Association for high production. Henderson Lassie 4th produced 14,820 pounds of milk and 623.46 pounds of butterfat, which ranks third in fat and sixth in milk in the United States for her age, and also makes her the state champion Ayrshire 2-year old.

Henderson Lassie 4th is a daughter of Henderson Dairy King, the junior herd sire at Lindale Farm, and makes him the more appreciated by his owners because of the accomplishment of his daughter. Other daughters of Henderson Dairy King are on test, and promise an average production of approximately 500 pounds of fat.

Manhattan, Kan. R. B. Becker.

Homestead Land in Utah

As many inquiries have been received relating to homestead lands in Utah since my last letter to the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, I would like to briefly give a little further information to those who are interested in filing claims.

These vacant lands are situated in a wide valley or prairie about 15 miles from Cisco and the railroad. The soil is a deep, rich, gray loam and free from rocks. It has no brush and is ready for the plow. Springs of fair grade water may be found in 2 to 6 miles of this land, and timber posts and coal are plentiful in the mountains which are 7 miles from lands subject to entry. A homestead here comprises 320 acres. Most of the land is unsurveyed.

Our climate is ideal with ample moisture and a long growing season and for the health this climate is exceptionally good. Good farmers are fast taking up these lands, but there are still plenty of good tracts which can be entered under the homestead laws.

Cisco, Utah. Elmer T. Haggard.

Seeks Money for Homes

I wish to tell Mr. Wirick of Yates Center, Kan., that there are many men who desire to get homes if they could and are willing to work for them. They do not desire to have a home given to them, but are willing to pay "100 cents for a dollar's worth" but they don't wish to work all year for a landlord and give him all their earnings and have to work out to buy food and clothing for their families, as many tenants had to do last year.

Mr. Wirick talks like a real estate agent from Western Kansas or Eastern Colorado, who desires a good man to go on a dry farm where you get a good crop once in three years. Get on this land in a poor year and have the Government issue out "grub" to you like they do to a Ute Indian. They had to do this a few years ago. You must remember that all good renters have big families and to put a man of that class on a poor piece of unimproved land from 6 to 12 miles from a school, with no means to tide him over until he gets to producing something, is the most inhuman act I can imagine.

What a good man needs is to be given a chance to put his labor and judgment up against someone's money and divide the proceeds. He must be

provided with a farm, comfortable house and—if possible a team, plow and a cow and have the privilege of paying for these on the crop payment plan.

The investor must go fifty-fifty with the purchaser or else the latter must remain a tenant or day laborer all of his life.

I pay \$400 rent for an 80-acre place, with 40 acres of hay land on which I raised a good crop. The rest, with the exception of 5 acres in an old orchard and buildings and garden patch is pasture. I have 50 to 60 tons of hay which the owner will not take for his rent. I could not sell it for more than \$3 a ton if I could find a buyer. If I should happen to be the only renter in this fix, I would blame myself, but there are others.

I can't blame the landowner for he is not receiving interest on his investment. You can readily see with half an eye, that the only way for a tenant ever to own a farm is for some philanthropist or the Government to advance means to give a man a good start, and trust to the man to make good. Give him time enough and a low interest rate on a loan and I will gamble with you that he will make good.

R. S. Bainter.

Grand Valley, Colo.

A Farm Woman's View

I'm just a farmer's wife of Kansas, and have three children to care for, so I'm busy, but I take time to note some of the proceedings of the Government. I am more than proud of Senator Capper in his stand for principle by voting against Senator Newberry. It was a noble and brave act. His stand for right cannot help but go down in history and his brave acts will not be overlooked by the common folks.

It would have been easy to vote the other way because so many other Senators did—maybe because they feared losing prestige, but he did not do the easy thing. He may lose a few social honors in Washington if any are so small as to deprive him of them, just on account of his vote, but those are only temporary, the principle is everlasting.

The case will be nearly forgotten in time, but Mr. Newberry has paid a dear price for his temporary position. Nothing greater or as great will be his again. This has been his one great weak spot. If I were he, I would resign. We are watching Senator Capper's efforts in behalf of the farmers and are hoping and praying for his success.

Mrs. C. A. Hall.

Covert, Kan.

Warning Beekeepers

Colonies of bees which do not have sufficient stores must be given food to sustain them from time of emergence to the time when there is a flow of nectar. Do not feed honey that is offered on the open market. Do not feed honey at all unless you know that it is from a hive in which you know the bees to be in a perfect state of health.

The best food for the bee as an emergency spring food is a sirup made of equal parts by measure of water and the best grade of granulated sugar boiled together until the sugar is thoroughly dissolved. This may best be fed by placing upside down a perforated friction top tin can in an empty hive body above the colony. Care must be taken not to admit any cold drafts onto the colony. Do not feed honey to bees. This is important from a beekeeper's standpoint.

O. F. Whitney, Secretary,
Kansas Horticultural Society.

Too Much Red Tape

I've read Senator Capper's article "What About War Finance Money." I am a renter of a farm of 400 acres. I endeavored to find out about the War Finance Loan measure and have been told that there is so much red tape to it that men in my circumstances could not obtain any of this money.

You state in this article that more and more farmers are going to the city. Now how can they help it? I have on hands a large feed crop of about 400 tons, and could not get money to buy cattle and a large portion of the feed is still on the farm with no sale for it.

O. B. Ditts.

Rose Hill, Kan.

Free Book on Feeding

New Free Book Tells How to Save Feed—Market Earlier and Make Bigger Profits.

Farmers everywhere will be interested in a new 24-page book which gives the experience of hundreds of feeders who are raising live stock at good profits regardless of market conditions. This book is entitled "How to Feed for Bigger Profits"

and covers every angle of feeding in a clear and easy-to-understand manner.

Besides valuable hints on how to save feed, this book tells How to feed for market, How to make dairy cows give more milk, How to get better prices for live stock, How to prevent diseases and common disorders which cause so much loss each year. No matter what kind of stock you are raising, this valuable book will be a real guide to better success and bigger profits.

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376 Kohn Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

KANSAS City prices or prices that possibly are higher are being paid for corn and oats in this locality this week. Oats are bringing 40 cents when sold in town, when bought for seed the 1920 crop is offered by dealers for 45 cents. Corn sells quickly in any of the nearby towns for 55 cents and supplies are getting low. This means that corn will have to be shipped here in a short time and should the present Kansas City price—55 cents a bushel—hold it will mean that farmers will get more than 60 cents for corn laid down here. Hogs bring at least \$9 locally at this time and cattle of all kinds bring a fair price both on the market and at farm sales. Everything seems to be selling readily from a price viewpoint except hay which seems to be down and out to stay.

Big Demand for Oats

Our mention of having 600 bushels of 1920 oats of good quality in this column a short time ago brought us many inquiries both from local farmers and from those living some distance away. Before any of these inquiries reached me the oats had been sold for 40 cents a bushel to local persons. We have been hauling the oats this week and find them to be of about the same weight as when they were stored in September, 1920. A 26-inch wagon box full of these oats loaded from the bin and not tramped weigh out fully 65 bushels. A similar box full of our last year's crop weigh out from 50 to 52 bushels. In handling there seems much more difference than that and we were surprised to find that the 1921 crop weighed out so well. We intend to sow oats of the 1920 crop for seed and will use 2½ bushels to the acre. We can sow any amount we wish with our new drill but with the old one it was difficult to get 2 1-2 bushels of Texas Red oats on an acre even when it was opened clear out.

Corn Worth 55 Cents

We also sold about 200 bushels of the 1920 crop of corn this week for 55 cents a bushel, delivered in Burlington. This corn was shelled last June and run directly from the sheller into a galvanized bin. Other corn shelled at the same time and put in wooden bins heated a little but the oats in this bin showed no signs of getting warm altho we never had inspected the bin very closely. We found the oats in good condition except for less than 1 bushel which had molded at the edge where a crack was in the side. We are thinking of moving out most of our 1920 crop of shelled corn soon if the roads remain good especially if the price reaches 60 cents. Our 1921 crop is still in the ear and we will keep that until we know what the 1922 crop is to be. Hogs at the present price will return us more than 60 cents a bushel for our corn but we are glad that we did not feed any cattle this winter as we had planned.

Plenty of Wood Available

We now have nearly two years' supply of wood on hand both for cooking and heating stoves. We have also another half day's sawing of various kinds of junk picked up around the place, all of which will make good fuel and the picking up took little time and improved the looks of the place considerably. All this wood is of good quality, most of it being red elm, walnut and ash together with a good pile of hedge wood left over from last winter. Almost two years ago we bought what we thought would be enough coal to last during the winter that was coming; there is today more than half of that coal still left and if we burn no more than we have in the last season it will hold out for another two years.

Many Sales Now Held

If a person were so inclined, he could attend a farm sale every day in the week now. With the possible exception of Saturday and there is usually a small sale on that day in most towns. Many of the recent sales have been for cash and it is said that prices reached at such sales do not quite equal those

paid where credit is extended but, if one considers the discount on notes when they are sold at banks, there probably is not much difference in the net returns. At a sale held in this neighborhood this week where the terms were cash a 5-year-old mare trained to work in harness and weighing 1,600 pounds sold for \$122 which is about 20 per cent more than she would have brought last fall. As good a mare two years ago would have sold quickly for \$250. We doubt whether such high prices will be reached again within the next decade. As tractors are perfected and tractor prices lowered they are bound to enter into competition with draft horses but I do not look for them to drive the horse from the farm as the motor car has driven him from our roads. But it does stand to reason that the tractor will be still further improved and will, in time, do a large share of the work on our Western farms.

Busy With Spring Work

Spring work began on this farm this week. We started the stalk cutter in the field where we intend to sow oats. This field comprises 22 acres and it will not take the 2-row cutter long to get the stalks worked up into small pieces. In former days we used to depend on the double disk to make way with the stalks but we find that the stalk cutter will do it much better. By the time the field is double disked and harrowed it should be in good shape for the drill. We are cutting down our oats acre-

age this year by almost 50 per cent as we have on hand enough oats of the 1920 and 1921 crops to last us for two more years. We have some 600 bushels of the 1920 crop and we will use some of these for seed as the average weight of these oats is about 6 pounds a bushel more than that of the 1921 crop. Oats are seldom a profitable crop to be sold but there is nothing better to precede wheat; it seems to be common experience here that wheat on early plowed oat ground will outyield that grown after any other crop.

National Grange to Wichita

The next annual convention of the National Grange will be held in Wichita. This was the decision of B. Needham of Lane, Kan., national lecturer and Master of the Kansas Grange and Leslie R. Smith of Hadley, Mass., secretary of the national executive committee. The date of the convention was not announced. Wichita won out as convention city in competition with Topeka, Hutchinson and Manhattan.

Our Coyer Page This Week

Take a look at the old man on the cover this week. He's sore and disgusted with life in general. His car has broken down 13 miles from nowhere and he is without the proper kind of tools to make the repairs.

Perhaps, the same thing has occurred to you in the past. It may happen in the future if you go out "unheeled." Keep the tools in the car at all times. Should you borrow a screw driver or a pair of pliers from your tool kit, see that they are put back before you take the car out, but better still, don't borrow them from the car. It will save you many an aggravating delay like the old man is experiencing.

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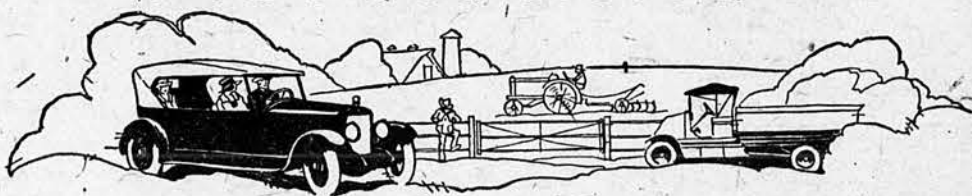
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Let's Plant More Gardens

A Succession of Vegetables Should be Planned

BY J. I. RODGERS

THE garden is half the living, moreover it produces a variety of appetizing foods which are difficult to obtain in a fresh condition unless grown on the home farm. Most garden crops require a fairly rich soil. The root crops, including radishes, flourish best where the soil is porous and filled with plant food. A garden located within easy walking distance of the house is convenient for various reasons. When possible we should select a well-drained patch of ground, and plan to keep the chickens out by erecting a 4-foot fence of poultry netting.

Most soils require applications of fertilizer before they are planted to vegetables. Butts of old manure piles and straw stacks serve as garden fertilizer, as the well rotted product mixes readily with soil particles and does not "burn" the growing plants as is occasionally the case with fresh manure. Poultry manure is satisfactory for garden fertilizer. Use liberal quantities of fertilizer and see that it is mixed with the top soil where it will be within reach of the roots of growing plants.

Good Seedbeds Essential

The garden soil should be stirred thoroughly before seeding time. All clods should be thoroughly pulverized, and the surface of the patch left smooth and level.

By selecting seed varieties of different stages of maturity, a long-lasting garden can be had with but little trouble. Early and late varieties of radishes and lettuce, for example, insure a sufficiency of these desirable garden products for weeks at a time, when if only an early variety was planted, the crop would soon become too mature for use.

Plan to seed early varieties of such crops as radishes and lettuce as soon as the weather will permit. Elaborate equipment is not needed for putting in the seed. Having smoothed the surface of the patch with a rake, take a board which is 12 to 14 inches wide, and 5 or 6 feet long, and lay it across one end of the plot. A straight drill row then can be made with the end of the rake handle. By turning the board over once for every row, the entire plot can be marked off in a short time into even rows. Scatter the seed evenly along the marked rows, and cover by drawing the back of the rake across the rows. A shallow covering, pressed firmly to prevent rapid evaporation and to insure quick germination of the seed is preferable.

When the early radishes, lettuce, and similar vegetables are being planted out of doors, cabbage and tomato plants can be started indoors by sowing the seed in a box of earth which is kept well moistened and in a warm place. As the "box plants" attain some size, place the box in the sunshine during the warm part of the day. By following this plan vigorous cabbage and tomato plants will be produced in time for out door planting.

Beans Require Warm Soil

Do not plant beans or sweet corn until the ground is dry and warm, as wet, cold soil will rot the seed. It is advisable to select early and late varieties of sweet corn, and to plant seed at

different times so roasting ears of the right degree of tenderness can be gathered for a considerable period during the summer.

Peas do best when provided with a frame so the plants can follow their natural inclination to spread out above ground. Pieces of brush stuck into the soil alongside the plants will answer the purpose, or wire frames may be used.

After the cabbage plants are set out, and have started to grow, watch for worms, as this pest frequently destroys cabbage before the heads can mature. Use a dust spray of Paris green before the heads begin to close, using 1 pound of Paris green to 45 or 50 pounds powdered lime. Common dust, scraped up where chickens have loosened the soil is effective for ridding cabbage of worms. The best plan consists in killing the worms before they appear in large numbers.

Melons do best where the soil is rich and sandy. If natural conditions of the farm are not favorable for melons, make mounds of well rotted manure, then cover with earth. When planted in these hills, both watermelons and cantaloupes will flourish. While melon vines are young and tender, watch for melon lice. Should this insect appear, use nicotine sulfate, which will kill the insects before they can do serious damage.

G. Harold Powell is Dead

G. Harold Powell, general manager of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, who was largely instrumental in the success of that successful co-operative marketing association, died in California February 18. Mr. Powell has been connected with the Exchange

Don't Forget the Serial

We believe that The Indian Drum, which started in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze recently, is the greatest adventure story we have ever printed. There is pep and go in it from the opening sentence. It is a story of the Great Lakes, and the leading character is a Kansas boy from Blue Rapids. We are sure you will like it, as it is an outstanding example of clever fiction writing. Better look up February 18 issue, if you didn't read the opening chapters, and get started into this story. You will get much pleasure from it.

since 1921. During the World War Mr. Powell was an organizer and executive for the Food Administration in which work he was very successful.

He has written several books dealing with the growing, packing and marketing of fruits, and he was an authority on co-operative marketing of farm and orchard products. Mr. Powell was born in New York state and studied agriculture in Cornell university. For several years after graduation he was horticulturist at the Delaware college experiment station. Later he became assistant chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.



Every Farm Should Have a Good Garden in Which There Should be Grown Successional Plantings of a Variety of Ordinary Vegetables

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EVERGREENS Hill's Hardy Tested Varieties
Fine for windbreaks, hedges and lawn planting. All hardy, vigorous and well rooted. We ship everywhere. Write for free Evergreen book. Beautiful Evergreen Trees at moderate prices. **S. Hill Nursery Co., Box 223, Dundee, Ill.**

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Get out this ad and mail it to us, with your name and address (no money); and we will send you our FAMOUS **KARMAK RAZOR** by return mail, postpaid. You may use the razor for 30 days FREE; then if you like it, pay us \$1.50. If you don't like it return it. **SEND NO MONEY.**
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NOTE—If you should happen not to find your favorite magazines in these clubs, make up a special club of your own and write us for our special price. We can save you money on any combination of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and any two or more other magazines you want.

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$..... for which please send me all the periodicals named in Club No..... for a term of one year each.

Name

Address

The Trend of the Motor Car

There'll Be Fewer Makes and More Standardization

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

WE ARE not going to see any drastic changes in motor cars in the next year. The models are going to be pretty much the same all the way thru. A few refinements in body design or equipment will constitute the major portion of what changes there will be.

But we are going to have fewer different makes of cars than ever before, and those cars which are left are going to be more standardized and dependable. The marked reductions in price along the line in the automotive industry have brought about a competition so keen that concerns which have not had efficient methods of production, service and sales organizations are unable to meet the situation are going to be forced out. They are going to be compelled to step aside and let someone run who knows how to run.

Repairs Parts Standardized Now

The time has passed when a salesman would come to you with a certain make of car which differed from another car only in having 2 inches more wheel base and a mirror over the windshield and try to represent it as being far superior to the other car. People know better. There are a limited number of automobile engine manufacturers, and folks who are buying automobiles know that any car with a Continental motor is just about identical with any other car which mounts a Continental motor of the same size. Motors are becoming standardized. Likewise, springs, roller bearings, rear axles, front axles and bodies are made in large quantities by concerns specializing in these products, and motor cars are using these products pretty generally. There are very few if any motor car manufacturers who make their own roller bearings. Very few make their own rear axles, and a great many so-called competing cars use parts that are identical in every respect. There are going to be fewer "talking points" in the future, and cars are going to be sold because they will deliver the goods and because they have been proved.

The proof of the foregoing is found in the "orphan" list of obsolete motor cars. This list is made up of the makes of cars, manufacture of which has been discontinued and there are more than 300 cars so listed. This information comes from the man in charge of sales promotion of one of the country's largest tractor manufacturing plants. He also states that the trend is the same in tractors. There were a year ago more than 200 different makes of tractors. Today there are about one-half that number. There simply is no longer any space for the freak in either motor car or

tractor and it is simply a case of the survival of the fittest. Those manufacturers who have a good car, manufactured under efficient management and distributed efficiently are going to remain in business. The others are quitting. It is the same with tractors and from now on the purchaser of a car or a tractor may know that he is getting something fairly standard for his money, and something that is put out by substantial manufacturers. They must be that or they could not hang on thru the times which the automotive industry has been weathering for the last two years.

Perhaps the greatest sensation in the automotive industry this year has been the taking over of the Lincoln car by Henry Ford. This means that Ford will be making the two exact opposite types in motor cars: The small, cheap car with price the main consideration, and the large high priced car in which quality is considered first of all and in which the price is secondary. Many persons look for a marked price reduction in the Lincoln car, but Ford has announced that he intends even to improve the present Lincoln, and he contemplates no immediate cuts at least. He plans to make it America's quality automobile.

Co-operative Grain Dealers

The meeting of the Co-operative Grain Dealers' Association at Salina last week reached the high water mark, so far as attendance was concerned, in the history of the organization. There were 500 delegates in attendance and apparently there was harmony of purpose.

Perhaps the subject of greatest interest discussed was that of a co-operative marketing system. J. W. Shorthill, National Secretary, delivered an address on the subject "A Complete Farmers' Grain Marketing System."

While the sentiment of the convention was favorable to a co-operative marketing system it did not affiliate itself with either the U. S. Grain Growers' or the Wheat Growers' organizations.

The Grain Dealers' Association owns its bonding association and its compensation insurance company.

Maine Leads With Potatoes

Maine leads the United States potato region this year with a crop of 288 bushels an acre. The Province of New Brunswick, Canada, just over the Aroostook county border has 216 bushels and leads all Canada. These two sections will serve as sources of supply for the Eastern and Central states.

The Farmer and the City

THE farmers of this country are getting tired of supporting the cities, says a report. This is an old story, and no nearer true today than when it started, for the farmers are as busy producing as ever and as anxious to obtain maximum crops. The farmer does not support the city, he supplies the city with some of its necessities. To the extent that he patronizes the city by making purchases of it, he may be said to support it, as the city supports him by buying of him. Neither could well exist without the other. The farmer produces raw materials and the manufacturer converts them into finished products necessary to civilized life.

In reality the farmer has no serious grievance against the manufacturer or merchant, but makes considerable complaint of the excess of sheer luxuries and the cost of their distribution, particularly those which the public neither needs nor desires and which consequently must at great expense of propaganda be urged on reluctant consumers. The farmer believes this luxury business is overdone, that too many persons are employed in the distributing process in one branch or another, and that excessive salaries are paid to "put it across."

There is some ground for this feeling of the farmer, for the great army of persons engaged in the distribution of things not only unnecessary but even undesirable, if transferred to manufacturing would increase the production of necessary and desirable things and induce a decline in the prices of such articles, to the benefit of the public, and of the farmer.

Distribution is still the most costly factor in the economic order, and the farmer's complaints have usually centered on it. So far as his own problem is concerned in distribution, it is up to the farmer himself. He has the chance now with his great new practical farmer organizations to improve the distributing process, but there is so much factional rivalry and jealousy among farmers and even among their organizations that the outlook for great improvement in distribution is not as bright as it might be. It will not be bettered by "beefing," but by getting together and working out the problem.



RIDING THE MUDDY ROAD TO MARKET



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"Of all my farm machinery, no one thing is more profitable to me than my truck on Goodyear Cord Tires. It does the work of three teams and speeds up every farm task, especially the hauling of cattle to market. Our local Goodyear Dealer, Rossville Motors Company, renders helpful service on them regularly."—HAROLD MANN, Speedwell Farm, Rossville, Illinois

SPRING turns the country roads to mud, and then the farmer's Goodyear Cord Truck Tires reveal their all-year-round utility.

On the hub-deep roads and in the soft going of fields and lanes, their All-Weather Tread wins swift and powerful traction. The active pneumatics make more trips per day, cover more ground, and deliver perishable product to market in better condition.

As the roads dry and the ruts harden, the greater strength of Goodyear Cords is demonstrated in their sure dependability and their remarkable mileage at low cost.

Their lasting resilience is a cushion to the load and the driver, and a protection to the valuable truck and the improved road.

Write to Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California, for actual reports of farm hauling on Goodyear Cord Truck Tires.

GOOD YEAR



Buy
Grown-to-Order
ALFALFA SEED

I'VE been in this seed business for 40 years and now, at last, I have accomplished a life-time dream—I'm now working hand in hand with the men who grow Hardy Utah Alfalfa Seed. What I mean is, my experts and I supervise the crop all the way, so when it is harvested we know what kind of seed it is—know it is pure and clean, and also, we test each sack in three places to be sure the seed is O. K. So much care is taken that I call BEE HIVE Brand Hardy Utah grown Alfalfa Seed a grown-to-order seed, for it is produced just as you would want it to be, could you follow every step.

This famous seed comes from Millard County, Utah. After investigating

seed growing conditions in all parts of the West, I picked this garden spot in a valley between high snowy mountains, as just the place to grow and mill BEE HIVE Brand Hardy Utah grown Alfalfa seed. The big buildings contain the latest improved cleaning and seed purifying equipment. So now you can get that Hardy Utah grown Alfalfa Seed raised in Millard County, Utah, through us only, under BEE HIVE Brand.

I want you to try this Bee Hive seed just once, then I know you'll never buy any other kind. Clip out the coupon and send it to me today at Kansas City. I'll send you prices and the name of the nearest dealer handling genuine Bee Hive.

Send the Coupon to me now!

Write to J. G. Peppard

J. G. PEPPARD SEED CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Information regarding the agricultural opportunities of Millard County, Utah, may be obtained by addressing:

Commercial Club, Salt Lake City, Utah
Commercial Club, Delta, Utah
Commercial Club, Fillmore, Utah
J. G. Peppard Seed Co., Delta, Utah
Union Pacific Ry., Salt Lake City, Utah



MILLARD COUNTY, UTAH

ALFALFA SEED

Clip this Coupon

J. G. Peppard Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Please send price and name of nearest BEE HIVE dealer.

My Name.....

Address.....

My regular seed dealer's name is.....

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

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A pound can of Calumet
contains full 16 oz. Some
baking powders come in 12
oz. cans instead of 16 oz.
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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

Capper Pig Club News

Enrollment Time Closes March 15—Get Busy

—BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

GOING, going, gone!" says the auctioneer, when the last bid is made. That's the sound many Capper Pig Club members are hearing nowadays, and they are going home as proud owners of the sows with which they plan to make a winning showing in the contest for 1922. Here's wishing every boy the success he deserves, and I'm sure that no boy who puts into his work all the effort of which he is capable will fail to receive good returns.

But how about the chap who has been saying, "Never do today what you can put off until tomorrow?" Only twice more will the application coupon appear with the club story—this time, and next week with the Capper Poultry Club story. After that, we'll settle down to work and no members will be accepted. There will be no extension of time this year, for the enrollment period was made to end 15 days later than usual. There still is time to get into the game, instead of waiting for a year to pass, so if you're one of the chaps who have been waiting, better fill out the application blank and send it to the club manager at once. Applications must be mailed by March 15 to be accepted.

A Chance for Community Teams

For the first time in the history of the Capper Pig Club, pressure for permission to enroll more than 10 members to a county has become too strong to resist. Especially from Morris and Linn counties have come appeals from boys who wish to be in the club work this year. After giving the matter careful consideration, the club managers have decided to offer county agents or community leaders of any kind the opportunity to enroll a second team of 10 members in a county which now has one full team. Such second teams will be considered in competition with every other team in the club, the first team in the county included.

Here's Jackson and Reno Line-Up

The line-up in the first Morris county team was given in the last Capper Pig Club story, and by the time the next story is written I hope to name the second team. Jackson county now has a complete team, as has Reno. Here's the batting order for Jackson: Elmer Knepper, Netawaka; Hershell, Vernet and Claud Bland, Soldier; Wayne Love, Whiting; Earl and Charles Douglass, Denison; F. O. Shultz, Holton; Thomas Slocum, Soldier; Cecil Brown, Soldier. For Reno, the line-up is this: Gilbert Shuff, Sylvia; Eldon Dale, Zenith; Alfred Moran, Sylvia; Joy Shuff, Sylvia; Keith Stauffer, Abbyville; Roy and Lloyd Diggs, Partridge; Russell Wright, Langdon; Geoffrey and Dwight Hamilton, Nickerson.

Linn Starts Work Early

Perhaps one of the reasons why Linn county has held such a high place in Capper Pig Club work during the last three years is that club folks down

there believe in starting things early. The pep contest for 1922 will not begin until April, but it's a fine idea for a club to get together and become acquainted before the race for the trophy cup begins. "Our meeting February 18 was a big success," writes Verne Curtis, leader of Linn county last year. "There will be no difficulty filling the two or three vacant places in the club, and many more boys wish to join that we can accept. We can fill up the dad's quota, too, so count on a full line-up for Linn in both departments." Verne already is full of good plans for the year's work. Here's one: "I have a new scheme for this year that I believe will be beneficial. It is to take up a study of the different breeds of hogs and have reports on them at each meeting."

For Kansas Boys and Girls

Wide-awake swine breeders realize the value of interesting the younger generation in good hogs. I know boys who are Duroc enthusiasts will take advantage of the following bit of news just handed me by our livestock editor:

"The Duroc Jersey hog breeders of Kansas are going to make it worth the while of the pig club members of the state to grow some registered Duroc Jerseys for exhibition instead of being limited to the pig club classes heretofore provided at the fairs. The Kansas Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association has arranged for liberal prizes, and any Kansas boy or girl between the ages of 9 and 18 has a right to try for them. Prompt action is important in the selection and fitting of pigs for these prizes should begin soon after the pigs are farrowed. For rules and any other desired information, write at once to Secretary L. B. Stants, Hope, Kan."

Now, fellows, this offer is open to all boys and girls in Kansas—not just to Capper Pig Club members—but it seems to me that every boy who is entering a Duroc sow ought to get in touch with Mr. Stants and obtain the rules governing the entry of pigs for these special prizes. Our boys have an enviable reputation for winning prizes; let's add to it by walking off with our share of these offered by the Kansas Duroc breeders.

Mitchell County Boys Hold Sale

It is very seldom that the club manager is able to attend a hog sale, but he surely wished very much that he might attend the sale of the Mitchell County Pig Club, scheduled for February 28. All five of the boys consigning hogs to this sale are members of the Capper Pig Club this year, or have been in the past. This is their first sale, and club folks hope it will be a genuine success and the encouraging beginning of an annual event, such as the boys plan. Verne Jones, Eugene Creitz, Joe McDaniel, Ted Robinson and Wayne Ewing are the enterprising chaps behind the undertaking.

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

Earle H. Whitman, Pig Club Manager.

Rachel Ann Garrett, Poultry Club Manager.

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

.....Club.
(Write pig or poultry club)

I will try to get the required recommendations, and if chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work.

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

Approved..... Parent or Guardian

Postoffice..... R. F. D..... Date.....

Age Limit: Boys 12 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18.

Health in the Family

Pneumonia Requires Careful Nursing and Treatment

BY DR. C. H. LERRIGO

ALTHO it is true that pneumonia is a contagious germ disease the germs make little headway against the resistance of a person in vigorous health. It is when you are overworked, exhausted and chilled from bad weather, or worn out from loss of sleep and interference with regular meals that you are especially likely to be stricken by this disease. Anyone who is nursing a case of pneumonia should therefore be particularly careful to get relief at meal times and for at least 6 hours of uninterrupted sleep in every 24 hours of the day. When working around the patient the nurse should wear a gauze mask and a gown. The hands should be thoroughly washed after the nurse leaves the bedside.

These precautions are even more urgently needed when the nurse is also the mother of the family. Many a mother has contracted the disease while nursing one of the family, simply because she was too busy and worried to eat, sleep or take decent care of herself. As many cases of pneumonia have been contracted in this way as ever came from being drenched by soaking rain or chilled by the piercing northwest wind. Let home nurses remember that pneumonia is contagious and that effective resistance imperatively needs careful attention to food and rest.

The pneumonia patient should be kept well away from the family both for his own sake and theirs. He should be given the most cheerful room in the house and if possible one removed from noise. All the linen used about the room should be sterilized by boiling. Great care should be taken that dishes do not go back into family use without being sterilized. Paper napkins and old cloths should be provided for sputum, and a large paper sack should hang near the bed in which they may be placed and later burned in the stove.

Remedy for Dandruff

My little girl 3 years old is troubled with dandruff and her hair is falling out. Can you recommend a satisfactory treatment?
D. T. B.

If a child 3 years old has such a disturbance it is a sure indication that other things also are wrong. Her general nutrition is probably poor. Look to her food. See that she is getting sufficient variety, including proteins, starches, fats and the fruits and vegetables that contain vitamins. Make sure that there is no scalp disease. Brush the hair very thoroughly at least 100 strokes, twice daily. A little coconut butter may be massaged into the scalp with finger tips. Keep the head clean but don't put water on it more than once a week.

To Relieve Catarrh

When I sing I am bothered with phlegm forming in my throat and I have to stop and clear my throat before I can continue. Can you suggest a few things that I can try for it or that would cure it?
B. C.

Cure your catarrh by regular care of the skin. If you cannot conveniently take a cold sponge bath every day at least bathe the whole upper chest in cold water and follow with brisk rubbing. Do not coddle the throat with furs and extra wraps. Take exercises every morning for development of the chest.

Concerning Hair Restorers

I am a young man 22 years old. My hair is coming out badly. The front part of my head is nearly bald. It started to come out about a year ago. Would shaving my head be of any benefit? Will any of the hair growing medicines you see advertised do any good?
I. M.

Shaving the head will help, especially if you follow this by massaging the shaved scalp with the finger tips quite vigorously twice daily. If the "hair growing medicines" could reproduce hair you would see few bald heads.

To Eliminate Pimples

I would like to know how to get rid of pimples, which seem to come in patches underneath the skin. I am 18 years old. I eat good wholesome food and drink lots of milk. Will yeast help to clear complexion?
R. K. F.

Such pimples are due to acne, a disease of the skin very common in

young people. To treat acne the skin of the whole body must be kept active. One of the best ways to do this is to take a sponge bath every morning with cold water and follow it with a brisk rub with a rough towel. Eat plenty of fruit and vegetables, and in this way you will get the antiscorbutic vitamins in abundance, doing away with any necessity for yeast. Avoid fats and sweets. Masticate food very thoroly. Drink half a gallon of water daily.

Sweet Clover If Less Corn

Where a reduction of corn acreage seems advisable and the land has lime enough. Sweet clover will lend itself admirably to soil improvement at low cost. While the usual way of seeding is on winter grain or with spring grain, the United States Department of Agriculture advises that it may well be seeded alone on land that is now without a crop. Such land should be harrowed as early as possible and the seed harrowed in, or where the land dries slowly the seed may be scattered directly on the ground as the frost is coming out. There is no need to plow, and so practically the whole expense will consist of the cost of the seed which at present is low. Scarified seed should be used.

The price of White Sweet clover seed is today considerably less than half that of Red clover. If the seed

is on the ground early the plants will keep ahead of the weeds and, by September or October, a fair crop of excellent hay can be cut if conditions warrant the expense of cutting. The hay will have practically the same value as alfalfa or Red clover hay. In the spring of next year the new growth can be turned under for corn if that crop is desired, or the field can be used for pasture.

Sweet clover is one of the best pasture plants known. If pastured heavily enough it will keep green and growing all thru the summer when most grass pasture dries up. It must be kept closely pastured, however, since otherwise it quickly grows tall, blooms and becomes woody. If the field is left in Sweet clover during 1923 it can be plowed that fall for grain or go into corn in 1924.

The man with the big catch of fish never walks home thru the back alley.

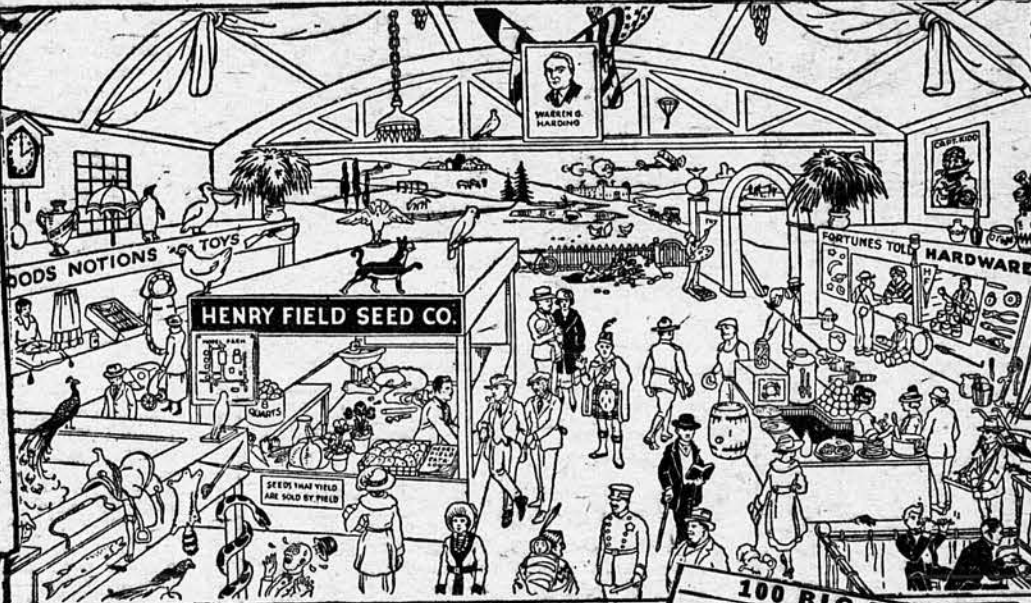
YOU MAY WIN \$1,000.00



MY NAME ASSURES YOU A FAIR DEAL

I couldn't afford to handle it any other way than on the square. I enjoy a puzzle game of this kind myself and I know you will. We will all have a lot of fun out of it and it need not cost you a cent. You will be ordering seeds any way and you might just as well buy them of me and work the puzzle at the same time. Have a good time with it and win if you can, but don't take it too seriously and don't spend the money till you get it and don't cry your eyes out if you don't get it.

Henry Field



(If this picture is not plainly printed write us for a large, clear one)

HOW MANY OBJECTS CAN YOU NAME IN THIS PICTURE THAT BEGIN WITH "P"

See how many objects you can name in this picture beginning with the letter "P," and mail your list right away. The sooner you mail it the more you can win. You can win over \$1,000.00! It is easy. Try it now. See how easy and fast the list grows. If you devote a little time to it you may win the \$1,000.00! Anyone can compete—mother, dad, sister, brother. Get the whole family around the table tonight and try it. It's lots of fun. Someone is going to win the big prize and it might as well be you. Your chance is good as the next. It don't cost a cent to enter. Get started today for the sooner your answer is mailed the more you can win.

FOLLOW THESE RULES

1. The answer containing the nearest correct list of words naming visible objects or articles in the picture beginning with the letter "P" will receive first prize, according to table above, providing all rules are complied with. The second nearest correct answer receives second prize, etc.
2. The answer containing the nearest correct list will receive an extra special prize (in addition to any other prize earned) of \$25 for each week the postmark shows it has been mailed ahead of closing date, regardless of amount of money sent.
3. In addition to the ten prizes listed above the 90 next best solutions will receive consolation prizes of the amount sent in with their qualifying orders, up to \$5 (if you think your solution will be one of the 100 best you sure ought to qualify it with a \$5 order. It will be a fine chance to get some seeds free, even if you don't win a big cash prize.)
4. Anyone may submit an answer except residents of Shenandoah, our employees or members of their households.
5. All answers must bear your local postmark not later than May 1, 1922, the date this game closes.
6. Write your list on one side of paper only. Number each word. Place name and address on each sheet. Send order and correspondence on separate sheets.
7. Only single words, appearing in Webster's dictionary shall be used to name any object. Compound hyphenated words appearing in Webster's dictionary as such will count where neither unit comprising it is also used in the list. No plural word shall be used where singular is also used, nor vice-versa. No obsolete words shall be used. No word shall appear twice in your solution, either as a simple word or in a compound word.
8. Words of the same spelling can be used only once, even though used to designate different objects or articles. An object or article can be named only once. Duplicates of the same object do not count. Parts of objects may be named.
9. Only one prize will be awarded in the same household or where it is apparent two or more persons have co-operated together in their solutions. Work together if you wish but send but one list.
10. The judges will meet two weeks after close of contest to decide winners. All participants agree to accept as final and conclusive the decision of the three independent judges. Names of all winners will be published in "Seed Sense."
11. All answers will receive equal consideration whether accompanied by any remittance or not.
12. In case of tie duplicate prizes will be given.

YOU'LL BE BUYING SEED ANYHOW—SO WHY NOT KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE?

This contest is open to everyone, regardless of whether you send us money or not. There is no entry fee, no money to pay. You are not required to sell anything for us or buy anything from us. However, if your list of words is a good one you should see to it that you are qualified to win one of the large prizes.

HOW TO WIN THE BIG PRIZES

If you can find as many as 50 objects in this picture beginning with the letter "P" you sure ought to try for one of the big prizes. To qualify for the \$1,000 prize you send us your order for \$5 worth of seed chosen from the catalog, or if you don't want to order the seed right away send along the \$5 and we will send you a due bill good for that amount in trade for a year. To qualify for the \$200 prize send \$2 to \$5; for the \$100 prize send \$1 to \$2; for the \$25 prize you buy nothing.

Special Due Bill Offer

It is not compulsory that you order seed with your remittance and solution. You can, if you'd rather, send us money to qualify yourself in any class and receive in return a due bill good in trade for one year.

GET MY BIG NEW CATALOG AND "SEED SENSE" FREE

Write at once for my big new seed Catalog. You will need it when you make out your selection of seed for your qualifying order. It shows a good assortment of mighty fine seed at reasonable prices. Whether you try the picture puzzle or not you ought to be buying your seed out of it, anyhow. So write for it today. I will throw in a free copy of the last issue of Seed Sense, too. It is chock full of useful and interesting information. And if you send in an order of \$2 or over you will get it free of charge for a year.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO.

SPECIAL TIME OFFER—THE SOONER YOU ACT THE MORE YOU WIN

For each week, prior to May 1, 1922, that your answer is mailed, we will add \$25 to any first prize you win. For instance, if the postmark shows your answer was mailed March 14, and your solution is nearest correct, and is qualified by a \$5 order, you win \$1,000 plus \$150, or \$1,150. If your winning answer is mailed four weeks before closing date, you win \$100 extra, if your answer is nearest correct. This is a special extra prize for quick work. So don't delay. A week's delay may cost you \$25.

Send me your orders for Hubam, Alfalfa, Clover or any of our field, grass, garden or flower seed, bulbs, plants, shrubs, seed corn, nursery stock, sorghum, kafir, sudan grass, timothy, soy beans, etc. No matter how big or little your order, send it with your answer and it may win you a prize. If your order is over \$5 we will apply \$5 toward the grand prize. In this picture-puzzle offer ANY ORDER OF \$1 UP COUNTS ON A PRIZE

Box 6060
SHENANDOAH, IOWA



Free Booklet
A Beautiful
Jell-O Book will
be sent Free
to any address
upon
request

If you are giving a party and you want to use a particular color scheme, plan on Jell-O for the dessert.

Jell-O comes in a number of pretty colors and fits in perfectly with your decorations. With fruits and whipped cream, Jell-O is delicious and will long be remembered as the crowning feature of the affair.

JELL-O

America's Most Famous Dessert

The American Offices
and Factory of the
Genesee Pure Food Company
are at Le Roy, New York,
in the famous Genesee
Valley Country.



The Offices and Factory
of The Genesee Pure
Food Company of Can-
ada, Ltd., are at Bridge-
burg, Ontario, on the
Niagara River.

Our Kansas Farm Homes

Are You Planning a St. Patrick's Party?

BY CATHERINE HARGRAVES

Dear Mary: It's hopin' I am that ye'll not be too busy to come to this address on the evenin' of March 17. It's a party I'm plannin' in celebration of our good Saint Patrick. Faith, an' I'll bay expectin' ye, and don't be fergittin' to wear the good ol' green. Plaise be after comin' at 8 o'clock. 164 Broadmoor. Kathleen O'Lairie.

awarded a prize. A box of bonbons wrapped in green paper would be pleasing.

An auction is lots of fun. Wrap a number of "green" articles in green tissue paper, a wooden spoon, for instance, a last year's calendar, a turnip, an old shoe, an onion, a can opener or an old glove. A few practical gifts

should be included among the comic ones. Then give to every person an equal number of beans. This is the "money" with which they are to purchase the articles as they are auctioned off.

Another game that is entertaining is made by writing Irish quotations on cards. These cards are cut in two pieces, one part of which is given to the girl, the other to the man. The pieces are then matched. Chairs are arranged in

two rows with the partners sitting opposite one another. Every guest is now given a card and pencil and asked to write a compliment to his or her partner. The "blarney" is then read aloud, the partners addressing one another when reading.

Place cards are sketches of Irish folk. A huge Jack Horner pie, containing fortunes for everyone, makes an ideal centerpiece. Irish refreshments of Dublin Snowballs (ice cream in ball shape), Erin cakes and "grane tay" are served.

NOW the invitation for our Saint Patrick party is written! Write ten on a green shamrock made

of cardboard! Of course, if we want our guests to come in costume we'll have to say so in the invitation. Then there will be an array of full skirts, small shawls, queer, little bonnets, frock coats, plug hats and most certainly, green neckties.

The time-honored decorations of green and white never grow tiresome. Shamrocks, large and small, Irish flags, green and white crepe paper and any comic novel-

ties suggestive of the day lend an Irish atmosphere to the rooms.

A variation of the potato race is a good ice-breaker. Divide the guests into two sides, the men on one side, the girls on the other. Put an empty basket at one end of the room and a basket of "p'raties" at the other. See how many minutes it will take the girls to carry the potatoes, one by one, from the full basket to the empty one and then back the same way. Then let the men try, timing them in the same way. The side winning may be

OUR pamphlets, "Games for All Occasions" and "Thirty-Three Mixer Games," have proved helpful to hundreds of our readers. Maybe they're just the help you are wanting. Write to the Amusement Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., for them. The price is 15 cents each.—Adv.

March

March! March! March! They are coming
In troops to the tune of the wind:
Red-headed woodpeckers drumming.
Gold-crested thrushes behind;
Sparrows in brown jackets hopping
Past every gateway and door;
Finches with crimson caps stopping
Just where they stopped years before.

March! March! March! They are slipping
Into their places at last:
Little white lily-buds, dripping
Under the showers that fall fast;
Buttercups, violets, roses;
Snowdrop and bluebell and pink;
Throng upon throng of sweet posies.
Bending, the dewdrops to drink.

March! March! March! They will hurry
Forth as the wild bugle sound:
Blossoms and birds in a flurry.
Fluttering all over the ground,
Hang out your flags, birch and willow!
Shake out your red tassels, larch!
Up, blades of grass from your pillow!
Hear who is calling you—March!
—Lucy Larcom.

Who Wrote Ben Bolt?

Dr. Thomas Dun English, the author of the favorite old song, Ben Bolt, was at the age of 77 years still busy writing prose and verse. Dr. English was a native of Philadelphia, and wrote under various pen names because he, being a lawyer with a large practice, considered the writing of verses trivial. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania as a medical doctor in 1839, and three years later, he took up the practice of law.

He was something of a politician in his younger years, and as a statesman, he gained the position of legislator from New Jersey.

As a composer of songs, Dr. English never rose above the common-place, but his songs were sweet and simple, and became quite popular at that time. The song by which he is best known today is Ben Bolt.

Denver Co., Colorado.

Mrs. H. C.

Club Dues Buy Magazines

Several families in a Colorado rural community, in order to get the best reading matter at the least cost, organized what they named the "Elizabeth Magazine Club." Each member was to pay dues during the year amounting to the cost of one first class periodical. Since some thought it inconvenient to pay the entire amount at one time, the annual dues were divided into monthly

payments. The magazines were subscribed for near the close of each year in order to take advantage of the clubbing rates offered at this time.

There were fixed rules for distributing the magazines upon arrival and three days was the time limit set for keeping each paper the first time out, but after it had gone the rounds of all the members, it was placed on file and could be taken out again if desired.

All magazines were the property of the club, however, and its rules called for the return of each in good condition, no matter how many times it was taken out. After a few years the club owned quite a magazine library and it was surprising to see how often back numbers of periodicals, some of them several years old, were called for by the members of the club.

This plan would be successful in any co-operative community where economy means better living.

Mrs. C. B. Smith.

Sirup Made from Sugar Beets

A palatable and nutritious sirup with a pleasant flavor can be made from sugar beets at home. A patent for the process of making the sirup has been taken out by the United States Department of Agriculture for the benefit of the public, so that any one is free to use it. Tests have proved the process practicable.

Sugar beets may be grown in any locality which has tillable soil that is capable of producing good crops of vegetables. All mature sugar beets, if properly handled will produce a sirup. The beets are cleaned, pared, cut into thin slices, and soaked in hot water to extract the sugar. The liquid is then treated and boiled down to the thickness desired.

A new bulletin issued by the department of agriculture tells how to grow sugar beets and describes the process of making the sirup. The bulletin may be obtained free. Write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Ask for Farmers' Bulletin, No. 1241.

Rubber tips on the kitchen faucet reduce the breakage of china at dish washing time.

Real Home Comfort

Let us tell you why a GLOBE Furnace is the best for any home.

The outstanding reasons are that it is the cleanest, most healthful, most comfortable and most economical furnace that you can install. It will last a lifetime. Because of the tight jointed casing no dirt can come up into the house. The famous GLOBE fire-pot and improved combustion chamber insure a maximum of heat from your fuel. The operation of a GLOBE is simplicity itself. There is a GLOBE Dealer in your locality.

We would like to tell you more about it. Write us today for further information and the free GLOBE BOOK on scientific heating and cooking.

THE
GLOBE STOVE AND RANGE
COMPANY

Department F-3

Kokomo, Indiana

GLOBE FURNACES

FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER

Who Dreads Putting the Hands in Water During This Cold, Windy Weather—

Here is your soothing and best friend, SANA-BALM, the new, great antiseptic balm that soothes, heals and protects tender, irritated skins. Not for Colds, Catarrh or Headaches—Not a "Cure-All!" But an excellent antiseptic, scientifically compounded, that quickly heals burns, cuts, bruises and chapped skin.

FREE! Send for FREE sample today—
SANA-CUTIS CHEMICAL CO., Box 815 Sedalla, Mo.

To Insure Good Service—

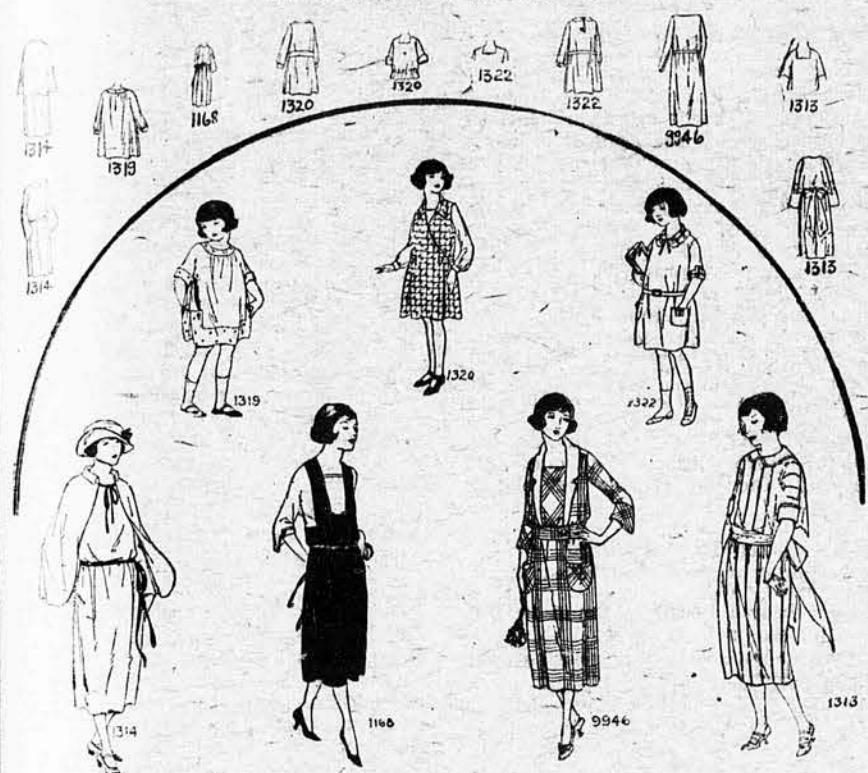
tell the advertiser.

"I saw your advertisement in Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze."

They're Wearing Capes Again

Jumper Dresses Are Still Popular

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



1322—Girls' One-piece, Slip-on Dress. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 36-inch material with 1/4 yard of 36-inch contrasting material.

1320—Girl's One-Piece, Sleeveless Dress. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 3/4 yards of 36-inch material for dress with 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for guimpe.

1319—Child's One-piece Dress. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 5/8 yard of 36-inch contrasting material.

1313—Woman's and Misses' Dress. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 7/8 yard of 36-inch contrasting material.

1168—Woman's and Misses' Simu-

lated Guimpe Dress. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 7/8 yards of 36 or 40-inch material with 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch contrasting material and 6 1/2 yards of 1-inch binding.

1314—Woman's Cape Dress. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 5 1/4 yards of 36-inch material with 2 yards of 1/4-inch ribbon.

9946—Woman's House Dress. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 1/8 yards of 36-inch material with 1/2 yard of 42-inch contrasting material.

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

seeds what many gardeners do with all early vegetable seeds. Radish and peas and other seeds of similar nature may be soaked and brought into sprouting condition a few days sooner than they would be if planted in the ground in a dry condition.

Not long ago we saw a cartoon that pictured a race track. The contestants were farm products. In the lead was the hen, representing poultry products; dairy products were second and corn was in the rear. There never has been more interest in poultry than at present. Perhaps much of this is due to the fact that poultry has been comparatively most profitable. Our county agent has a program planned that should help all poultry producers in the county. One line of poultry work, the production of capons, has been growing in popularity until we have hopes that we may be able to make car load shipments from the county. One capon raiser recently received \$154 for a shipment sent to Topeka.

Boys Help With the Work

I am sending a story written by one of my pupils telling how we conduct the hot lunch in our rural school. It has proved a real success. There are 25 pupils in the school.

Bessie M. Frisbie.

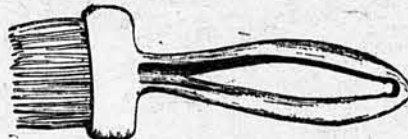
How are you? I will tell you about our hot school lunches. We have a kitchen that is 6 feet, 8 inches by 5 feet, 4 inches. There is an oil stove and a table in the kitchen. We built shelves in the corners of the room on which we keep our salt, sugar and other things. We serve potato soup, cocoa, baked potatoes or rice.

In the evening, just before school is dismissed, we talk about what we will have the next day for dinner. If it is cocoa we bring about 1 cup of milk to each pupil from home. We have the cocoa at school. We girls cook and serve dinner, one of the larger girls and two small girls wash and wipe the dishes, and two of the boys sweep the floor.

Osborne County.

Assures a Spick and Span Sink

There is a piece of modern equipment that one needs to be scouring constantly if it is to appear spick and span at all times—that is the kitchen



sink. With a good friction soap and stiff bristled brush like the accompanying illustration the difficulty of the task is removed, and a well cleaned sink is the result.

Baby Pictures are Place Cards

The Y. M. C. A. of the Atchison county high school gave a banquet recently for its football team. Unknown to the boys or to their coach, a committee had secured the first or baby picture of each and used them for place cards. The fun began when the boys' "best girls" were asked to find

would never forget the kind neighbor who had been so thoughtful.

A man's help is often appreciated. One man finds the lifting of stoves and heavy pieces of furniture almost impossible. "Put yourself in his place" would doubtless be a good motto for all of us to use in thinking of our new neighbor and then act accordingly.

Many think they cannot grow large flowering plants such as cannas and salvia unless they buy new plants each season. The new plants they

School Busses Carry Packages as Well as Rural Children

SERVICE with a capital "S" is being rendered to patrons of the Montezuma Consolidated School. Just recently James F. Bursch, superintendent, has instituted rural delivery of small packages from the local stores to customers living in the country, by using the school busses.

The packages are labeled and delivered to the school. There they are sorted and given to the drivers of the various busses who take them out along their routes and leave them at the various farm houses visited.

"The patrons on our bus routes also are enabled thru our transportation system to have their letters posted a day earlier than they otherwise would," said Mr. Bursch. "The mail which the rural carriers collect does not reach town until evening and consequently cannot be posted until the next day. The parents send in their letters by the children on the morning bus. A mail monitor, approved by the local postmaster, collects the mail every morning after all the busses arrive at the school and takes it to the postoffice. We keep a supply of stamps at the school to accommodate those who need them."

"Besides accommodating the parents both in the delivery of mail and of small packages from the stores, this system robs the children of excuses for continually going to the stores and postoffice."

buy have been started from seed. What the seedsman has done, the flower raiser could do for herself. Such seeds should be planted now, either in boxes or small pots in the house or in a hotbed. The seeds of cannas, we are told, sprout quicker if they are pierced in several places and soaked for some time in warm water. This is doing with special

their escorts' plates by aid of the photographs. If they failed, the young men were to assist them in their task.

As a rule, men and boys take very little interest in the family album, and the result was that one man and his partner serenely seated themselves at the place belonging to the coach. The boy did not know his own picture.

Atchison County.

Mrs. C. M.

PHILIPSBORN'S
Undersell
Them All!
This Free Style Book
PROVES IT!



312
Pages
of
Bargains

Our prices speak in thunder tones—defying all competition! The 2,000 Challenge Bargains in our 312-page Style Book prove that WE UNDERSELL THEM ALL! We go still farther—WE PREPAY ALL CHARGES and actually GUARANTEE the Lowest Prices in the U. S. A.

2,000
Challenge Bargains!!

Every item in every department—coats, suits, dresses, skirts, blouses, underwear, corsets, shoes, hats, hosiery, gloves, piece goods, men's and boys' clothing, children's clothing—everything in wearing apparel for all the family—is quoted at the lowest possible price at which merchandise of PHILIPSBORN quality can be sold.

America's Best Styles for Every Member of the Family

Season after season—for 32 years—American women have turned to PHILIPSBORN'S for authoritative styles. Our Spring and Summer Catalog, with its brilliant assemblage of new styles, will add new luster to the fame of PHILIPSBORN'S.

REAL PARIS MODELS Gowns, Suits & Coats

The very latest and loveliest Paris models—the originals costing as high as 5,000 francs in France—purchased direct from famous French dress-makers. We sell actual reproductions of these beautiful Paris importations for as little as \$14.98.

Charming NEYSA McMEIN

Famous Artist and Designer, says: "Nothing I saw at the famous dress-makers of Paris excels the wonderful display assembled in Philipsborn's Spring and Summer Style Book. It is truly a work of art."

It's NOW or NEVER!!!

Are you on our Free Mailing List? Are you getting the benefit of the tremendous savings? If not—why not? Send today for our 312-page Spring and Summer Shopping Guide, with its 2,000 Challenge Bargains.

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Please send copy of Philipsborn's Spring and Summer Style Book, free, postpaid to

Name.....
Address.....
Town..... State.....

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

One who was short of brooder equipment for her many early hatched young chicks contrived a brooder box that answered the purpose very well. She used an old incubator for the box. The top and trays were removed and a round hole was cut in the center of the floor. This was made a little smaller than the pail she placed over the opening.

The pail was filled with water and a lamp set on a box underneath the pail. When the floor of the box was covered with fine alfalfa chaff she had a good brooder for young chicks.

To be exceedingly careful, some asbestos was tacked on the bottom of the brooder box so the lamp would not scorch the wood. In the first trial with this box, the originator placed sand on the floor. When several young chicks died without any apparent cause she "posted them" and found their crops and intestines filled with sand.

This box is used in a warm room. In the coldest part of the day or at night when fires are low, the box is covered with a light blanket. An oil stove may be substituted for a lamp in which case it heats the room as well as the box. This may be used for other than chicks as it furnishes an ideal place in which to test seeds, start plants, to keep bread sponge or to keep any of the farm materials that require a mild, steady, even heat.

At this time of the year many will acquire new neighbors. Oftentimes, they may be made good neighbors by a little help during the first trying week or day of their settling. One who had moved a number of times before she finally came to have a home of her own used to send a new neighbor a kettle of soup about noon of the first day. She said she had been helped in that way and



Getting a harvest of health is like getting any other kind of harvest—it's all a matter of cultivation! Good habits are the seeds that sprout and thrive into good health. And it's easier to cultivate good health-habits than it is to "work" most any crop you can mention.

Take a simple suggestion like prunes [stewed or baked] every morning. Here you have a morning "set-up" that's a natural body-builder and body-regulator. Prunes are Nature's finest fruit-food. They are especially rich in fruit sugar. And this sugar is quickly turned into energy—energy you need for the work of the day. Also, they are rich in tonic iron and other mineral and laxative elements. These are needed for "body balance." They are essential to the body in its job of keeping you "fit."

In fact, prunes are so important to your daily fare—so vital to good health and right living—that *nothing* can take their place. Growers Brand Prunes are fine, full-flavored, rich-meated prunes grown in our own orchards and packed in our own packing houses. Ask for them at the store where you trade—and serve them *every day* in one delicious form or other. The oftener you serve them the better your household-health will be!

Free!—Send today for our Recipe Folder showing new ways to use prunes. Many of the recipes were originated by the wives of our growers. Ask for folder G. California Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc., Packers of Growers and Sunsweet Brands, 70 Market St., San Jose, Cal. A cooperative association of 11,000 growers.



Growers BRAND CALIFORNIA PRUNES

Wonderful Golden Winesap

You ought to plant some Golden Winesaps this spring. The Golden Winesap has the juicy tartness of the Jonathan, the meatiness of the old Winesap, the beauty of the Winter Banana, the deep gold color of the Grimes and the keeping qualities of the good old Ben Davis. Strong grower, healthy and vigorous. Originated in Utah and should be hardy everywhere. Bears young and very profusely.

True Delicious Apple

This is the ideal farm apple. Large fruit, beautiful dark red, quality unsurpassed. Flavor sweet, slightly touched with acid. Comes out of storage in April in perfect condition.

\$350 an Acre from Grapes

It is easy to make such large returns, as all fruits bring very high prices today because of their scarcity. It will pay you to raise more of them. Grapes, Berries, Cherries, Plums and Dwarf Pears bring quick returns.

Concord Grapes

Best for all purposes and always sell well. Very hardy and yield heavy almost every year. Two year No. 1 plants, \$16.00 per 100; 1 year, No. 1 plants, \$12.00 per 100.

Perfection Currant

In our entire experience this is the best bearer, the largest, sweetest and easiest to pick. Rich, mild flavor, less acid and few seeds.

Everbearing Raspberry

The wonderful new St. Regis. First to bear and continues till late October. Very hardy. Yields first season.

Low Prices on all kinds of Fruit Trees and Plants, Vegetables, Flower and Field Seeds; Shrubs, etc. Get our big Illustrated Catalog, sent free.

SONDEREGGER NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE, 63 Court Street, BEATRICE, NEB.



Boys French Harp!

This imported French harp has double notes accurately tuned and is just what every boy wants. Each harp comes in a handy telescope container and will be sent to you free for a club of 2 one-year subscriptions to *Capper's Farmer* at 25c each—a 50c club.

CAPPER'S FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

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.

Blotter Absorbs Grease

Is there any way to remove a grease spot from wall paper?—Mrs. R. Y.

Grease spots are difficult to remove. Try laying a piece of thin blotting paper on the spot and holding a warm iron on the blotter. The grease should be absorbed. Or, put a thick layer of fullers' earth, magnesium or talcum powder on the spot. After 24 hours gently brush off the powder. Repeat until spot has disappeared.

Cabinet for Piano Rolls

We have quite a collection of player piano rolls. I have no place to keep them except on top of the piano and of course they are unsightly there. Can you suggest some other convenient place in which to keep them?—Mrs. L. S.

I would suggest a cabinet. At the furniture store you will find one built especially for the filing of player piano rolls.

Baked Brown Bread

Please print a recipe for baked brown bread.—Mrs. E. W.

Baked brown bread is made in the following way:

2 cups sour milk 1½ teaspoons soda
¼ cup molasses 1 cup flour
1 tablespoon melted lard 2 cups graham flour
1 teaspoon salt 1 teaspoon salt

Mix dry ingredients thoroly. Combine sour milk, lard and molasses. Stir in the dry ingredients and beat vigorously. Turn into an oiled pan and bake 1 hour in a moderate oven.

Storing Clothing

Kindly tell me how different kinds of clothing should be stored.—Mrs. L. E. W.

Cleanliness is the first essential in storing any kind of clothing. Remove all spots, especially from woolens. Muslins and linens should be washed, not starched, and left rough dry, not ironed. When ironed they are likely to wear on the creases. Silks should be rolled, not folded. Woelens and furs should be packed in moth proof containers. Tar paper bags, or cedar chests are best. Tar balls, or cedar chips are usually put in for extra precaution.

Keeping Stockings Black

Is there any way to retain the color in black stockings?—Mrs. C. E. P.

One teaspoon of vinegar added to the water in which black stockings are to be washed will help retain the color.

Talcum Powder and Rubber

How should a hot water bottle be stored?—Mrs. C. J. M.

A hot water bottle should be kept away from the heat and out of the sunlight. This is true because rubber

deteriorates rapidly when exposed to heat and light. Hang the bottle up with the mouth down, and the stopper removed. It is a good plan to dust talcum powder into the bottle. This will keep the sides from sticking together.

Curlers Best for Hair

Which is the more advisable, to curl hair on a hot iron or to use curlers?—M. L.

It is not advisable to use a hot iron repeatedly. You can see readily how the intense heat of the iron will bake the hair. It is much better to dampen the hair slightly at night and do it up on curlers.

Vary Spring Meals With Hominy

At this season, most of us are wondering what we can cook that will vary our menus. The family is tired of the winter's diet, but it is too early for the green foods of spring. The following recipes using hominy grits are recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture. Perhaps they are just what you have been looking for.

Hominy Muffins

1½ cups cooked hominy 2 tablespoons sirup or sugar
1½ cups wheat flour 1 or 2 eggs
1 teaspoon salt 2 tablespoons fat
3 teaspoons baking powder Liquid sufficient to make a stiff batter

Sift together the flour, salt and baking powder twice. Beat the eggs until light and add to the cold boiled hominy grits. Add the sirup or sugar, the melted shortening, and flour mixture alternately with the liquid (milk or water), until a stiff batter is formed. Drop into greased muffin pans until half filled and bake 25 to 30 minutes in a moderately hot oven.

Hominy Scalloped Dishes

A "one piece" dish for which boiled hominy grits form the basis can be made in the same way as are the scalloped dishes often prepared with bread. Arrange alternate layers of cooked grits with the food to be combined with it. Minced cooked beef or lamb, slices of pork or veal, fish picked from the bones, sharp cheese, grated, tomatoes, peppers, onions, celery, cabbage or vegetable mixtures may be used.

After the baking dish is filled, a cup of white sauce should be poured over the combination, and the whole may be covered with buttered crumbs and baked 30 minutes. Left-over chicken is delicious creamed and scalloped with hominy grits.

Hominy Turnover

1 pint cooked hominy 1 teaspoon salt
grits 2 well-beaten eggs
1 cup milk

Mix all together. Turn into a frying pan in which a tablespoon of fat has been melted. Stir until hot throughout. When golden brown on the bottom, fold like an omelet and serve on a hot platter.

My Way of Choosing Books

WHEN I gave as my reason for disliking to leave the city the fact that in the country I could no longer haunt the book stores my objection was considered merely a foolish one by the family and we moved to the farm.

But I did feel badly about it because for a long time one of my greatest pleasures had been to browse among the late books with which the big book store of our city kept its shelves filled, finally selecting a favorite. Leaving such a pleasure was a real blow to me, for books form a big part of my life.

I said as much to the clerk the last day I visited the big store and he offered a solution of my problem.

"I'll put you on our mailing list," he said "and every month you will receive a list of our new books. Then you can choose those which you wish and order them by mail."

And that is what I've been doing, the just choosing books from a catalog isn't as great a pleasure as looking thru the books themselves—perhaps reading the last page—used to be.

However I've always known my authors and when I receive a new catalog it is at the writers' names I look first. And if I see listed a new book by Jeffery Farnol I decide upon

it, scarcely looking at the title, for he is one of the authors who has never disappointed me in a book. Other favorites of mine (in just fiction—I am interested in books of other nature too, but I must confess it is the books that entertain that make the winter's evening a pleasant one for me) are Alice Duer Miller, Edna Ferber, Gene Stratton Porter, Berta Ruck, Margaret Widdemer, William MacLeod Raine, Temple Bailey, Ethel M. Dell, James Oliver Curwood, Eleanor H. Porter, Kathleen Norris, Alice Hegan Rice, Zane Grey, B. M. Bower, Honore Wilsie, Robert W. Chambers, Grace Livingston Hill—oh, a lot

more of them. Sometimes, of course, a book of even one of these favorites turns out to be the on-my-reputation kind and my pleasure in it is spoiled but that doesn't happen often.

So I say to anyone who loves books (books to own) you needn't be without them no matter where you live. True, most of them cost \$2, but I count that I would spend that much often on other amusement. And books are my amusement. I love them. I have two built-in bookcases now and all the family has learned that it is my hobby to fill them. And when I get them filled I'll look about for more cases.

Caroline Greene.

For Our Young Readers

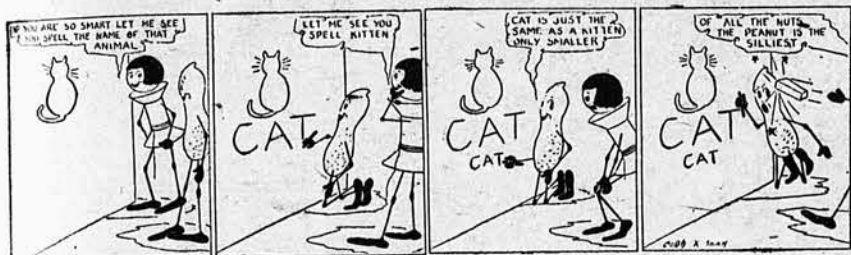
Betty's Diary: A Visit to the Home Farm

BY IRENE JUDY

DEAR DIARY: Mother said that I might take any of the girls home with me some week end, so yesterday I took Shirley and Jane. They were eager to go. Shirley, who always lived in the city until this

stairs to bed Jane began singing softly "When You Come to the End of a Perfect Day." After the girls were tucked in I slipped into mother's room for a little chat. Going home wouldn't seem

More Adventures of the Teenie Weenie Folks



spring when she moved to this little town, had never even visited in the country before.

Mrs. Grey let me go home yesterday morning, so we could have a longer stay; she is always so kind. When we reached home mother had the best dinner waiting. The girls just couldn't quit praising it. After eating and eating, we went outdoors to look at everything.

A Welcome from Caruso

Caruso, the cock, hopped upon the wood pile and crowed a welcome. Mitty Moo, our purebred Holstein, watched us suspiciously as if she were afraid we would hurt her precious baby. That pretty little scamp raced away with Frisky, the pup, at his heels.

The girls just had "spells" over our flock of White Leghorns. Shirley, who had her kodak along, took a picture of mother feeding them. Shirley had never gathered eggs, so she and Jane helped with this part of the evening work. What fun we had peeping into every corner of the hay mow, poking into the mangers and hunting every place in which a hen might have stolen her nest. As we carried two big bucketfuls of eggs into the house Shirley cried, "Betty, do you get this many in the morning, too?"

After supper we made candy, cracked nuts, told conundrums and played little kiddy games. As we started up

quite right without one. Dear, wonderful mother seemed so cheerful all day, but she was hiding the anxiety in her heart. Every day she looks for a letter from Uncle Jack, but none has come. We knelt together and asked God to take care of him, and I just know He will.

Father looks so well. Just the freshness and sweetness of every growing thing have given him strength, as nothing else could have done.

This morning we took some more pictures, went to Sunday School at

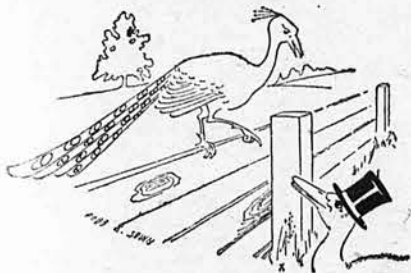
The Valentine Winners

If she can judge by the many beautiful homemade valentines sent her, the Young Folks' Editor believes that among our young readers there are a good many boys and girls who have real ability to draw and paint. Of course, it was difficult to choose the best valentine from the hundreds sent in, so we'll give prizes for 10 we think show especially good work. We are sorry we can't reward everybody, and we thank everyone who tried. To the following winners go the surprise gifts: Marion Daniels, Mary Riegel, Frances Hiles, Earl McGruder, George Stewart, Bennie Mauler, Vern Campbell, Forrest McPherson, Lella Dunn and Harold Winkler.

the little school house in our district, and had a hurryup steam pressure dinner, then came back to town, the girls declaring their visit the best ever.—Betty Blue.

The Weather Prophet

Mr. Peacock sat on the fence and screamed for dear life. Mr. Duck put a broad smile on his face and said, "Hurrah, that's fine! It's going to



rain. Mr. Peacock is the best weather prophet I know."

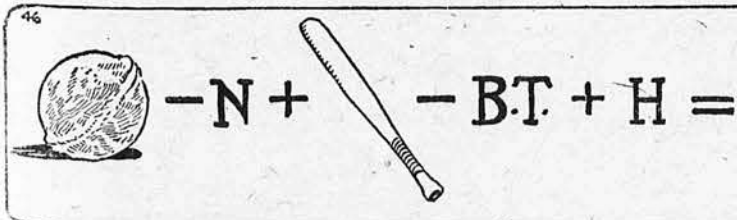
Mr. Duck wandered over by the side of the fence where the peacock was sitting and asked, "Are you sure it's going to rain?"

"Yes, sure," replied the peacock. "Just what makes you so sure it's going to rain?" insisted the duck.

"Instinct," answered Mr. Peacock. "Instinct!" exclaimed Mr. Duck. "But why should you be able to tell it's going to rain some time before it starts when I don't know it is going to rain until a drop of water hits me on the back?"

"You don't need to know. Mother Nature has greased your feathers so it doesn't hurt to have water fall on them," said Mr. Peacock, and then asked, "Mr. Duck, don't you think a peacock would be a pitiful sight with his feathers soaking wet?"

"Yes," replied the duck. "Well, to save us from this disagreeable experience of getting wet the instinct for telling wet weather has been very highly developed, giving us peacocks a chance to find a dry place to get into, before it starts raining."



This is such an easy puzzle that surely all of you can guess it. The answer is a state. When you find what state it is send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first 10 boys and girls answering correctly. The answer to the February 11 puzzle is: Have you something to do tomorrow? Do it today.—Benjamin Franklin. The winners are Geneva Riner, Clarence Sanfear, Hilah Crocker, Gordon Mosteller, John McClure, Mable Armstrong, Blanche Hamon, Vivian Harp, Bessie Peter and Isaac Cook.



"Crispy an' crunchy an' all-the-time-crackly! An' never tough or leathery! Gee, what would happen if Kellogg's got all eaten up before tomorrow!"

You certainly realize the difference in Corn Flakes when you eat Kellogg's

From the instant you open the generous sized package till they're tucked away in great and tiny "bread-baskets," Kellogg's Corn Flakes are a delight! You can't even look at those big sunny-brown flakes, all joyously flavored, crisp and crunchy, without getting hungry! Kellogg's are never leathery or tough or hard to eat—they're just wonderful!

Such a spread for big and little boys and girls—the sweetheart of fine white corn kernels deliciously flavored and deliciously toasted in Kellogg's own way! You can't imagine anything more joyous to eat at any hour.

Kellogg's Corn Flakes are childhood's ideal food! Kiddies can eat as much as they can carry! Every mouthful makes for health, for sleepy-time-stomachs!

Don't just ask for "corn flakes"! You say KELLOGG'S—the original kind in the RED and GREEN package!



Kellogg's

CORN FLAKES

Also makers of KELLOGG'S KRUMBLES and KELLOGG'S BRAN, cooked and krumbled

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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.

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



Now come the Pigs—the Calves—the Colts—and the Lambs.

TIME for your work horses and mules to shed their winter's coat.

—TIME to tone them up—give their systems a spring house-cleaning—and drive out the worms.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

A Spring Conditioner and Worm Expeller

Your COWS that have long been on winter feed need the system-toning, bowel-cleansing, appetizing effects of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. Puts them in fine condition for calving. It means more milk.

Your BROOD SOWS will be relieved of constipation and put in fine fettle for farrowing by a course of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic,—which means healthy pigs, and a mother with an ample milk supply to nourish them.

Your SHOATS will be greatly benefited by a course of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. It drives out the worms—stimulates the appetite and makes them thrive.

Feed it to EWES before lambing time. It prevents fevered udders and scouring lambs. Feed it after lambing time to stimulate the flow of milk, insuring lambs for the early market.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic contains Tonics for the digestion, Laxatives for the bowels, Diuretics for the kidneys, and Vermifuges for the worms.

Always buy it according to the size of your herd. Tell your dealer how many animals you have. He has a package to suit. Good results guaranteed.

PRICES REDUCED— 25 lb. Pail now \$2.25. 100 lb. Drum now \$8.00. 60c. Package now 50c. \$1.25 Package now \$1.00.

Except in the Far West, South, and Canada.

WHY PAY THE PEDDLER TWICE MY PRICE?

DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, Ohio



Dr. Hess Foul-try Pan-a-cure will help make your hens lay now.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

Need an Extra Implement?

Sometimes it's an engine, sometimes a plow that is needed for extra work which doesn't warrant the investment in a new tool. Then you will find the classified advertisements in this paper will fill your need.

Get a Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet FREE

Can you make 20 words from **CABINET?**

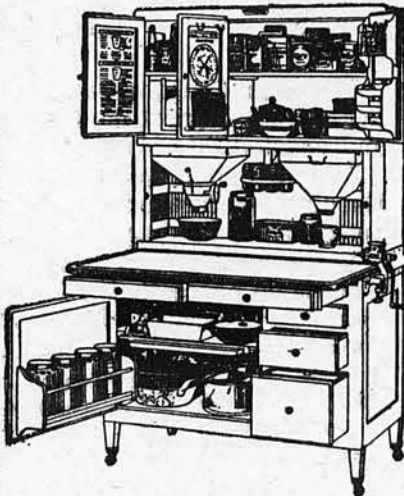
Here is a good one for you. How many words can you make using only the letters found in the word CABINET? If you can make as many as twenty, send in your list at once and I will tell you how you can get a beautiful Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet absolutely free.

Here are a few words you can make: Cab, net, it, bat. Do not use the same letter twice in any word. Only words that can be found in Webster's International Dictionary will be counted.

You Can Do It

This puzzle looks easy, but if you can make as many as 15 or 20 words, send in your list at once, and I will enter your name with 1,000 points to your credit and send you full particulars. Another 2,000 points will be given to every one who joins the club. The club member having the largest number of points at the close of the club gets the Kitchen Cabinet. This wonderful Kitchen Cabinet has all the latest conveniences. It is the housewife's best friend. If you want it absolutely free, send your list of words at once to

W. HARTLEY, Dept. 68, 8th and Jackson, Topeka, Kansas



Write on one side of the paper. Sign your name and give complete address at the end of your list of words. Act now!

In the Farmer's Work Shop

Neighborly Lifts to Lighten Everyday Work

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

GENUINE helpfulness may be found in these timely hints from farm folks to their neighbors. No big claims are made for these simple contrivances, no patent rights are reserved and no royalties expected. But so long as there is a chance of any one of them saving a few steps or a few dollars for other members of the big Field and Farm family they are well worth the time it takes to pass them along.

It Holds Them

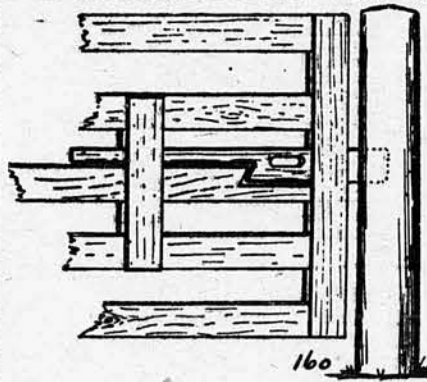
On this execution block for chickens there is a device to hold the fowl's head. While this is neither cheerful nor ornamental, it is extremely practicable. It is even merciful, for it prevents many a mislick and makes the killing both quick and sure.

Bend a piece of strong wire something in the shape of a giant hairpin—as shown in the sketch. Fasten this to the edge of the block with staples thru which the wire is permitted to slip freely. After the chicken's head is inserted beneath the loop, push the wire downward until the sharp outward kinks near the lower ends of the wire catch below the two nails. Thus the loop holds automatically and there is no chance of the chicken moving its head just at the critical moment.

M. E. R.

Sure and Simple

Here is a gate latch—also the editor had about decided not to print any more gate latches—that is easy to make and sure in its action. The stock

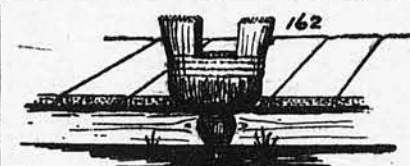


cannot open this, altho the plan of it is so simple that no explanation other than the sketch is needed to show how it is made and operated.

Claude Dieckmann.

Leave It Outside

There's a lot of dirt that need never be swept out of the house if provision is made for leaving it outside in the first place. For this purpose an old broom may be used; and thus it will continue its work of keeping the house



clean long after its straws have been worn down too short for sweeping.

Just take an old broom and cut the straws off as shown in the sketch, shorten and sharpen the handle and drive it into the ground beside the walk just outside the house. It will clean not only the soles of the shoes but the sides as well, thereby making a certain amount of sweeping unnecessary. At any rate it's worth trying.

Bessie Glass.

Winter Wrinkles

To mend a crack in the stove, mix equal parts of salt and wood ashes in enough cool water to make a paste. It will soon harden.

To save fuel do not neglect to bank up around your buildings with leaves or dirt.

If your feet are inclined to get cold, cut insoles for your shoes from several thicknesses of newspaper. You'll be surprised by results.

Before scooping snow, grease the

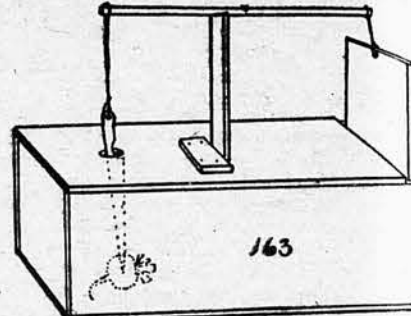
shovel with tallow. It will clean much better—and you will keep in much better humor when working with a clean shovel.

If there is the least danger of frost in your cellar you will find it a good plan to keep a vessel of water there. It will freeze first and give you warning.

M. B. Sherwood.

Rabbit Trap

Altho the demand for furs seems to have slumped and trapping is not as profitable as it was a year ago, still it pays to catch the rabbits. They are good meat, and they kill fewer young trees in the skillet than in the orchard. Therefore, I am sending a sketch of still another kind of trap and it is a good one. The trigger has a notch that catches on the under side of the

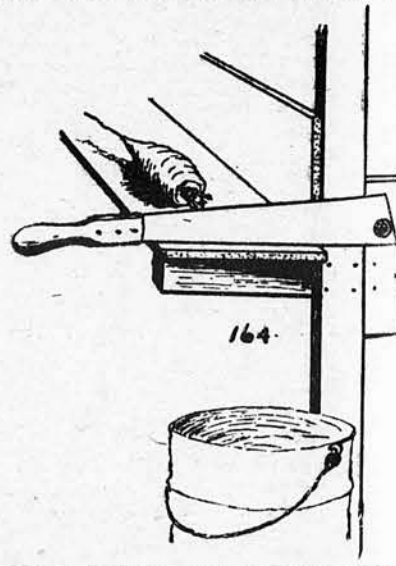


board forming the top of the trap. Whenever the trigger is moved this notch is released and the weight of the sliding door jerks the trigger up thru the hole. This leaves Br'er Rabbit inside without even the trigger to gnaw into splinters. Be sure the sliding door works smoothly in its slot and has enough weight to drop quickly. It is a good idea to work this door up and down every morning even if the trap has not been thrown during the night—for this dislodges any frost or snow that may have collected in the slot.

Kenneth Smith.

Root Chopper

Here is a good root cutter that can be made for winter use without spoiling the corn knife for its usual summer and autumn functions. Drill a 1/4-inch hole thru the point of an ordinary corn knife of the broad, thin-



bladed pattern and bolt it between large washers in the position shown in the sketch. By working the handle up and down rapidly and feeding the beets with the other hand a man can chop the roots quickly and without danger of making a mislick. The knife stays put, works precisely in the same position all the time and is always in its place when needed.

Claude Dieckmann.

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.—Advr.

Dairy Dollars Worth Most

Milk and Butter Bring Farmers Prosperity

BY J. H. FRANDSEN

THE farmer's butter dollar of 1920 is now worth 81.8 cents; the milk dollar, 76.6 cents; the egg dollar, 66.7 cents; the cattle dollar, 57.7 cents; the wheat dollar, 49.3 cents; the oats dollar, 37.2 cents; the corn dollar, 35.2 cents; the potato dollar, 29.6 cents.

It is the dollar of the farmer and its value that spells prosperity for the merchant. The dealer who is receiving "butter dollars" or "milk dollars" finds his trade with a much greater buying power and with it a willingness to spend when prices seem reasonable.

Reduced Rates for Holstein Meet

The Western Passenger Association has just granted a request for one and one-half fare on the certificate plan to the next annual Holstein convention at Kansas City, Mo. The conditions are that there shall be an attendance of 250 or more presenting certificates showing the purchase of one-way tickets from points from which the local one-way fare to the place of meeting is 67 cents or more.

Territory covered includes Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, except certain points in Missouri and Kansas, details of which can be secured from the railway agent, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Northern Michigan, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The Southern Passenger Association also has granted reduced rates on the same plan. Territory includes points within the states of Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Southern Missouri and Louisiana, west of the Mississippi.

E. L. Houghton, secretary of the National Holstein-Friesian Association, has asked the Eastern Passenger Association for corresponding reductions.

Good Cream Means Better Butter

A single can of poor cream may and often does in fact depress the price of a shipment of butter from a creamery receiving and using the tainted product. Last fall there was a difference

in price of from 10 to 15 cents a pound between 92 and 88 scoring butter.

Every can of cream that may be of bad flavor on account of age should be inspected at the creamery. The owner should be shown the loss that can and does occur in the sale of all the butter from even a single can of poor cream. Every station operator should train himself in talking to his patrons on the condition of their cream and in urging high quality, and every creamery should begin to pay on grade. Why not hunt up a creamery that appreciates good quality cream and is willing to pay for it?

Keep Dairy Utensils Clean

The question of high quality in dairy products is gaining more and more attention from year to year. The farmer who gets the most money from milking cows is the one who produces the best quality. Absolute cleanliness in caring for the dairy utensils is necessary to produce good milk or cream. The following suggestions are offered:

1—Rinse in lukewarm water as soon after use as possible.

2—Wash in hot water containing washing powder, which will remove grease.

3—Rinse in clean hot water and place in live steam 15 seconds, drain and place right side up until steam evaporates. On the farms where steam is not available, sunning will give good results. Drying should not be done with a cloth, but by heating the utensils in steam or an oven sufficiently to evaporate the moisture.

4—Invert in a clean protected place when dry.

Livestock Requires Salt

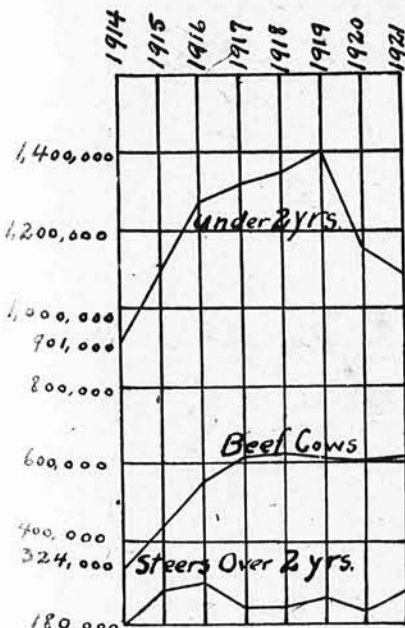
Salt is required by all animals. The United States Department of Agriculture says that the dairy cow requires an ounce or more a day, and, while she should be given all she needs, she should not be forced to take more than she desires. It is best, therefore, to place salt in the boxes in the yard, where the stock can lick it at will.

War Brides and Future Beef

(Continued from Page 3)

paid. By 1919 the total increased to 1,396,417, an average gain of nearly 100,000 a year.

From that peak figure the drop in the number of young beef cattle has been sensational. In one year the decrease amounted to 238,550. The slump continued during 1920 and March 1, 1921, the figures show 1,104,000.



Graph Showing Number of Calves, Beef Cows and Steers on Kansas Farms March 1 Every Year From 1914 to 1921 Inclusive

650 head of young stuff on Kansas farms. This number, however, is 200,000 larger than the 1914 figure and indicates that the amount of potential beef in the state is almost one-fourth greater than it was at the beginning of the war.

The inventory of 522 farms January

1 this year shows an increase in the number of calves from 5,538 to 5,791, or 253. On the 522 farms 6,155 calves were born in 1921, the survey shows or an average of 1 1/2 more calves to the farm than were born in 1920, as shown by a similar survey for that year. This seems to indicate that there is very little under-breeding. With cheap feed available in large quantities growers are keeping up production of young stuff, which, even at the present market, might be turned at a profit.

Heavy steers have followed an up and down course thruout this period from 1914 to 1921. The number on farms increased 100,000 from 1914 to 1915 to 277,608, added 14,000 head in 1915, and dropped to 226,747 in 1917. During the next two years the number increased to 253,198, fell to 216,810 in 1920 and jumped to 276,334 March 1, 1921. Falling prices in 1919 and 1920 forced some heavy steers on the market but when the bottom was reached the figures indicate that accumulation began.

Heavy Selling of Calves

The heavy selling of calves since 1919, however, had its effect on heavy steers in 1921—that and forced liquidation. The survey of 522 farms shows a decrease of 712 in the number of steers 12 months old or over January 1, 1922, as compared with the same date in 1921. This decrease probably includes both young stuff and heavy steers, so all of it may not be deducted.

These figures on beef cows insist on an optimistic attitude regarding the future of the beef industry in Kansas. The grower's real salvation lies in breeding cows. Readjustment has caused him heavy losses. Without question it has ruined many feeders. But those who have cow herds are in a position to proceed profitably from now on.

Andrew Carnegie had his wish that he might die a poor man. He was worth only 25 millions when he died, having given away more than 300 millions during his life.

Divide the price of a De Laval by its years of service for its real cost.

THAT the best is the cheapest in the long run is doubly true of the De Laval Cream Separator.

Divide the price of a De Laval by the years of use you will receive—there are thousands in use from ten to twenty years, and even twenty to thirty years is not unusual—and you get a yearly cost that is much lower than that of any other separator you can buy.

During all these years of use the De Laval will skim with the utmost efficiency; it will save instead of waste cream; it will pay for itself over and over, and return you the greatest cash income.

That's why there are more than 2,500,000 in use the world over.

Furnished with hand, power or electric drives; sold only through agents; and if desired, on such terms that it will pay for itself.

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Sooner or later you will use a De Laval Cream Separator and Milker

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High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Wagon parts of all kinds. Write today for free catalog illustrated in colors.

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TWENTY YEARS Harness Service for \$12.

Investigate before you buy harness this season. There never was such need for using care before buying.

Too many harness offered for sale today have had quality and wear cut out of them to make a low price. Quality should be the first consideration in buying harness. The cost per year of service is what counts.

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THE BOYT HARNESS
"The Standard Work Harness of America"

Investigate before you buy. Learn how The Boyt Harness is made, why it will stand farm service for twenty years, what kind of materials go into it. Get this information from our illustrated free book.

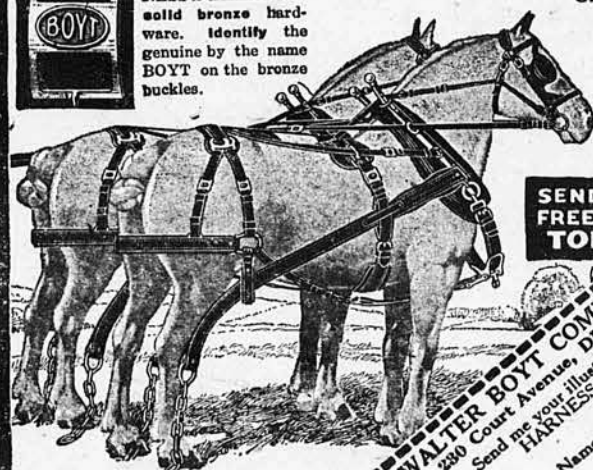
The Boyt Harness is down almost \$40 in price. In quality it is right where it was—the top. Use the coupon on the right to get our free book, then see The Boyt Harness at your dealer's.



THE BOYT HARNESS is trimmed with solid bronze hardware. Identify the genuine by the name BOYT on the bronze buckles.

If he cannot supply you, order a set direct from us.

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Send me your illustrated book which describes THE BOYT HARNESS and how it is made.

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MAIL TODAY

Hens Net 400 Per Cent Profit

Earn Five Times Board Bill in Two Months

BY IRENA DETWILER
Bonner Springs, Kan.

WE HAVE had better results with our hens this year than ever before in 30 years' experience. These results are due we believe to a combination of good feeding and care, and excellent egg-producing blood.

We purchased 100 Single Comb White Leghorn baby chicks May 6, 1921. From these we reared 42 pullets, which began laying October 10, when 5 months and 4 days old. During November and December 1921, these 42 pullets ate \$11 worth of feed and produced 1,541 eggs, which at

which in December was 7 a. m., the light is turned on and water which is slightly warmed is placed on a bench well above the flying feet. The hens know from experience that there is kafir in the straw early in the morning and as soon as the light snaps on every hen goes after her share with a will.

At 9 a. m. they are fed a slightly moist warm mash made of 1 quart of boiled oats, 2 quarts of bran, 1 quart of shorts, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of meat-scrap or $\frac{1}{2}$ pound fresh ground bone, and 1 teaspoon of salt. We find it convenient and better to feed this mash in narrow galvanized iron troughs fastened to the wall at a height convenient for the hens. Usually in 20 minutes this mash all has been eaten. When the weather is pleasant and warm enough this will be the time of day to open the house and let the hens enjoy their range of bluegrass. On such days they require no other care until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, except to see that their water supply is ample. At 3 p. m. they have enough corn on the ear to equal 2 quarts. Thirty minutes before sunset they get 1 quart of wheat, scattered in the straw.

Extra Feeding Needed in Winter

If it is too cold for the hens to be out at 11:30 in the forenoon they get 2 quarts of chopped green feed and at 1:30 p. m. a pint of wheat is scattered in the straw. This method of handling has kept the flock busy. A busy, well-fed hen as a rule is a laying hen.

There is nothing so very remarkable it seems to me in the things we have done in caring for our flock, in fact nothing that anyone with a real interest in chickens should not be able to do. The only thing our program provides for that the average farmer's wife might not be able to do, is to use the electric light for half an hour in the morning. I believe that lengthening the working day this much makes a noticeable difference in the egg production, but I believe it would be a mistake to put too much stress on the value of the artificial light. We happen to have it available in our poultry house with practically no additional cost, because we have an incubator room under the poultry house and find it necessary to have the electric light in this room to make easier our work in taking care of our mammoth incubator.

After all, with us, the producing of eggs is only the first step, because during from four to five months of the year we market all of our eggs "on the hoof" as it were, in the form of baby chicks.

To Fight Prairie Dogs

A county wide campaign to eradicate prairie dogs is being put on in Marion county by Arthur L. Myers, county agent. Mr. Myers says there are approximately 2,000 acres of land infested with prairie dogs in the county, and that an effort will be made to exterminate them. Mr. Myers uses poisoned oats. He says the oats get from 80 to 90 per cent of the dogs. Another raid will be made on the survivors with carbon bisulfide. This material is put into the hole and the holes are then filled with dirt. The carbon bisulfide creates a poison gas which usually kills all of the dogs that did not eat the poisoned oats.

Electric Lights Lengthen the Day

Plenty of clean drinking water, coarse sand and the best medium oyster shell is kept before the flock all the time. All of the shelled grain that is fed is put in 6 inches of straw. After the hens are on the roosts in the evening 1 quart of kafir is scattered in the straw. We have electric lights in our hen-house, so in the morning, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour before sunrise,



I. L. Detwiler and "One of the Cockerels of This Remarkable White Leghorn Flock"

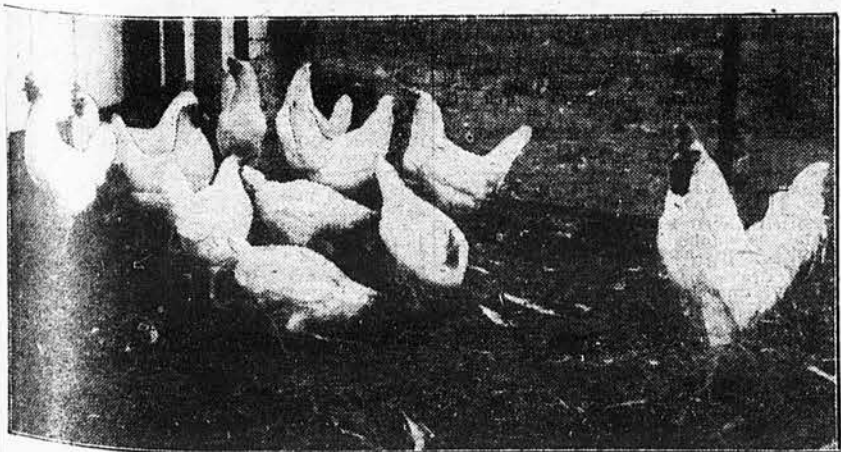
market prices sold for \$61.13. After buying their own feed and feed for their husbands, these hens produced a profit on the two months' work of \$6.13, or \$1.19 apiece. In fact they did a little better than this because some eggs were used in our home and no record was kept of them.

White Leghorns Good Producers

We kept Brown Leghorn hens until we moved to Wisconsin a little more than two years ago. When we returned to Kansas, believing it to be a better state in which to grow chickens and produce eggs than Wisconsin, we decided to shift our allegiance to White Leghorns. As a matter of good business we attempted to get our stock from as good a strain as we could find. So much for the blood that is in our flock. We feel absolutely convinced that it has paid us to get high quality birds, but anyone who desires them can get eggs or baby chicks from just as good a strain.

In starting to explain how I have taken care of this flock of chickens I should like to emphasize the fact that they received their care with clock-like regularity. I expect them to be regular in their habit of laying and therefore I insist as far as I can on their being regular in eating and drinking.

Plenty of clean drinking water, coarse sand and the best medium oyster shell is kept before the flock all the time. All of the shelled grain that is fed is put in 6 inches of straw. After the hens are on the roosts in the evening 1 quart of kafir is scattered in the straw. We have electric lights in our hen-house, so in the morning, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour before sunrise,



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

Special Notice All advertising copy discontinuance 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.

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WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY, FURNISH rig and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Company, X-711, Springfield, Ill.

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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 Farmer Journal, and Oklahoma Farmer. Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

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WANTED TO BUY—ALFALFA AND SUDAN seed. Send sample and price. Box 635, Grand Island, Neb.

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50 POUNDS 1920 TOBACCO FREE. DON'T buy until you receive our offer. Kentucky Tobacco Company, Box 151-A, Owensboro, Ky.

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.

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

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BLACK AMBER CANE, \$1 PER BUSHEL. Orange, \$1.25; feterita, \$1.25; Golden millet, \$1.25; Siberian millet, 80c; Sudan, \$2; Dwarf White kaffir, \$1; Shrock, \$1. Northwestern Seed House, Oberlin, Kan.

PLANT KUDZU FOR HAY AND PASTURES. More nutritious than Alfalfa and yields more. Needs no lime or fertilizer. Lasts a lifetime without replanting. Write for information. Cherokee Farms, Monticello, Florida.

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, GENUINE 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, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.25. Full prompt shipment, safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

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TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE. TRIAL AND payments. Josephine Yotz, Shawnee, Kan.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS. Free trial. Payne Co. Rosedale, Kansas.

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

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FOR SALE—20 SHETLAND PONIES. All colors. Broke for children. D. B. Grutzmacher, Westmoreland, Kan.

FOX TERRIERS, SPITZ, COLLIES, SHEPHERDS, pull dogs, registered Alredales, dogs and puppies; \$4 to \$35. L. Poos, Dearborn, Mo.

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

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FOR SALE—HEDGE POSTS. R. L. GRAHAM, Quenemo, Kan.

BEEES, \$10 COLONY IN REGULATION hives. B. Salisbury, Tescott, Kan.

THREE CARLOADS CEDAR AND OAK posts. Reduced prices. C. B. Hart, Cotter, Ark.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—TRACTOR, SEP. arator and plows, cheap. F. U. Siles, Columbus, Kan.

ALMOST NEW 12-20 EMERSON TRACTOR run one season. Trade for car. Chas. R. Rutherford, Utica, Kan.

FOR SALE—STOVER GASOLINE ENGINE, 22 horse; one hydraulic cider press. Both in good shape. R. A. Houk, Leecompton, Kan.

FOR SALE—15x30 OIL PUMP AND 2x40 Rumely separator. Will take in Ford car as part payment. E. W. Whitehair, Kipp, Kan.

QUEEN INCUBATOR, PERFECT CONDITION, \$20 cash. White Wyandotte eggs, \$4.50 100. Mrs. W. L. Bunning, White City, Kan.

FOR SALE—25-50 AVERY TRACTOR, 25-45 Avery separator complete. All rebuilt, painted like new, mounted fuel tank, cook shack. Cash or trade for western Kansas land. Box 4, Salina, Kan.

WILL TRADE MY BRAND NEW WALLIS Cub Jr. Tractor with three-bottom plow for stock cattle, milk cows or helters or stock hogs. This outfit never used. What have you to offer? E 336 Capital, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE—STEAM HEATING BOILER, 8-section cast iron low pressure, capable of heating church, public building or business block. Good condition. Used only three years. Enlarging our plant. Will take \$350 cash f. o. b. Topeka. S. T. Walker, Supt., Security Benefit Association Home, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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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

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB ANCONAS. B. F. Graff, Erie, Kansas.

EVERLAY ANCONAS. HIGHEST EGG producers. Eggs, 100, \$7. Chicks, 17c. Everlay Farm, Hale, Mo.

ANCONA PULLETS, \$1.50; COCKERELS, \$2.50. Shepherd's strain. Mrs. Elmer Caywood, Raymond, Kan.

ANCONAS—EGGS, BABY CHICKS, FROM bug-fibron stock. Bred for egg production. Theo. Zercher, Box 648, Topeka, Kan.

ANCONA BARGAIN! EGGS \$7-100. Chicks 15c. From Prize stock. Guaranteed. Theron Tibbitts, Richland, Kansas.

ANCONAS, GEIS CANADIAN BLUE RIBBON; \$2.50-15. Sheppard direct. Chicks 15c, eggs \$7.00-100. Mrs. Carl Modine, McPherson, Kansas.

SHEPPARD STRAIN ANCONAS. NINE prosperous years with the Winter egg case fillers and Non-sitters. Folder free. Bessie Bucher, Cedarvale, Kansas.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB ANCONA chicks; also eggs for hatching, \$5 per hundred; chicks, \$18 per hundred. Mrs. and Mrs. Walter Pierce, Chapman, Kan.

SHEPPARD'S FAMOUS ANCONAS. World's best layers 331 egg record. Big one hundred page, finely illustrated catalog for ten cents. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio.

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS. FAMOUS SHEPPARD foundation. Selected. Hatched, range stock. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7. Chicks, 100, \$16 prepaid. Safe delivery. J. R. Baker, Downs, Kan.

PAGE'S ANCONA FARM, SALINA, KANSAS. Bred Anconas exclusively since 1895. Cockerels, cocks, eggs; literature free. Member National and Kansas Clubs. Orders filled promptly or money returned. C. J. Page, Salina, Kansas.

PIE'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 for \$8.00. Hatch guarantee. Circular free. Frank Pyle, R. 3, Osawatimie, Kan.

Ancona—Eggs

SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS \$5.00-100. Mrs. Maggie Mengler, Wamego, Kan.

ANCONAS, SHEPPARD 331-EGG STRAIN, eggs, 100-\$6.00. Nina Bastman, Buffalo, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50; 100, \$7. Orville Dappen, Paulson, 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, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ANCONA, SHEPPARD'S strain, farm range eggs, \$8 per 100. Safe delivery. Prepaid. H. E. McClure, Cawker City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS. BEST STRAINS and choice high producing stock. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7. Prepaid. Roy Rock, Kateris, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB ANCONAS, heavy laying strain, eggs for hatching, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. J. T. Clunkingbeard, R. 2, Altoona, Kan.

EGGS FROM EXTRA WELL BRED ANCONAS, \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cockerels, \$2. Spaul Yoder, Yoder, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, RANGE \$6.00 per 100. Pen, \$1.25 per 15; \$2.00 per 15; postpaid. Culler for high production. Homer Perry, Clyde, Kansas.

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BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS FROM FIRST class blues, \$1.50 15; \$8 100; prepaid. H. Rogers, Colwich, Kan.

PURE BRED BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS from culled pen \$1.50—15; \$9.00—100. Chas. C. Miller, White City, Kan.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$6 100. The kind that lay and win wherever shown. G. L. Harris, Bavaria, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, CHICKS, 15c. Eggs, 100, \$6. H. E. Corban, Arthur, Mo.

BARRON'S WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, see prepaid. Hens Hogan tested. A. L. Scherer, Oberlin, Kansas.

PURE BRED BABY CHICKS, LEADING varieties. Hard-time prices. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

CHICKS FROM RANGE FLOCKS, LAYING strain. Live delivery. Prepaid eggs. Barron's Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

BARRON'S WHITE LEGHORN BABY chicks, \$13 hundred. Eggs, \$5 hundred. Prepaid. Earl Faidley, Oakley, Kan.

YOUNKIN'S CHICKS—LEADING VARIETIES, 8c up. Get our catalog and prices. YOUNKIN'S Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—WHITE LEGHORNS, Dark Brown Leghorns, R. I. Reds, \$12 per hundred. Mrs. Jeffers, Mildred, Kan.

YESTERLAD SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs \$5—100; chicks \$15—100. Mrs. Hayes Showman, Sabetha, Kansas.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS FROM high producing stock \$15 per 100, \$70, 100. Postpaid. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

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PURE BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red day old chicks \$14. Brown Leghorns \$13. Mrs. Culp Elsea, Lake City, Kan.

PURE BRED CHICKS FROM BEST LAYING strains. Lowest prices. Postpaid. Catalog free. Lindstrom Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Pure bred, from high producing flock. J. D. Lundeen, McPherson, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—PURE BRED SILVER faced Wyandottes. March delivery 18c prepaid. Mrs. G. E. Siemers, Clay Center, Kansas.

QUALITY CHICKS—LEGHORNS, 10 CENTS; Reds and Rocks, 12 cents; Buff Orpingtons and Anconas, 14 cents. Fleda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—PURE S. C. BLACK MILDENERS, 18c; S. C. Buff Leghorns, 14c. Live delivery prepaid. Rhodes Hatchery, Clinton, Kan.

BABY CHICKS \$12.00 A 100 UP. BEST stock, free delivery. Arrival guaranteed. Catalogue free. Standard Egg Farms, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

ENGLISH BARRON SINGLE COMB White Leghorn baby chicks, \$16 per 100; eggs \$6 per 100. Elizabeth Green, Concordia, Kansas, R. 1.

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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.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, from choice Hoganized flocks. Live delivery. Postpaid, 13 cents. Wyllies Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—LEADING VARIETIES, 12c live delivery guaranteed. Prices: Leghorns 11c and larger breeds 12c. Floyd Beazarth, Eskridge, Kansas.

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BABY CHICKS—YOU BUY THE BEST chicks for the least money, guaranteed alive and shipped everywhere, from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—BIG MONEY SAVING OFFER. One-third off of prices if ordered before March fifteenth. Send for free catalog. Wynona Hatchery, Wynona, Okla.

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.

CHICKS, PURE ROSE COMB REDS FROM heavy winter layers. Cockerels from 300 eggs, 15c postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Adda Walker, White City, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS: FROM best laying strains of leading varieties of pure bred poultry. Instructive catalog free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Zeeland, Mich.

LEADING VARIETIES, GUARANTEED from high producing, standard flocks. Highest values, reasonable prices. Circular. Quality Poultry Products Farm, Leavenworth, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS, 16c. All leading varieties hatched. Guaranteed live delivery. Taking orders now for March and April. Mrs. C. F. White, N. Topeka, R. 4.

BABY CHICKS—ELEVEN LEADING VARIETIES from heavy laying strains. Live delivery guaranteed. Write for prices and our payment plan. Hiawatha Hatchery, Leavenworth, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—ELEVEN LEADING VARIETIES. Low prices. Our interesting and instructive catalog free, explaining our easy payment plan. Huber's Reliable Hatchery, Leavenworth, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—HIGHEST QUALITY R. C. Brown, S. C. Buff and White Leghorns, White Wyandottes. Lowest prices. Postpaid live delivery guaranteed. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kansas.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON S. C. White Leghorn, 286-egg strain. Setting eggs \$7 hundred. Chicks 20 cents each. Booking orders for March and April delivery. Jas. E. Reser, Salina, Kan., R. 4.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS, PURE BRED BARRON strain, English White Leghorns. Extra selected heavy producing stock. Excellent winter layers. \$15.50 per hundred. Shipped special delivery parcel post. Johnson's Hatchery, 109 Buchanan, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE: AMES QUALITY CHIX, FROM standard breed selected flocks. All leading varieties. Shipments made each Tuesday after February 28. Ask for catalogue and order early. Ames Hatchery Co., Box M, Ames, Iowa.

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. Slebs Hatchery, Lincoln, Ill.

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YOUNG STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Cockerels used, sons of sons of 317 egg hen. Selected eggs, \$6. Chicks, \$16 per hundred prepaid. Safe arrival guaranteed. We produce and hatch our own eggs only. Herman Heyland, Peabody, Kan.

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.

GUARANTEED CHICKS, OUR ELEVENTH year. White and Brown Leghorns. Great layers. Large white eggs. April, \$14 a 100. May, \$12, delivered. Large instructive catalogue tells all about our English type White Leghorns. It's free. Wolverine Hatchery, R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.

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.

ROSE BABY CHICKS PURE BRED, VIGOROUS stock, 10-20 cents prepaid live delivery. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns; Barred Rocks; White Rocks; Buff Orpington; Rhode Island Reds. Catalog free showing greatest incubator system in the world. Ross Hatchery, Junction City, Kan.

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DAY OLD CHICKS—ROSE AND SINGLE Comb Reds, 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.

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."

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THIRTY DAYS—LIGHT BRAHMA HENS, \$2. Cora Lilly, Westphalia, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, \$2.50 UP. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. S. Holtzinger, Ellis, Kansas.

Brahma—Eggs

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, \$1.50 PER SETTING prepaid. Mrs. Lee Jukes, Lindsborg, Kan.

Bantam—Eggs

PURE BRED BUFF COCHIN BANTAM eggs, \$1 for 13. Dorris Woodside, Morrison, Okla.

Campine—Eggs

SILVER CAMPINE EGGS, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. Frank Monroe, Waverly, Kan.

DUCKS AND GESE

FOR SALE—ROYAL BLUE ROUEN drakes. Mrs. J. E. Rickliff, Troy, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS and rabbits. Gertrude Ufford, Pleasanton, Kan.

DUCKS: RAVENS, PEKINS, MUSCOVEYS, Geese: Toulouse, African, Embden. Either sex. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

TOULOUSE GESE EGGS, \$1.50 PER 6. Pekin duck eggs, \$1.50 per 10. Eggs shipped postpaid. Earl Johnson, Princeton, Kan.

Duck—Eggs

FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK eggs. From wonderful layers. Have laid every month in the year except December. \$2 per 12. Mrs. Mattie Grover, Lebo, Kan.

GUINEAS

WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS, TRIO, \$4.50. Mrs. Perry Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

LEGHORNS

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.25 each. Uriah Slabach, Conway, Kan.

LEGHORNS

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1. Chas. McFadden, Merland, Kan.

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN eggs and baby chicks. Mrs. Theo Haag, Holton, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00 and up. Mrs. Arthur Pitney, Belvue, Kansas.

WILSON'S BUFF LEGHORNS, 297 EGG (Bread) winners. Write for mating list. Herb Wilson, Holton, Kansas.

BARRON STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn pullets, laying, \$1.50; dozen, \$15. Albert Phillips, Haviland, Kan.

BECKER'S WHITE LEGHORNS, HOGANIZED. Always on their toes. Eggs and stock. O. E. Becker, Bazine, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN roosters \$1.50 each. Sent on approval. C. A. Gabelmann, Natoma, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, PURE Frantz strain direct winter layers. Chicks, 14c. Live arrival. Eggs, 11c, \$5; postpaid. P. B. Way, Canton, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Trap-nest bred-to-record 300 egg. Eggs, chicks, guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

BARRON'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Won first prize Kearny county fair. Cockerels, \$2 and up. Baby chicks, eggs. Tom Tipton, Lakin, Kan.

OVERSTOCKED, DISPOSING OF 200 Hogan tested white Leghorn hens, pullets, Mammoth Pekin drakes. Bargain prices. Mrs. Wm. Meske, Alta Vista, Kansas.

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.

"RYANS" SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN Leghorns. Hoganized. Prepaid. Eggs, \$5 50. Chicks, \$13 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ryans Poultry Farm, Centralia, Kan.

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.

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.

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.

"WINTERLAY"—BARLOW'S EVERLAYING strain. Single Comb White Leghorns. Standard; Bred to lay; flock of 130 gave profit of \$750 in twelve months. Chicks, eggs, catalog. Barlow and Sons, Kinsley, Kansas.

BARRON STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Heavy layers. Hogan tested. Eggs, \$7. Chicks, \$14 hundred; prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. M. Lingo, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

LARGE, BIG COMBED, HEALTHY, HOGANIZED S. C. White Leghorn. Young Ferris Yesterlaid strain. 40,000 eggs and chicks, \$6.50 and \$12.50 per hundred postpaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. L. O. Wiemeyer, R. 3, Halstead, Kan.

EGGS, CHICKS—SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, bred for egg production. Eggs, March, \$10 100. Chicks, March, \$16 100; April, \$15 100. Request catalog for quantity prices. H. M. Wells, Box 297-P, Auburn, Neb.

Leghorn—Eggs

BLACK LEGHORN EGGS, \$4-100. FLOYD Miller, Jennings, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$5. Maggie McNeely, Ness City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$5-108. John A. Reed, Lyons, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$4 hundred. Earl Gibson, Isabel, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$5.00, 100. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

\$4 100, PURE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN eggs. C. B. Wiley, Cambridge, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$4.50 PER 100. S. E. Connan, Route 1, Culver, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$6 100. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 100. Mrs. Alfred Sharra, Marion, Kan.

BARRON STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, \$5 100. A. T. Ely, Marion, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, HOGANIZED matings. Floyd Schaulis, Morrill, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs, \$5.00 per 100. Rob Robbins, Belpre, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, GOOD layers. Eggs, \$5 per 100. Curtis Smith, Superior, Neb.

YESTERLAD SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs \$5-100. H. F. Henderson, Peck, Kansas.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, \$5 100. Mrs. Art Johnston, Concordia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$3 per 50, \$5.50 per 100. Lewis L. Long, Florence, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$7 per 100 prepaid. Mrs. Herman Behrens, Marysville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS, EVERLAYING strain. Eggs 100-\$5. Ella Beatty, Lyndon, Kansas.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns, 100 eggs, \$4.50. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, 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.

BARRON'S PURE BRED HOGANIZED S. C. White Leghorn eggs, \$5 100. Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$6. Mrs. Jas. Dunham, Ashland, Kan.

BARRON'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, \$5 hundred prepaid. Gaspar Fraser, Concordia, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN 265-300 STRAIN 100 eggs \$6.00. Pen headed by 317 egg cockerel. Setting \$3. Brunke Baden, Burlington, Colo.

Leghorn—Eggs

PURE SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORNS of quality. Eggs \$4.50 hundred. Postpaid. Mrs. Harry Augustus, Waterville, Kan.

WILSON'S S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 hundred. Baby chicks, Elmer Brubaker, Ontario, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 15, \$1.25; 50, \$3; 100, \$5. Prepaid. M. McGrath, Fredonia, Kan.

ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs. Prize winners, \$5 hundred. Lester Burr, Colony, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, HOGAN tested hens, \$7 per 100; \$1.25 per setting. J. F. Showalter, Darlow, Kan.

EGGS—PURE BRED WHITE LEGHORNS, Single Comb. Listed for laying \$1.50 for 15. Wm. Kilmer, Kirwin, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN, FERRIS strain, \$1 setting, \$5 hundred. J. O. Spencer, Route 5, Newton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, High laying strain, \$4 per 100. Mrs. H. H. Startzman, Bennington, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN "HOGANIZED" eggs. 100-\$5.00; 50-\$3.00. Florence Bumphrey, Corning, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN eggs, \$6 100; \$2 30. Postpaid. Excellent value. Grover Easter, Abilene, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, American standard type, 100 eggs \$6.00. Mrs. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, Frantz, heavy winter laying strain. Eggs, \$5 per hundred. H. A. Starr, Raymond, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB ENGLISH White Leghorn eggs, Tom Barron strain, \$5 per 100. Cora Kufus, South Haven, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS FOR hatching. Hillview strain from pedigreed sires. \$5 per 100. J. O. Coombs, Sedgwick, Kan.

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORNS, Bred from best laying strains. Eggs, \$6 hundred prepaid. Mrs. D. A. Pryor, Fredonia, 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.

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. "Everlay" sires: \$5.50-100 postpaid. Mrs. Harvey Crabb, Bucklin, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 100-\$5.50, postpaid. Heasley's Famous Egg strain. Heavy layers. W. M. Busch & Son, Mayfield, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs, 100, \$5. Hoganized hens mated to high egg-bred cockerels. Mrs. Will Fletcher, Bucklin, Kan.

BARRON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN eggs. Large healthy stock, 100% fertility guaranteed. Reasonable prices. Post's Poultry Farm, Mound City, Kan.

BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, PENS headed by brothers of highest record Kansas hen. Write for prices on hatching eggs. Six Mile Farm, Burdick, Kan.

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORNS, Russell strain. Hoganized prize winners. Special pen eggs, \$5 100. Mrs. W. B. Knowles, Mayfield, Kan.

SINGLE COMBED LIGHT BROWN LEGHORNS (Highland strain), great egg machines. Eggs \$5-\$2.00, 100-\$5. Delivered. Clarence Moore, Scott City, Kan.

BARRON STRAIN S. C. W. LEGHORNS, Extra good winter layers. No pullet eggs. Free range, \$4.50 per hundred, postpaid. Mrs. W. C. Wilcoxon, Ford, Kan.

EGGS—IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON Single Comb White Leghorns. 1st pen 15, \$3; 2nd 15, \$2; 100, \$10; per range 100, \$7. R. M. Cochran, R. 2, Luray, Kan.

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.

ENGLISH TOM BARRON S. C. WHITE Leghorns. Flock headed by cockerels of 288-304 egg strain. Eggs, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Henry Wegman, Jr., R. 4, Sabetha, Kan.

GENUINE BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns from imported stock. Eggs prepaid and fertility guaranteed. \$5.50 per 100. Catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN OFFICIALLY CERTIFIED hatching eggs, state poultry expert said: "I have not seen a better flock in the state." Mrs. C. H. Dear, Mayfield, Kansas.

ENGLISH AMERICAN SINGLE COMB White Leghorn eggs. Hogan tested. 62% January layers. \$5.00 per hundred mailed. \$4 at farm. C. A. Marshall, Clifton, Kansas.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS: First, second, third, prize winners: \$3.00 for 15 eggs. Mating pens, \$6.00-100. Free range. Henry Moeller, R. 6, Marysville, Kansas.

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, Kelly, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, Ferris strain, \$1.00 setting, \$5.00 per 100. Postage prepaid. A few nice pullets at \$2.00 each. Mrs. Fay Winters, Colwich, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORNS from champion layers. Eggs 15-\$1.50, 100-\$6.50. Chicks, \$9-50; \$16-100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John Witmer, Oskaloosa, Kan.

EGGS—BARRON'S STRAIN SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. 272-314 egg line. Attractive prices. Fertility guaranteed. Prepaid. Circular free. W. E. Phillippi, Route 2, Sabetha, Kan.

LARGE IMPORTED ENGLISH SINGLE Comb White Leghorn eggs from 288 to 300 egg hens. Large husky cockerels head flock. \$1.25 setting, \$6 hundred. Roy Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

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PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. C. R. Van Dolah, Preston, Kan.

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PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, extra good layers, \$7 100. Mattie Toyne, Linwood, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS, EGGS, \$6 100; \$1.25 setting. Carefully selected. Wm. Thornton, Clay Center, Kan.

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PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, L. A. Parkhurst, Plainville, Kan.

NARRAGANSETT TOMS \$10.00. HENS \$5.00. Bindley's Longhill Farm, Burdett, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, GOLDBANK strain \$10 to \$15. E. Gaughan, Earleton, Kansas.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY TOMS \$8. JUNE hatch. Fine ones. Joe Dickson, Webster, Kansas.

LARGE PURE NARRAGANSETT GOB-blers, \$12 each. J. A. Shalelec, Sylvan, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS \$5. 100 eggs, \$25. Poults 75c. Nona Zimmerman, M. Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Minnie Snider, Belmont, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, Sired by 4 lb. tom, 22-25 lb. hen, \$10. Art Hemr, Piquette, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING "GIANT" BRONZE Turkey, 30 lb., \$20. Ed Lockwood, Kinsley, Kansas.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 20-45 LBS., \$10-\$35. Extra vigor and size. Laura H. H. Lamar, Colo.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS, Hens, \$7; toms, \$9. Mrs. Geo. D. Williams, McDonald, Kan.

GIANT MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, GOLD-bank strain. Prize stock, 25-32 lbs., \$15-\$25. Eggs in season. L. G. Ramsbottom, Menden, Kan.

QUALITY WINS FOR US

Please stop my White Wyandotte ad. Shipped the last ones today. Had a letter from a paper the other day saying that every time they saw my ad in your paper they wondered why I didn't advertise in a paper with a larger circulation for less money. I know why! It never has got the business for me that "Mail and Beeze" has. Mrs. Ethel Wagner, Kinsley, Kansas.

The Real Estate Market Place

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For Real Estate Advertising
New Rates—
45c a line per issue on 4 time orders.
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(Rate was 75c a line.)

There are 7 other Copper Publications that reach over a million and a half families which are also widely used for real estate advertising. Write for special Real Estate advertising rates on these papers. Special discount given when used in combination.

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All advertising copy must be received at the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

Pay no advance fee; don't give option or tie up real estate for any kind of contract without first knowing those you are dealing with are absolutely honorable, responsible and reliable.

KANSAS

160 ACRES, fine improvements, 3 mi. town. \$60 per a. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

GOOD LYON COUNTY improved farms, \$60 acre, up. Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kansas.

FOR FARMS, suburban and city property, write Home Realty Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

160 ACRES, unimproved, near Leoti, level. \$13 a. Terms. Frank Turner, Atwood, Kan.

320 ACRES, Scott county, unimproved, level, all in grass, only \$20 acre. Terms. Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kansas.

BUY in northeastern Kansas where corn, wheat and all tame grasses are sure. Send for farm list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kansas.

160 ACRES, mi. of station, 4 mi. of town; all smooth land; improved. Price \$10,200; terms. Mansfield Land Mfg. Co., 312-13 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

80 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED. One mile town. Sacrifice sale, settle estate. Terms. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS. Good farm lands. Low prices, very easy terms. Exchanges made. Send for booklet. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

LAND producing \$100 to \$1,000 per acre, 5 to 40 acre, payments \$50 to \$300 down. Send for booklet. The Magnolia State Land Company, Iola, Kan.

160 ACRES; 100 a. cult., bal. pasture. 6-r. house, good barn, good wheat, alfalfa, corn land, convenient 3 towns. Price \$12,000, terms. J. J. Richards, White City, Kansas.

40-80-120, all imp., 2 to 8 miles Ottawa. These farms must be sold. Owners will sacrifice, good terms. If you want a bargain come quick. Spangler Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

FINE QUARTER, 12 mi. north Lakin on star mail route. All tillable, 80 a. broke, sowing to spring wheat, my share included. Well fenced. Clear \$20 a., \$1,200 cash, balance 5 yrs., 7% no trade. Sid S. Tate, Menno, Kan.

160 ACRES, four miles town, 80 cultivation, good improvements. Price \$40 per acre. Write for list and map. Mansfield Investment & Realty Co., Healy, Lane County, Kansas.

IMPROVED QUARTER—\$3,000. \$500 cash, bal. easy terms. 3 miles from town. Half cultivated. Write for information. Griffith & Baughman, Owners, Liberal, Seward Co., Kansas.

CHASE COUNTY FARM, 196 acres, improved. All tillable. 75 acres in wheat. 75 a. in alfalfa. On Santa Fe Trail. 4 miles from county seat. Bargain price. M. B. Replogle, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

580 ACRES, Johnson Co., 1 mile town, oiled road to Kansas City, highly improved, wheat, corn, alfalfa, blue grass. Attractive terms or part trade. Other farms. M. S. Murray, 1021 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

KAW VALLEY POTATO LAND. 640 acres improved, 1/2 mile small town on R. I. and U. P. R. R. rented for season. 1/2 crop potatoes, melons, sweet potatoes, alfalfa, corn. One of best producers in valley. Owner will exchange for ranch, some cash and carry back. Pre-war price. Have several cash buyers for ranches. Write us. Hemphill Land Co., Lawrence, 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, cribs, 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.

580 ACRES, Johnson Co., 1 mile town, oiled road to Kansas City, highly improved, wheat, corn, alfalfa, blue grass. Attractive terms or part trade. Other farms. M. S. Murray, 1021 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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KANSAS

\$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 mile to small town.

Col. J. Curtis, Osage City, Kansas.

FOR SALE—City property, by owner. 5-room cottage, 2 lots (25x150 ft. each). Plenty of nice shade trees and water. Barn, chicken house, smoke house, garage, and garden spot. Located in southeastern Kansas town of 500 maintaining grade and high school. Splendid business point with R. R. and good farming community. Priced for quick sale, terms if desired. Address P. O. Box 558, Independence, Kansas.

ARIZONA

FARM, 160 ACRES, good improvements, \$15 per acre. C. B. Hart, Box 211, Cotter, Arkansas.

TWO HIGHLY IMPROVED 20 acre irrigated farms for sale. Ideal for fruit, grape growing, chicken raising. Mild climate. Railroad and highway. L. Walloth, Postville, Ariz.

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, Mountainburg, Arkansas.

COLORADO

C. J. ALISON, HUGO, COLO. Land of soft water 15 to 30 feet. The alfalfa and corn belt of Colorado. Guaranteed profits if desired.

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, Cheyenne Co., plenty good water and outside range, only \$25 a. corn making 35 to 50 bushels per acre, graded No. 1 Kansas City market. Small down payment, balance crop payment. We have others from 320 to 640 acres. Write A. N. Mitchem, 468 Gas & Electric Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

CANADA

Come to a country where irrigated land is cheap and production is high.

IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

situated in the VAUXHALL UNIT of the BOW RIVER IRRIGATION PROJECT. Famous for Soil and Sunshine.

For full particulars apply: CANADA LAND & IRRIGATION CO., LTD., Land Dept. Medicine Hat, Alberta

FLORIDA

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

FOR FLORIDA HOMES, fine groves, farms, ranches, timber tracts, colonization lands, exchanges, investment. Write Boyer & Ward, Kissimmee, Florida.

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.

40 ACRES, nicely imp., 2 miles town, lots fruit, water, wood, \$1,800 or \$2,200 including stock feed. B. E. Waldron, Milford, Mo.

160 ACRES, 5 miles Norwood, 35 valley. Improved, \$2,500. Cash and stock, \$1,000. Terms. Elrod, 2258 N. Blvd., Springfield, Mo.

THREE GOOD FARMS—85 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.

VERNON CO. prairie farms, \$50 to \$100 per acre. Special bargain, 210 acres improved, 2 mi. town on K-S highway. \$75 per acre, 1/4 cash. H. G. Mosher, Schell City, 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.

MONTANA

OUR "Own Your Own Farm Plan" will better renters conditions. Booklet free. C. E. Taylor Land Company, Saco, Montana.

BUY A FARM—In the famous Milk River Valley. This valley was once the bottom of the big Missouri river, the richest and most productive soil in the world. You can pay for one of our improved farms with the money you have to pay out as rent in two years in the east. Get our illustrated booklet, it tells you all about it.

Farmers Land Exchange, Saco, Mont.

NEW MEXICO

WEIL IMPROVED RANCH, half price. Peter Marek, Arch, New Mexico.

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.

I WANT FARMS and lands for cash buyers. Will deal with the owners only. R. A. McNow, 329 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

I HAVE CASH BUYERS for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Columbia, Missouri.

HAVE several choice 7% farm mortgages, want to hear from parties wanting safe investment of this kind. H. L. Baker, LaCrosse, Kansas.

MONEY MAKING FARMS IN ARKANSAS and other southern states for exchange. If you have any real estate of any kind for exchange, write at once, giving full description of property. John D. Baker, DeQueen, Ark.

WANTED TO RENT

AN EXPERIENCED FARMER wants to rent a farm on share basis; owner to furnish teams and machinery. A Hollingsworth, 226 W. 15th, Davenport, Iowa.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

S. W. MO. farms, bargains. Sale or exchange. A. L. Pemberton Farms Co., Bolivar, Mo.

FARMS and city property, sale and exchange. Write H. A. Lee, Box 216, Nevada, Mo.

SELL and exchange Franklin Co. land, \$75 a. and up. Lyman Dickey & Co., Ottawa, Kan.

WE HAVE several farms, want mds. What have you? Franklin Co. Inv. Co., Ottawa, Kan.

RIO GRANDE valley Texas irrigated land and imp. farms for sale or trade. Wm. Lingenbrink, 1454 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

RANCHES, RANCHES, SALE OR TRADE. 2,150, 480, 320, 2,063 acres, imp., want mds., hardware, income, acreage. Write for list, terms, etc. Swan & Sons, Haigler, Neb.

APARTMENTS FOR FARMS. Quick exchanges made. Send full details first letter. Mosher Inv. Co., 1025 Searritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

Improved eastern Kansas farms, \$75 up, city property and merchandise. What have you? S. A. E. Moore, Carbondale, Kansas.

I PUREBRED Belgian stallion, 5 yrs. old, 1 mammoth jack with light points. Exchange for livestock, property or mds. What have you? R. B. Sickler, Bx. 397, Waverly, Kan.

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—1,440 acres, stock and grain farm, 4 1/2 mi. town, Logan Co. 270 a. in wheat. Terms, possession or trade 160, 70 a. in wheat, for good residence, or take 15-30 tractor as part. E. O. Lewis, McAllister, Kan.

HIGHLY IMPROVED Iowa farm, 490 a. in Davis county. 2 sets of improvements; plenty of good water, excellent soil. Owner wants to trade for ranch in Kansas. For full particulars write to Mansfield Investment Co., Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE OR RENT

IRRIGATED FARM, abundance of water, 4,000 gallon per minute pump driven by electricity, good land. Burg, Lakin, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR RENT—160 acre potato and grain ranch. Address W. H. Thompson, Box 1051, Flagstaff, Ariz.

MISCELLANEOUS

SELL, BUY OR EXCHANGE, farm or city property, quickly, no matter where. Circular "B" free. Farm Sales Bureau, Barry, Ill.

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

CROP conditions in Kansas and the Southwest in general have been greatly improved in the last week by rains and snows which reached nearly every locality. The rain that fell February 22 was the first real ground soaker in the state since September 19 and it caused general rejoicing among all of the farmers and especially among the wheat growers. The amount of the rainfall varied from 1 inch to 2.27 inches and according to S. D. Flora, the state meteorologist was worth at least a million dollars to Kansas.

"This rain will bring out many fields of wheat where the casual observer would think the plant was entirely dead," said J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in commenting on its probable effect on the new wheat crop. "The roots of the wheat in most sections of the state," says Mr. Mohler, "were in good condition altho the tops of the plants appeared to be dead. In my opinion most of the wheat could have endured for 15 days longer without moisture, but heavy winds would have done incalculable damage."

The moisture from the rain of last week was further supplemented by snows this week which will put the ground in excellent condition for plowing and general spring work on the farms. The immediate effect of the improved outlook for crops is a general wave of optimism that has spread over the entire state. Farmers now feel greatly encouraged in many ways and for many reasons.

Machinery Costs Less This Year

One of the encouraging features is the outlook for decreased costs in the production of farm crops. Big reductions in the prices of tractors, plows, machinery and all farm equipment have been made and farmers are showing their appreciation of these reductions by making more liberal purchases this spring than they have made for more than a year. Many are planning to build new barns and sheds and to put up silos that farmers were afraid to undertake until a more favorable turn in farm conditions was assured.

Another encouraging feature is the decrease of the cost of farm labor which according to a recent Government report shows a decline of 37 per cent. The average cost of farm labor in 1921, according to this report was \$43.32 a month without board and \$30.14 a month with board and room. On many farms this will be no small item of saving for the farmer and will widen his possible margins for reasonable profits.

Higher Prices for Farm Products

Possibly the greatest encouragement to farmers is due to the higher prices now being paid for farm crops and livestock. The Wall Street Journal in a recent editorial says: "One sure sign of improvement in business is the better prices being paid for farm products. With the exception of rye, all cereals in the future markets are at or about their peaks for the season. All conditions seem to point to a continuation of better prices with corresponding increases in other farm products. The result should be that the next harvest will greatly increase the purchasing power of the greatest consuming class in the United States."

Farm consumption is about 40 per cent of the total of this country, and a serious shrinkage in the income of this class readily accounts for much of our business depression. Higher prices for their products will be almost immediately reflected in bank deposits and increased sales of merchandise of all kinds. The world situation suggests that farm products are making a permanently higher level.

"Our own surplus is gone, and the new harvest will come upon a market that is almost bare and dependent upon the United States for more than half of its imports of wheat. Oats will be scarce before another harvest, while enforced liquidation of breeding stock should result in a shortage of cattle for the next two or three years, and create a greater demand for corn-fed pork. The statistical position points to a permanent level of higher prices for farm products. Their advance to a parity with others will be a benefit to all classes and interests."

Demand for livestock is increasing and hogs, cattle and sheep have reached new high levels. Lambs have

More Farm Optimism Now

Recent Rains Greatly Improve Outlook for Crops

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

advanced \$7.45; hogs, \$3.80 and cattle, \$1.50 from the low levels of last year. Wheat has advanced 30 to 45 cents and corn has registered a rise of 17 to 20 cents above the low levels of last November. Better rates are now reported on foreign exchange and this will encourage the buying of our surplus farm products by foreign nations. Recent bank statements show a healthy financial condition in the West and all over the United States. The War Finance Corporation recently reported the voluntary repayment of several million dollars on loans for agricultural and livestock purposes before the loans were actually due. In fact, a spirit of optimism is strongly developing in the Middle West and throughout the entire country.

State Crop Conditions

Kansas farmers in common with other farmers in the Middle West share in this spirit of optimism. The outlook for wheat now is fairly good and alfalfa no doubt also will be found to have a chance to come out of the winter in fair condition. In speaking of farm conditions J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in his weekly report for the week ending February 27, says:

"The first general rain of the year fell on Washington's birthday and the day following and will prove of great benefit to farming operations in all parts of the state except the north-west where only a trace is reported. The moisture fell in about equal volume over Eastern and Central Kansas, but was lighter in the southwestern sections. Measurements vary in different counties but all range from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches over most of the territory. The frost was almost out of the ground at the time of the rain but temperatures fell sharply following, and very little spring work was being carried on at the end of the week on account of the frozen soil."

"Preparations have been and are being made for oats sowing and in Southeastern Kansas a considerable portion of the crop was planted ahead of the rain. If weather warms up sufficiently, south central counties will start this work during the present week. Indications point to a much larger oats acreage than usual. South central counties are also preparing to plant barley within the next two weeks and Summer county reports farmers as planning to sow increased areas to Sweet clover."

"Wheat fields spruced up considerably after the rain on Wednesday but winter temperatures following make it impossible as yet to ascertain the actual condition of the crop. The prices for grain and livestock are encouraging signs to those in the farming business and a much better feeling is reported from all sections."

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

Chase—A 2-inch rain fell on February 22 and the ground is in good condition. This is the only moisture to amount to anything we have received this winter. Wheat is excellent.—F. O. Pracht, February 28.

Cherokee—We have had no rain and it is very dry and windy. Stock water is getting low and some green bugs are being found in wheat fields. Farmers are preparing ground for oats and a few fields are being sown. Seed oats is worth from 40c to 50c;

corn, 55c; butter, 30c and seed potatoes, \$1.45; eggs, 25c.—L. Smyres, February 21.

Coffey—We had a big rain on February 22 which was excellent for the wheat but there was not enough for stock water and farmers are hauling water. Wheat is excellent considering the dry weather we have had. Corn is worth 53c; butter from 15c to 20c and eggs are 17c; oats, 40c.—M. L. Griffin, February 28.

Coffey—The weather is still dry and windy and a number of farmers are hauling water. We have had an excellent winter for feeding livestock and they are in good condition. Wheat does not look very promising but is all alive and a heavy rain will bring it out. A number of public sales are being held and nearly everything sells well.—A. T. Stewart, February 20.

Cowley—We are having ideal winter weather. We have a few warm days and then a cold bluster comes from the north without any moisture, but the wheat has lived thru all of it without any loss. It is making a little growth. Farmers are preparing oats ground. Hogs are worth from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 9c; fat cows, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 5c; oats, 40c; hens, 20c; eggs, 28c; and wheat is worth \$1.15; corn, 45c; kafir, 40c; butter, 32c.—L. Thurber, February 20.

Dickinson—We had over an inch of rain on February 22 followed by a hard freeze, and it is difficult to tell how it will affect the wheat which was starting to get green. Most of the cisterns have water in them since the rain. Wheat prices are higher than they have been since the last crop was threshed. Farmers were disking for oats before the rain. Public sales are numerous. Hogs are in demand. Young cattle are selling well.—F. M. Lorson, February 28.

Ellis—Dry weather still continues. It has been drier this year than for many years. We are still hoping that it will rain or snow soon so there will at least be enough feed for seed. No public sales are being held. Wheat is worth \$1.28; corn, 55c; butterfat 28c and eggs are 23c.—C. F. Ebert, February 20.

Finnery—We are having excellent weather. Cattle are in satisfactory condition. Wheat is greening up nicely. A number of public sales are being held and cattle, hogs and machinery bring satisfactory prices. Butter is worth from 15c to 20c; cream, 28c and eggs are 25c.—Max Engler, February 22.

Gray—Ideal winter weather still continues. This is excellent weather for stock. We have had our horses and cows on the corn stalks nearly two months and there is still plenty of feed, and the cows are in excellent condition. I have been examining the wheat some and find most of the very late sown sprouted and some of it has sprouted since the recent warm days. It is in great need of moisture but I believe it will revive if we get moisture by April 1. The early sown wheat is nearly all alive and probably will be all right. Corn is nearly all shucked and shelled. Corn is worth 45c; kafir, \$1; wheat, \$1.20; butterfat, 24c and hens are 17c; eggs, 25c.—A. E. Alexander, February 20.

Greenwood—It is very dry and windy and there is no moisture to sprout oats. Farmers are plowing and making ponds. Some fields are plowing fairly well since the freeze. Stock water is getting very low. Wheat is beginning to look as if it has some life in it. We cannot tell until harvest how much it has been damaged. Wheat is worth \$1.10; corn from 40c to 45c and eggs are 25c.—John H. Fox, February 20.

Haskell—Farmers are planning their spring work and hauling wheat. Some winter wheat is being drilled. Not many public sales are being held. Wheat is worth \$1.30; kafir, 85c; butterfat, 25c and eggs are 25c.—H. E. Tegarden, February 20.

Jewell—We received a 1-inch rain February 22 which is the first rain we have had for six months. Farmers have different opinions as to the good it will do the wheat. On February 6, I sent a sample of wheat which was sown September 14 to the Agricultural College at Manhattan and L. E. Call of the agronomy department reported that only 50 per cent germinated. A great many farm public sales are being held and everything is bringing better prices than it did a few months ago. All kinds of livestock are in good condition but rough feed is getting scarce.—U. S. Godding, February 28.

Lincoln—We are having excellent winter weather for stock but it is very poor for crop. We have had no rain or snow yet. The nights are cold and freezing, being down to 12 and 16 degrees, but the days are warm. No spring work has been done. Hogs are advancing in prices and cattle are nearly the same as last fall. There are no colts yet. Wheat is rather discouraging.—E. J. G. Wacker, February 20.

Marion—We had a 2-inch rain February 22 which was very welcome. Farmers were plowing and disking for oats but the rain has stopped them for a while. Wheat had greened up considerably since the warm weather. Public sales are quite numerous and prices are more satisfactory than they were. Cattle are still on pasture and are in

excellent condition.—G. H. Dyck, February 28.

Neosho and Wilson—The wheat is green since the snow has melted. Most of the farmers have plowed 4 inches deep for oats. A considerable amount of ground has been plowed but a rain is needed. Some corn has been sold by farmers. Corn is worth from 37c to 43c; baled hay from \$5 to \$8 a ton; wheat \$1.10 and hogs are \$9; eggs, 26c.—A. Anderson, February 20.

Osage—It is windy but there have been no storms. Wheat has not improved any. Oats are being shipped here for seed. Prices for everything except butter, eggs and horses have advanced. Eggs and cream were bringing good prices but are lower now. Some stock cattle had been shipped out before prices advanced. These were sold to pay taxes and past due notes. A number of public sales have been held. Corn and oats are higher here than in Kansas City.—H. L. Ferris, February 20.

Phillips—No moisture has fallen in this county since September. Now it is getting the time of year that things should begin to green up. We are having excellent weather, some wind but the soil hasn't begun to blow yet. This is excellent weather for livestock. Hogs are in demand at good prices. A few public sales are being held and hogs and suckling mules are bringing high prices. Corn is worth 41c; wheat, \$1.10; kafir, 50c; barley, 35c; and oats are 35c.—J. M. Jensen, February 20.

Powers—Dry, warm weather with high winds continue. Farmers are beginning to work ground for spring wheat. A few farm sales have been held this month and prices are better. Farmers are beginning to feel more optimistic. Wheat is worth \$1.15; corn, 90c; butter, 30c and eggs are 22c.—Kathryn Cline, February 20.

Rawlins—We have been having warm, summer weather but have had no snow or rain for some time. Most of the wheat is satisfactory considering the dry weather, however, the late wheat is not showing up yet, but if we get rain or snow soon we will still get a good crop of wheat this year if we have no high wind. Wheat can get along without moisture for two or three more weeks. Hogs, cattle and wheat are bringing better prices.—A. Madsen, February 20.

Rooks—We are having dry, windy weather with a variation of temperature from 10 below zero to 80 above. Hogs and cattle are doing fairly well. Hogs are worth \$8.75; eggs, 25c; cattle, 4c and corn is 30c; wheat, \$1.18; butterfat, 22c.—C. O. Thomas, February 20.

Rush—We are having mild winter weather and there are no indications of rain but there is still some subsoil moisture in the ground. Wheat is showing a little green. Fruit buds are beginning to swell. Farmers are preparing the ground for oats sowing which will begin soon. All kinds of livestock are in excellent condition. Hens are laying well this winter. Wheat is worth \$1.30; butterfat, 31c and eggs are 24c.—J. E. Grunwald, February 21.

Scott—Dry weather still continues. There is moisture in the subsoil but it is dry on top. Wheat is rather discouraging. All kinds of livestock are in excellent condition. There is not much trade in cattle. A few public sales are being held. Some horses have been shipped to Eastern states and some to California. Corn is being hauled to market for 45c and 46c; barley is worth 40c; wheat, \$1.25 and hogs are 8c; cows from \$35 to \$45.—J. M. Helfrick, February 20.

Sherman—We have been having wolf hunts once a week and from three to seven wolves have been captured, which are auctioned off at about \$6 apiece and donated to Goodland Hospital fund, or deserving sick persons or afflicted families. We had one snow early in the winter which drifted badly. Some moisture and warm weather must come before we can determine the wheat condition. The best horses have been selling for from \$40 to \$50; hogs, \$8.25; yearling steer calves, \$12; two year old steers, \$23; eggs, 25c and butterfat is 25c.—J. B. Moore, February 20.

Stevens—Farmers are shelling corn. Meadow larks are singing this morning. Some of the wheat is coming up nicely but some has blown out as we have had considerable dry and windy weather this winter. We have had a mild winter and the sun has shone most of the time. All kinds of livestock are not doing very well as the feed does not seem to have the strength it should have. Corn is worth 41c; milo, \$1.05 a hundred; kafir, 90c; butter, 35c and eggs are 30c.—Monroe Traver, February 20.

Thomas—We have had no rain or snow since Christmas but wheat seems to be alive yet. This has been an excellent winter for stock, but it is cold for this time of year. A few farm sales are being held but prices are not satisfactory. Very little wheat is left in farmers hands. There will be the usual crop of barley sown. Corn is being shipped in at 46c a bushel. Barley is worth 36c; wheat, \$1.25; butterfat, 28c and eggs are 25c; hogs, \$8.25.—C. C. Cole, February 20.

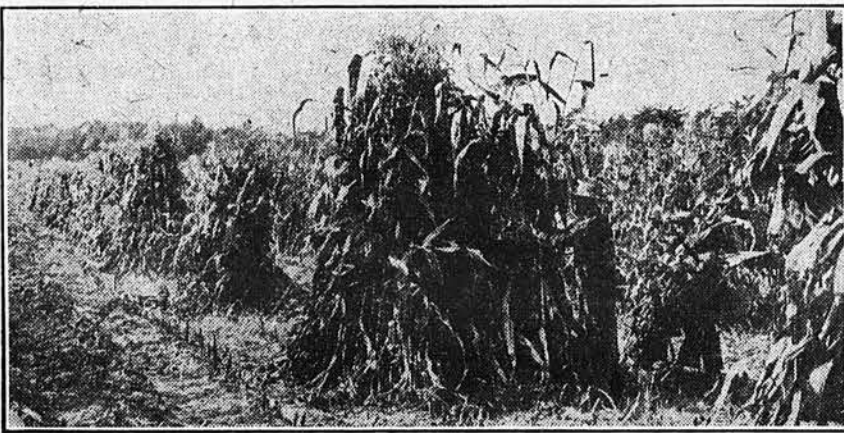
Wabunsee—Dry weather still continues and we have received very little snow or rain. Wheat on plowed ground made a thin stand, but it is still healthy. We have had very high south winds which caused some of the wheat to be blown out. All kinds of livestock are in excellent condition. Corn is worth 40c; flour, \$1.75; wheat, \$1.05 and eggs are 26c.—G. W. Hartner, February 20.

Wichita—During the past three weeks we have had springlike weather. Very little of the wheat has sprouted. There will be a large acreage of barley sown. Rough feed is plentiful. Not much corn is going to market, as farmers are feeding out their hogs. Cattle and horses are in good condition. Most of the farmers of this county are talking of putting their tractors aside and farming with horses as gas and oil are so high. Some have even dispensed with their cars. Hogs are worth \$8.25; barley, 37c; corn, 35c and fat steers are 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; calves from \$10 to \$12 if in No. 1 condition.—E. W. White, February 20.

Our Best Three Offers

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

Loose nuts and bolts will soon drop out, but a tight nut on a bolt will insure a man against a breakdown in the middle of the field.



Good Crops Like This Will be Assured in Favorable Seasons Only Thru the Proper Use of Seed of Guaranteed Purity and of Known Reliable Quality

Better Markets Now Assured

Cattle, Hogs and Sheep Reach Record Levels

BY WALTER M. EVANS

STOCKMEN believe that during the present year better things will be in store for them. Better marketing plans are being worked out and both farmers and stockmen are perfecting organizations for this purpose. One of these organizations, The National Livestock Producers' Association, has decided to begin work at once in establishing co-operative livestock commission associations at the principal market points and also to seek some arrangement with farmers' commission companies already established at subsidiary markets whereby all may unite under a national plan. Steps have been taken already to establish co-operative commission houses at Buffalo and Chicago on April 1, 1922. Others will be opened later.

Stockmen Perfect Organization Work

Representatives of livestock producers from the territory tributary to the Chicago market comprising the states of Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Range country attended a general organization meeting in Chicago on February 28 for the purpose of nominating candidates to serve on the board of directors of the new Farmers' Co-operative Livestock Commission Company at the Chicago Stockyards. From these nominations the Board of Directors of the National Livestock Producers' Association will select the directors of the Chicago Terminal Company.

The directors appointed a committee—C. E. Collins of Colorado, A. Sykes of Iowa, and O. O. Wolf of Kansas—to confer with the co-operative livestock commission companies at the river markets. This committee will endeavor to get the co-operation of existing farmers' companies at Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Council Bluffs, and other markets under the national plan.

Kansas Man on Executive Committee

The Executive Committee now consists of the following five members: President John G. Brown, of Indiana; Vice-President Charles E. Collins, of Colorado; Secretary-Treasurer E. H. Cunningham of Iowa; Director O. O. Wolf of Kansas, and Director Harry G. Beale of Ohio.

The National Livestock Producers' Association it will be recalled is the authorized association to put into effect the National Livestock Marketing plan outlined by the Farmers' Livestock Committee of Fifteen whose report was unanimously adopted by the National Livestock Conference held on November 10 and 11, 1921. All state-wide and national livestock and co-operative livestock marketing agencies were invited to participate in that conference and 31 different organizations were represented by duly accredited delegates.

Objects to be Attained

The objects and aims of the National Livestock Producers' Association stated briefly are as follows:

First, to organize truly co-operative livestock marketing agencies as early as possible that will be within reach of all livestock producers; second, to cooperate or affiliate with all properly conducted co-operative commission agencies conforming to or adapting themselves to the principles outlined by the national plan adopted by the general conference; third, to carry on a broad campaign of education which stresses the ways and means to obtain more orderly marketing of livestock; fourth, the National Livestock Producers' Association will demand that livestock marketing agencies owned and controlled by livestock producers have the same right and privileges as other livestock marketing agencies.

Livestock Prices Trend Upward

Prices of livestock just now are on the upgrade and the National Livestock Producers' Association plans to keep them on the upward trend. If farmers and stockmen will only organize and work together in a national organization it will not be difficult to achieve such a result. Congress has passed several agricultural bills that will help to improve farm conditions in many ways. The Capper-Volstead bill described in another article in this paper legalizes collective

bargaining for farmers and in the future will protect farmers and stockmen against unjust legal prosecutions.

At Kansas City this week, livestock prices showed a general advance. Lambs sold into a new high position for the past two years, hogs reached new high levels for the winter packing season. All classes of cattle ruled higher under an active demand. The Eastern order trade was active in all classes, and stocker and feeder trade was broad at higher prices.

Receipts for the week were 34,000 cattle, 4,700 calves, 49,500 hogs and 32,000 sheep, compared with 36,200 cattle, 4,925 calves, 52,100 hogs and 21,650 sheep last week, and 28,100 cattle, 3,630 calves, 49,650 hogs, and 29,225 sheep a year ago.

Prices for fat cattle this week were 35 to 50 cents higher. The top price, \$8.25, was paid in several instances, and had prime steers been offered they would have brought \$8.50 up. The bulk of the fat steers sold at \$7.50 to \$8, and few went into killers' hands under \$7. Killers had to meet feed-

15½ hands high, \$85 to \$125; 15½ to 16½ hands high, \$100 to \$140.

The market on hides and wool is quiet at present and no particular change is reported. Shearers are selling their take-off on the wool market without difficulty at the highest prices of the season. The following quotations on green salted hides are given at Kansas City: No. 1 green salted hides, 7c; No. 2 hides, 6c; side brands, 4c; bull hides, 4c; green glue, 2c; dry flint, 8 to 10c; horse hides \$2 to \$2.75 apiece; small horse hides, \$1 to \$1.50.

The following prices on wool are quoted at Kansas City:

Missouri and similar bright medium wool, three-eighths blood 23 to 25c a pound; bright medium one-quarter blood 20 to 22c. Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma bright medium 18 to 20c; dark medium 16 to 18c; light fine 18 to 20c; heavy fine 12 to 15c. Colorado New Mexico, Utah and Texas, light fine 20 to 22c.

Dairy and Poultry

Altho prices at country markets last week in many places were lower, at Kansas City eggs were quoted up 1 cent a dozen, and hens advanced 1 cent a pound. The following sales were reported at Kansas City on poultry and poultry products:

Eggs—Firsts, 24c a dozen; seconds, 19c; case lots, 30c.

Saving His Pigs With Boards

BOARDS save pigs for F. H. Bock of Wichita. Just before a sow is ready to farrow a 12 inch board is nailed across one corner of the pen, making a small triangular space. A thick layer of wood shavings is spread on the floor of this miniature pen and the danger of the sow crushing one of her pigs has been reduced to the minimum.

As soon as they are born the pigs are placed behind this board. Every four hours they are taken out to suckle. Meanwhile it is impossible for the sow to lie down on them or smash them against the side of the stall. The pigs are left in their tiny pen for three days; then they are strong and active enough to protect themselves and are turned in with their mother. Since using this plan not one of Bock's pigs has been killed.

Around the inside of the pen, about a foot from the floor, and about the same distance from the sides, Mr. Bock builds a railing of 2 by 4's. During cold weather boards are placed on top of the 2 by 4's, making a warm shelter in which small pigs sleep.

By removing the board in the summer and replacing it with mosquito bar, which hangs down to the floor in front, Mr. Bock supplies the pigs with cool sleeping quarters. By soaking the mosquito bar in crude oil flies are kept out or are brushed off when the pigs scoot under. Any pig appreciates a cool, flyless refuge and the thriftiness of Bock's young Duroc Jerseys indicates that this attention to their comfort pays.

er competition on good quality fleshy kinds that would take on a good short feed finish. Cows and heifers were mostly 50 cents higher. Prime cows sold up to \$6.25 and heifers up to \$7.50. Choice light weight veals sold up to \$10.

Demand for all classes of stock, feeding and breeding cattle was active at strong to higher prices. Fleshy feeders were taken freely, and thin steers suitable for roughing thru to grass are finding a larger outlet.

Hog prices at the close of the market were 10 cents higher, with the top price \$10.45, and bulk of sales \$10.10 to \$10.35. The week's advance put the market in a new high position for the season and about \$4 above the low point in December. Pigs sold up to \$9.85. Receipts of fat hogs remain short of urgent demand.

Sheep advanced 50 cents and lambs rose 75 cents to a new high position for the past two years. Most of the fat lambs sold at \$15.25 to \$15.60, yearlings \$13.50 to \$14.25, wethers \$8.50 to \$9.25 and ewes \$7.25 to \$8.25. Feeding lambs sold at \$12.75 to \$13.50.

Good Demand for Horses and Mules

The better classes of horses and mules sold readily at strong prices. Plain and ordinary kinds, especially those short on flesh were slow sale at weak prices.

The following prices are quoted at Kansas City on horses. Drafters weighing 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, \$100 to \$175 apiece; fair to good drafters, \$60 to \$100; good chunks, \$60 to \$125; medium chunks, \$50 to \$85; fancy drivers \$100 to \$150 and higher; medium to good drivers, \$65 to \$100; good to extra Southern horses, \$75 to \$100; common Southerners, \$20 to \$45; plugs, \$10 to \$25.

Good sound and well broken mules are quoted at the following prices in Kansas City this week: Mules, 13½ to 14 hands high, \$40 to \$85; 14 to 14½ hands high, \$65 to \$85; 15 to

Live Poultry—Hens, 22c; springs, 25c; roosters, 11c; capons, 24c; turkeys, 34c; old toms 30 to 31c; geese, 13c; ducks, 22c a pound.

The following prices are reported on dairy products at Kansas City:

Butter—Creamery, extras, in cartons, 30c a pound; packing butter, 15c; butterfat, 32c; Longhorn cheese, 24¼c; Brick, 19¼c; Twins, 22¼c; Limburger, 26¾c; New York Cheddars, 25c; New York Daisies, 26c; Swiss, 36¾c a pound.

Farmers Win Their Rights

(Continued from Page 2)

D. Campbell, President of the National Federation of Milk Producers, as one of the "finest pieces of constructive legislation ever enacted."

"Other legislation has been adopted, some of it giving temporary relief to the farmers, some providing means that may prove to be permanently beneficial, but the Capper-Volstead bill expresses an agricultural policy under which farming may be made more attractive, more profitable and its continuance as the paramount industry in the United States, fully assured," Mr. Campbell said.

"My own opinion is that the authors

of this bill built better than they knew. They have made a contribution to the country which in my judgment cannot be equaled by anything that has been done in a legislative way in the last 50 years. If you release agriculture from legal restraints which paralyze effort you assure to the country an abundance of food and necessary raw material.

"The big idea in the bill is that the Federal Congress and the President recognize the farmer as a man capable of attending to the business of marketing his products. It used to be the general idea that the farmer was all very well as a producer, but as a salesman and a distributor he was necessarily a failure. For this reason Governmental agencies in the past have frowned upon any effort by agriculture to direct and conduct its business.

"If the farmers will do everything which the law under this bill permits and take full advantage of all its provisions there is no reason why complete agricultural co-operation cannot in the not far distant future be achieved. This bill gives us the legal means. Now it is up to us to make the fullest use of the machinery."

The Sheep Stomach Worm

BY JOHN E. GUBERLET

The stomach worm *haemonchus contortus*, is one of the worst enemies of the sheep raiser. During the last year several hundred sheep were treated by me for the removal of the worms. Copper sulfate, copper sulfate and tobacco, and intra-muscular injections of cacodylate of sodium were used in treating the sheep. Copper sulfate in a 1 per cent solution at the rate of 50 cc. for lambs under 1 year, and 100 cc. for sheep over 1 year was found to be 75 to 95 per cent effective. A solution containing 1 per cent copper sulfate and 1 per cent tobacco infusion was found to have an efficiency of 90 to 100 per cent. Cacodylate of sodium was injected intra-muscularly at the rate of 7 grains for an adult sheep. Two or three injections were made at intervals of two or three days with only negative results.

Haemonchus contortus has a periodic seasonal distribution due either to climatic conditions or to the nature of the food at different seasons of the year. Undoubtedly, the nature of the food is a great factor in the gradual removal of some of the worms from the host.

An estimate can be made of the number of eggs in the droppings. Under normal conditions the number of eggs in a gram of fresh droppings corresponds fairly well with the number of adult female worms in the host. There seems to be from 1.5 to 2 times as many females as males. Hence, the number of eggs in a gram of fresh droppings, plus one half to one times that number, gives a fair estimate of the number of adult worms in the host.

A machine has been invented by a German scientist to measure the amount of work a man can do without impairing his health to the danger point.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS



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 and shipped on approval.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS.

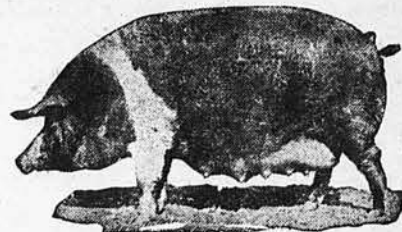
SUMMIT HOME HAMPSHIRE
Choice gilts, tried sows and fall boars nearly large
enough for service. Immunized and shipped on approval.
S. W. SHINEMAN, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

PUREBRED HAMPSHIRE HOGS
Satisfaction guaranteed, also small herd of purebred
Shorthorn cattle. Wilson Counts, Baldwin, Kansas.

Four Years the Best Meat Type Hampshires

The International Livestock Show is the test of hog producing power. Hampshires have won the grand championship in this test four years in succession—1918, 1919, 1920, 1921—in the hands of average farmers. No experts needed to make Hampshires win. Hampshires are the greatest of all forage hogs, making the highest-priced pork out of the cheapest feeds on the farm. Active, vigorous and healthy they raise exceptionally large litters. At the International they have shown, almost without exception, the heaviest spring pigs of any breed, carrying always the heavy, high killing, lean meat type. For free Hampshire information and for names of breeders in your neighborhood, address

American Hampshire Swine Record Association
E. C. Stone, Secretary
Dept. 5, Peoria, Illinois



A March Offering of Durocs

M. L. Brower, Sedgwick, Kan., Tuesday, March 7

40 head: 5 tried sows, 5 fall yearlings, 20 spring gilts, 10 fall gilts. Sires producing these females or to which they are bred: Sensational Pilot, 1921 Topeka grand champion; Great Pathrion, 1920 Kansas grand champion; Pathrion, 1920 Topeka grand champion; Victory Sensation 3rd; Shepherd's Orion Sensation; Pathfinder Jr.; Pathrion 2nd; Mammoth Gano Sensation; Great Sensation Wonder; Sensational Giant; Unseada High Orion, etc. Here assembled in one offering is a group of females sired by boars and bred to boars whose names are well and favorably known all over Kansas and the Southwest. It is very doubtful if an offering of equal quality and so wide a variety of breeding has been assembled in any sale ring in Kansas this year. Scarcity of purebred hogs has compelled numerous breeders selling in February to offer fewer hogs than they could have sold. Those who failed to buy what they needed in February sales now have opportunity to buy at the Brower sale. For a catalog write today to

M. L. Brower, Sedgwick, Kansas

Please mention Kansas Farmer-Mail & Breeze. Send mail bids to J. T. Hunter. Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer. J. T. Hunter, Fieldman. Sale under cover.

G.E. & W.L. Stuckey Sell Durocs

5 1/2 miles south of Wichita on Hydraulic Avenue

Wichita, Kansas, Wednesday, March 8, 1922

30 head: 5 tried sows and 25 spring gilts. Tried sows by Climax Sensation, Pathfinder Chief 2nd. Bred to Giant Orion Sensation by Great Orion Sensation, 1919-21 world's grand champion, and Orion Sensation Pathfinder. Spring gilts by Pathrion, 1920 Topeka grand champion, Sensation 2nd by Great Sensation, and Jack's Orion King A by Jack's Orion King 2nd, 1917 world's junior champion. Bred to Sensation by Big Bone Giant. There will be a few sows with pig at side sale day. Most of the offering farrows in March and April. There will be few March sales this season. Those who failed to get as many Durocs as they wanted to secure in February sales should attend this sale. A good useful offering from good families and farrowing at a good time. Write either G. E. or W. L. Stuckey, Rural Free Delivery, Wichita, Kan., for a catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer-Mail & Breeze.

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.

J. T. Hunter, Fieldman.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Peterson Sale Postponed

Because it rained all day, Feb. 22, the M. R. Peterson sale was postponed until

Tuesday, March Seven

Preserve the catalog of this sale and be sure to attend this postponed sale.

41 Tried Sows, Fall Yearlings and Spring Gilts

A Splendid Offering

Sale in the sale pavilion, in Bendena. Plenty of catalogs sale day.

M. R. Peterson
Troy, Kansas

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 boar pigs. J. A. CREITZ & SON, BELOIT, KANSAS

Bred Gilts—Big Type

Big stretchy, outstanding gilts bred for spring farrow. Best blood lines of Sensation, Orion, Pathfinder and Crimson Wonder families. Immuned and priced low. Ernest A. Reed, R. 2, Lyons, Kan.

Duroc Bred Sows and Gilts

Bred sows and gilts shipped on approval. Immuned and absolutely as described. A few spring boars. Write for descriptions and prices. D. C. ASHER, LAWRENCE, KAN.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Bred Sows and Gilts

TWENTY BIG SOWS AND GILTS, Sensation and Pathfinder breeding bred to grand champion Sensation Pilot, Sensational Giant and Shepherd's Orion Sensation. If you want real Durocs buy one or more of these. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.

W. W. Otey & Sons' Durocs

Best blood lines, high class individuals. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Write us for prices, description and breeding. W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

Valley Spring Durocs

Sensations, Pathfinders, Orions. Boars all ages. Sows and gilts bred to outstanding boars. Immuned, pedigree furnished, guaranteed breeders. Year's time on farm near Dearborn, Mo. E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kan., Osborne Co.

Durocs \$20 to \$30

This includes some boars ready for service and choice fall pigs by Hurdler Pathfinder and Valley Wonder Sensation. Will sell on time. Ask for terms. E. C. MUNSSELL, RUSSELL, KANSAS

Big Type Bred Gilts

Big boned stretchy March bred gilts of the best of Pathfinder, Orion, Sensation, and Great Wonder breeding. Immuned and priced to sell quick. J. A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

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.

DUROC BRED GILTS

Sensation gilts, bred to King Pathrion, an outstanding boar. Fall pigs, either sex. Write us. BOHLEN BROS., R. 1, DOWNS, KANSAS

OVERSTAKES' BRED GILTS

200 pound gilts bred for April and May farrow \$30.00. Fall gilts and boars at \$15.00 and \$20.00. Overstake Bros., Atlanta, Kansas

EARLY FALL BOARS, IMMUNED

Orion, Pathfinder, Col. breeding. Priced right. L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kansas.

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Purebred stock sales, land sales and big farm sales. Write or phone as above.

SUTTER LAND AUCTION CO., Salina, Kan.,
can turn your land and livestock into immediate cash. Bank reference by return mail.

Market Wool Co-operatively

One million three hundred thousand pounds of wool were marketed co-operatively by 62 counties in Indiana during the year 1921. This quantity represents more than one-third of the entire state clip, according to latest estimates of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture. Extension officials of the state say that the cost of handling this wool from the wagon box to the manufacturer was less than 4 1/2 cents a pound.

Kansas needs more permanent silos.

Give Half the Road

BY HENRY COFFIN FELLOW

The other feller has some say
An' asks fur half the road
While flivin' down Life's dusty way
With his heart ache uv a load.

He's flived on high, an' hit 'er low
An' racked his pneumogast-
Tric nerve till he can scarcely throw
The clutch to make the pass.

So slow thy jitney jist a jot
An' let thy neighbor pass,
And let ol' Dobbin hit a trot
Before he goes to grass.

Since he has jogged his way alone
With gray haired, whiskered swain,
An' never missed a cobbie stone
Nor jolted Zeke in vain.

So slow thy jitney jist a bit
An' give poor Zeke his dues,
Since half the road is his, to-wit,
To use as he may choose.

Pray give thy neighbor half the road.
While flivin' down the line,
An' help him carry half his load
With that good hale o' thine.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

Mar. 15—Shawnee County Shorthorn association. Sale at Topeka, Kan. Frank Blecha, Topeka, Sale Mgr.
Mar. 28-30—Central Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, at Kansas City, Mo. W. A. Cochel, Mgr., Baltimore Hotel Building.
March 31—Ozark Shorthorn Association, Thos. Gallen, secy., Mt. Vernon, Mo.
Apr. 3—Blank Bros., Kleen & Lauer, Franklin, Neb.
Apr. 20—Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan. D. L. Dawdy, sale manager, Arrington, Kan.
May 10—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders' association at Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory, sale manager, Concordia, Kan.
May 17—Atchison county Shorthorn breeders' Sale at the K. G. Gistad farm, Lancaster, Kan. Harry Gistad and A. W. Scholz, sale managers, Lancaster, Kan.

Polled Shorthorns

Mar. 16—Missouri and Kansas Polled Shorthorn breeders' sale at fine stock pavilion, Kansas City, Mo.

Holstein Cattle

Mar. 16—Holstein-Friesian Ass'n. of Kansas. Sale at Topeka, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herlington, Kan.
June 8-9-10—National Holstein-Friesian Ass'n. Convention, Hall, Kansas City, Mo. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herlington, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

Apr. 19—L. J. Healy, Hope, Kan.
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. Whitsett, Holden, Mo., Sec'y.
Mar. 9—F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan.
Mar. 9—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo. Sale on farm near Dearborn, Mo.
Mar. 10—Smith J. Gabbert, Dearborn, Mo.
Mar. 15—G. A. Wiebe & Son, Beatrice, Neb.
Apr. 26—Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Spotted Poland Chinas

Mar. 14—Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Mar. 8—Stuckey Bros., Route 6, Wichita, Kan.
Mar. 7—Brower & Son, Sedgwick, Kan.
Mar. 9—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
Apr. 26—Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Aug. 25—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Sale Reports and Other News

W. J. & O. B. Burtis of Manhattan, Kan., recently added to their own Shorthorn herd that of Jacob Nelson of Broughton, Kan., securing with this purchase some excellent females and, more important perhaps, the herd bull, Imp. Lawton Tommy, formerly used in the herd of Tomson Bros., and sold by them to Mr. Nelson.

McPherson County Breeders' Hereford Sale.

In the sale of Hereford cattle held at McPherson, Kan., Feb. 21 by the McPherson County Breeders' Association the twenty-two head sold averaged \$57.00. The eleven head of bulls averaged \$67.00 and the eleven head of females averaged \$52.00. Two aged bulls averaged \$90.00. Nine under year bulls averaged \$61.00. One aged cow sold for \$40.00 and ten young heifers averaged \$53.00. The top for females was \$62.50 and the top for bulls was \$105.00.

McPherson County Breeders' Shorthorn Sale.

In the sale of Shorthorn cattle held by the McPherson County Breeders' Association at McPherson, Kan., Feb. 21 five cows averaged \$114.00 per head. Seven young heifers averaged \$44.00. Three aged bulls averaged \$105.00 and seven under year bulls averaged \$55.00 per head. Ed Holt of Marquette, Kan., paid \$150 and \$130 for two young cows. Alex Dalton of McPherson paid \$150 for a two year old bull. The offering was plain bred and in but fair sale condition. The offering was taken by sixteen buyers. The average for eleven females was \$68.00 and for the ten bulls \$70.00.

Johnson Workman's Angus Dispersion Sale

Johnson Workman's dispersion sale of Angus cattle was held at Russell, Kan., February 8 and 268 head of cattle sold. The cattle were all in range condition and with the exception of a few bulls had never been handled. One hundred and two head of females averaged \$76.67 per head. Twenty yearling heifers averaged \$60 per head. Thirty-one heifer calves averaged \$45 per head. Forty-six bull calves and yearlings sold at from \$37 to \$75 per head. Fourteen head of bulls of serviceable age averaged \$129 per head with a top of \$200 for Quiletor. This bull went to H. G. Schroder of Fred-erick.

Mule and Jack Men Joining

In ten years there has not been an equally auspicious time for working up the membership of the state associations of jack and mule breeders. There has not been a better time for a man to get into this business at bed-rock prices, nor a time in which the

indications were so strong for a quick return to profitable mule production.

It is partly with this thought in mind that Wm. E. Morton, secretary of the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry, is helping Secretary R. S. Cantwell of the Kansas Jack and Mule Breeders' association in a campaign to build up the membership so that every man in the business can get the fullest benefit from the work of the association. The annual dues of the association are only a dollar and the only formality necessary is to send the dollar to Secretary Cantwell at Sterling, Kan., and authorize him to enroll you as a member.

Southeast Kansas Herefords

A public sale in May will be held by the Hereford breeders of the Southeast Kansas and Northeast Oklahoma association. This was decided at the recent annual meeting and strict regulations were adopted to insure an offering of good quality.

The officers newly elected at this meeting, which was well attended, are all Kansas Hereford breeders. They are as follows: H. D. Plummer, Longton, president; Dan Lynn, Liberty, secretary-treasurer. Executive committee: W. L. Keith, Coffeyville; Cecil Hinds, Mound Valley; Bernard Prunty, Benedict; E. R. Foster, Longton; W. H. Morton, Altoona.

McPherson Duroc Sale

B. R. Anderson, McPherson, and M. E. Lingle, Conway, consigned the Duroc offering sold the second day of the association sale at McPherson, February 22. The heaviest rain of the month came the forenoon of the Duroc sale and well high impassable roads combined with lowering skies reduced attendance to the minimum. Thirty-three head, mostly spring gilts, were taken by the twenty-four buyers, seventeen of which bought but one hog each. The sale average was \$38.75. A fall yearling by Royal Sensation out of a Pathfinder dam bred to Victor Sensation 3d topped the sale at \$50, going to J. J. Yoder, McPherson. Second top was a fall yearling by Royal Pathfinder out of Miss King Pathfinder 2d, and bred to Victor Sensation 3d, going to W. D. McComas, Wichita, for \$49.

Brown-Russell Duroc Sale

One of the good sales of the season was held by Guy Brown and A. A. Russell of Geneva, Neb., on February 9. These men put up one of the evenest offerings I ever saw go thru a sale ring. All spring gilts but four head. Every one looked alike and bred to two young boars, that promise some future history. Grand Sensation Jr., by Grand Sensation, the Geo. Dimig boar, and Geneva Leader by Sensation Leader. The breeders opened their eyes when they saw this offering of sows and these two young boars. The forty head averaged \$57 per head. Following is a list of representative sales: Geo. VanPatten, Sutton, Neb., \$65; John Christensen, Exeter, Neb., \$55; A. J. Sacheschewsky, Martland, Neb., \$55; J. Owens, Geneva, \$45; Chester Monike, Sutton, \$60; Geo. Mason, Geneva, \$67; Guy Monike, Sutton, Neb., \$69; Wm. Wulf, Ohlawa, \$75; A. A. Russell & Son, Geneva, \$60; M. Clawson, Ohlawa, \$50; J. M. O'Brien, Grafton, \$50; Guy A. Brown, Geneva, \$65; Mike Gergen, Shickley, \$69; Jess Hiller, Belvidere, \$55; John Lafever, Strang, \$51; A. Nun, Ohlawa, \$50; C. J. Wilson, Geneva, \$63; L. J. Davis, Geneva, \$62; Fred Thole, Martland, \$50; Irel Shaner, Geneva, \$51; Tom Yeck, Tobias, \$50; C. E. Hitch, Geneva, \$44; Loyd Wythers, Geneva, \$69.

Pratt County Poland China Sale

Pratt County Poland China Breeders' Association held its first sale at Pratt, Kansas, Feb. 24, at which time 14 sows averaged \$58.00. Seventeen gilts averaged \$45.25. The 31 females averaged \$51.00. Three boars sold at an average of \$26. Twenty-five buyers took the offering. The top was a fall yearling consigned by C. J. Shanley, Turon, Kan., that went to E. H. Anderson, Byers, Kansas, at \$105. This sow was by Brown's Liberty Bond out of Jones' Choice. Second top was a spring gilt by Big Jones Jr. out of a Clansmore bred dam that was consigned by B. C. Swonger, Cullison, Kan., that went for \$81.00 to T. W. Moore, Byers. Prices were very even throughout the sale and excepting perhaps a half dozen in the offering it was far better than the ordinary association offering. It is quite evident that farmers of the wheat sections while not quitting wheat they are beginning to raise more hogs. At night a banquet was served the farmers and a genuine good time was had by all present. Hog breeders will succeed in Pratt county. Following is a list of representative sales: W. A. Lewis, Pratt, \$60; A. C. Evans, Pratt, \$56; Spencer Talley, Pratt, \$50; Sam Howell, Croft, \$30; A. W. Bailey, Pratt, \$47; I. N. Shriver, Coats, \$50; D. A. Keithley, Coats, \$26; T. W. Moore, Byers, \$81; Roscoe Madison, Kingman, \$67; Marvin Swonger, Pratt, \$50; Chas. Dyerly, Pratt, \$36; G. A. Kelter, Greensburg, \$50; L. D. Harblison, Byers, \$42; C. O. Hartsell,

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.

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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

Do You Know?

That among the best places in the West To Buy Shorthorns are the official auctions of the Shawnee Co., Kan., Association whose

Next Public Sale Will Be Held Topeka, Kan., March 15

At the new livestock judging pavilion on the Free Fair Grounds

33 Females—Foundation Material 10 Bulls—Of Superior Quality

To this offering, of the sort which is fast building up interest and profits in the farm production of this world wide farmers breed, well known breeders contribute as follows:

Tomson Bros. 12, H. H. Holmes 6, H. E. Huber 6, Barrett & Land 10, James Pringle 3, Adam Becker & Son 4, Frank Buchheim and Newton Willard one each.

REMEMBER this offering is from the herds of a county that has been among the leaders in Kansas Shorthorn production for 40 years, and which now puts out, annually, probably more Shorthorn herd bulls and show animals than any other county in the state.

NOTE THAT animals in the sale are sired by such bulls as grandsons of White Hall Sultan, sons of Villager, Impt. Bapton Corporal and by or bred to such widely known sires as Cumberland Marshall, Count Valentine 2nd, Cumberland Champion, Imperator, Marshall's Crown, etc.

THE CATALOG will prove a source of deep interest and a mine of information to all Shorthorn inclined and to all seeking a practical, interesting way of protecting themselves against low prices on farm products. Be sure to send for this catalog. Mention this paper and address

Frank Blecha, County Agent, Topeka, Kan.

For the Shawnee County Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n.

Missouri and Kansas Polled Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n Sale

Fine Stock Pavilion,
Kansas City,
Thurs., March 16

Consignors: Wenger Bros., Versailles, Mo., 18 head, 12 F., 2 B.; Walter Cline, Versailles, Mo., included in above; D. B. Thieman, Higginsville, Mo., 3 head, 2 F., 1 B.; C. A. Berggren, Green Ridge, Mo., 3 head, 2 F., 1 B.; R. M. Moody, Lenexa, Kan., 3 head, 2 F., 1 B.; D. F. Richardson, Boyle, Kan., 10 head, 5 F., 5 B.; W. A. Prevett, Asherville, Kan., 4 head, 2 F., 2 B.

R. M. MOODY: Two heifers and one bull, all junior calves, by Golden Rule, a grandson of Roan Hero, Two "Elizas," and one "Princess Royal," both Scotch tribes.

C. A. BERGGREN: Two cows, one by Abbottsboro Goods, a grandson of Ravenswood Choice, the other by Scotch Sultan, a grandson of Sultan's Creed. The bull is by Scotch Sultan and out of a granddaughter of Imp. Rosie 17th by Scotch Victor, bred by Wm. Duthie. The dam is a granddaughter of Maxwellton Rosedale. One of the cows has a red c. c. at foot.

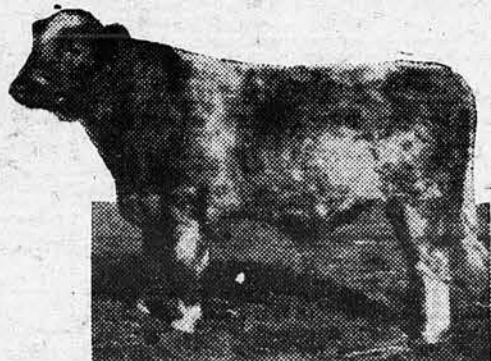
D. F. RICHARDSON: His five females include two daughters of Royal Superb, one daughter of Golden Reveler, one by Golden Chimes, and one by Early Champion. There will be four calves at foot by sale day. The five bulls are by Early Champion, Golden Chimes and Sunny Sultan, the latter being out of a "Kora" dam from Achenbach Brothers and sired by Meadow Sultan.

W. A. PREVETT: Two females and one bull, all by Glover's Leader, a Scotch-bred bull. One two-year-old heifer by Meadow Sultan and out of a "Duchess of Glover" dam. Please mention this paper.

Request Catalogs of R. M. Moody, R.F.D. 1, Lenexa, Kan.

P. M. Gross, Auctioneer.

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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.

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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.

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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.

WILL HAVE THREE GOOD BULLS in the Polled Shorthorn sale, Kansas City, March 16, 1922. C. M. Howard & Sons, Hammond, Kan.

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S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

SCOTCH BULLS—MILKING SHORTHORNS Sires: Glover Cumberland, Dale Cumberland, out of Dale's Challenger, Cruickshank, Lavender and Maxwellton dams. L. E. WOODERSON, Caldwell, Kan.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS of good breeding and quality for sale. H. G. Brookover, Eureka, Kansas

F. J. Shafer, Pratt, Kan., \$70; Edgar Hull, Reece, Kan., \$102.50; C. W. Ogden, Schulte, Kan., \$65; R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan., \$62.50; W. E. Nicholson, Maize, Kan., \$60; Charles Crosby, Wichita, Kan., \$75; A. E. McCormick, Olathe, Kan., \$37.50; P. C. Wells, Wichita, Kan., \$65; Charles Haycraft, Wichita, Kan., \$55; G. W. Williams, Colwich, Kan., \$60; J. H. Marcey, Fall River, Kan., \$60.

Phat to Oklahoma Farmer Mar 10-22 G. M. Shepherd Duroc Sale

The G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan., Duroc sale February 9 was a "Sensational" sale in that the breeding was principally Sensation and brought good prices. This offering was perhaps as free from possible culs that sometimes creep into hog sales as were any of the 12 hog sales held during the two weeks February 6-18. Thirty-four buyers took the offering of 42 females at an average of \$90. Top was a spring yearling by Orion's Amplifier out of Miss King Lady and bred to Sensational Pilot, the Shepherd grandchampion at 1921 Topeka fair. Hugh Morrison, Pratt, Kan., paid \$215 for this one. This sow with three littermate sisters sold for a total of \$537.50 and it didn't cost Mr. Shepherd any more to raise those four head than it costs to raise scrubs. Other parties who paid \$150 or more for single lots were W. C. Hopen, Pratt, for a tried sow by Great Orion; Fred Sabin, Topeka for a spring yearling by Pathfinder Jr. Parties paying between \$125 and \$150 were M. E. Lingle, Conway, for a litter mate to Sabin's purchase, R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, for a littermate to the top sow; Ralph Maughlin, Sylvia, for a spring yearling by Shepherd's Orion Sensation, and D. C. Asher, Lawrence, for a fall yearling by Shepherd's Orion Sensation. Parties paying between \$100 and \$125 were A. F. Kiser, Geneseo, for a fall yearling by Shepherd's Orion Sensation; Mr. Newkirk, Geneseo for spring gilt by Sensational Pilot; R. C. Smith for tried sow by Pathfinder, Jr. and H. E. Muhler, St. John, littermate to top sow. But two head sold lower than \$50. Following is a list of representative sales: Hugh Morrison, Pratt, \$70; N. I. Brower, Sedgwick, \$57.50; D. C. Asher, Lawrence, \$95; A. F. Kiser, Geneseo, \$117.50; M. E. Lingle, Conway, \$125; R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, \$132.50; W. E. Hopen, Pratt, \$170; Ralph Maughlin, Sylvia, \$140; Fred Sabin, Topeka, \$155; H. Schuler, Hutchinson, \$75; H. W. Long, Ellsworth, \$87.50; Mr. Schafer, Pratt, \$87.50; Charles Plank, Lyons, \$85; G. F. Muehler, St. John, \$92.50; O. G. Crist, Arcola, \$87.50; C. W. Walker, Ellsworth, \$75; J. Koogle, Lyons, \$60; M. A. Smith, Melvern, \$55.

Phat to Oklahoma Farmer Mar 10-22 B. W. Conyers Duroc Sale

B. W. Conyers, R. F. D. 2, Severy, Kan., held a Duroc sale at his nearest town, Piedmont, Kan., February 13. Twenty-four buyers, mostly within close driving distance took the 39 females and one boar at an average of \$56.75. The top was a spring yearling by Shepherd's Orion Sensation at \$125, going to C. McMillen, Piedmont. Second top was the mother of the great Pathfinder litter that both started Bert Conyers in real Duroc breeding and gave him a herd sire now well known as a good producer. This sow, Valley Girl was bought from Hanks & Bishop four years ago. She had been bred to Pathfinder. In her farrow were three boars, one of which Mr. Conyers retains in his herd and another was sold out of Kansas at the highest price ever paid for a Kansas raised boar. This sow brought only a nominal price in the sale, \$95, going to O. H. Satchel, Piedmont, but has paid her owner many times over what she cost him. Third highest price was \$92.50, paid by Roy Lilly, Piedmont, for a littermate to the top sow. A good spring boar by Scissors, sold for \$67.50, to R. C. Mahuren, Fall River. A spring gilt by Valley Pathfinder sold for \$94, to A. E. Hill, Eureka. Mr. Hill also paid \$80 for a tried sow by Orion Cherry 29th. Other than these few prices mentioned the sale went around \$40 to \$60 for each lot sold. This sale was the first purebred hog sale ever held in that section of Kansas. That section is primarily a grazing section and purebred hogs have never been raised in numbers like would be found in sections more favorably situated but interest at the Conyers sale indicates determination on the part of farmers in that section to produce more and better hogs. It was a very creditable offering free from culs. The following is a list of representative sales: Walter Satchel, Piedmont, \$85; O. H. Satchel, Piedmont, \$75; A. E. Hill, Eureka, \$80; C. McMillen, Piedmont, \$125; Roy Lilly, Piedmont, \$92.50; F. V. Harrison, Piedmont, \$42; Geo. Cougher, Piedmont, \$47.50; Walter Wright, Piedmont, \$47; Edgar Hull, Eureka, \$60; A. D. Ery, Eureka, \$50; Clint Wilson, Severy, \$51; O. A. Scogin, Moline, \$66; Mrs. M. E. Coward, Piedmont, \$37.50; W. J. Brookover, Eureka, \$55; E. M. Hudson, Piedmont, \$43; James Rader, Piedmont, \$42.50; J. E. Philippi, Piedmont, \$50; A. L. Ramey, Piedmont, \$50; F. H. Denchfield, Piedmont, \$48; O. V. Russell, New Albany, \$50; Paul Miller, Piedmont, \$44.

Stafford County Poland Sale.

With few exceptions it was a very creditable offering of Poland that the consignors sold at Stafford, Kan., Feb. 18. Considerable good natured rivalry has existed between the Duroc breeders and Poland breeders of that section as to which could out sell the other at association sales held within recent months. Feb. 3 the Duroc breeders sold an offering of 27 head for an average of a little more than \$51 and the recent sale of Poland averaged a little more than \$51. The quality of the Poland offering surpassed that of the Duroc offering but included 41 head, 4 of which were boars, all of which handicapped the Poland consignors somewhat as a small offering of females in February sells at advantage. 13 sows averaged \$57.15, 24 spring gilts averaged \$48.75 making a female average of \$51.75. 4 boars averaged \$48.00. The sale offering averaged \$51.50. 30 buyers took the offering of which 20 men bought one each. But one man bought as many as 5 head. Top was \$106 paid by Harold Miller, Langdon to E. E. Erhart, Stafford, for a sow by Big Sensation out of Dixie. Second top was \$95.00 paid by Moore & Smith, Stafford to E. E. Erhart for a 1920 fall boar by Show Master out of Miss Bob. Mr. Erhart also sold to Dendo Bros., Great Bend, a summer yearling by Long Bob for \$90. M. B. Gamble, Greensburg, paid \$80 to Philip Schrader, Hudson, for a spring yearling by Smooth Bob. M. F. Rickert, Seward, consigned 17 head, mostly spring gilts that were an unusually even sized group and very type that commanded better prices than some others. These prices ranged from \$42.50 up to over \$70. The following is a list of representative sales: Harold Miller, Langdon, Kan., \$106; Dendo Bros., Great Bend, \$90; Byron Hall, Gar-

field, \$78; G. C. Shumway, Preston, \$31; Geo. Long, St. John, \$63; D. E. Johnson, Macksville, \$58; C. E. Reed, Stafford, \$55; Fred Schundt, Seward, \$42; A. A. Hough, Stafford, \$51; Garcel I. Bunn, St. John, \$46; V. H. Charles, Stafford, \$49; W. T. Rinehart, Dodge City, \$50; John Keenan, Seward, \$49; Carl McCune, Stafford, \$63; Troy Newcom, Stafford, \$71; M. B. Gamble, Greensburg, \$60; Milton Peppner, Stafford, \$37; W. A. Endicott, Stafford, \$46; C. C. McCandless, St. John, \$37; Roy Gamble, Greensburg, \$31; Elmer Dale, Stafford, \$34; Alex. Leroux, Preston, \$45; F. R. Cordry, Preston, \$36; J. R. Ardrey, Stafford, \$38; Sylvester Hearn, Stafford, \$37; Lewis Schundt, Turon, \$39; Guss Carr, Zenith, \$42; C. Hartsell, Preston, \$35.

Phat to Oklahoma Farmer—Mar 10-22 Otey & Sons' Duroc Sale

W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan., in their February 16 Duroc sale made a high average as they always do. A number of uncatalogued hogs and some unbred females and spring gilts were sold additional to those catalogued which complicated matters so that striking a fair average for a spring sale would be somewhat difficult. Thirty-two bred females averaged \$102; six boars averaged \$53; five uncatalogued females averaged \$70. The total average on the 43 head sold was \$91. The breeding herd was cut into deeper than ordinary for the sales offering. The two top prices were \$205 and \$200 paid by L. L. Ready, Anthony, for two littermate sisters by Pathfinder Chief 2nd, out of Chief's Pride 12. F. H. Bock, Wichita, paid \$182.50 for a tried sow by Great Sensation 2nd; Ora Overby, Portland, \$177 for a fall yearling by Pathfinder Chief 2nd; E. J. Wagner, Mulvane, \$165 for spring yearling by P. C. 2nd; Ross M. Peck, Wellington, \$162 for spring yearling by P. C. 2nd; Harry Eichelman, Sedgwick, Kan., \$150 for tried sow by Orion Cherry King 29; J. M. Coleman, Newkirk, Okla., \$147.50 for spring gilt by Intense Orion Sensation; C. E. Tompkins, Braman, Okla., \$147.50 for littermate to the one purchased by Ora Overby; H. R. Verby, South Haven, \$145 for spring gilt by P. C. 2nd; E. J. Wagner, Mulvane, \$140 for spring gilt by Great Orion Sensation 2nd; Lock Davidson, Wichita, \$137.50 for herd sire Intense Orion Sensation by Great Orion Sensation; Ross M. Peck, Gypsum, \$116 for spring gilt by Intense Orion 2nd; F. E. Peck, Wellington, \$100 for spring gilt by P. C. 2nd. Other prices were below \$100 ranging down to \$25 for spring boar pig. Most of the sales were well above \$50. Durocs close up in the blood of Pathfinder Chief 2nd were comparatively in stronger demand. 27 buyers took the offering. The following is a list of representative sales: F. H. Bock, Wichita, Kan., \$182.50; H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan., \$95; E. J. Wagner, Mulvane, Kan., \$75; L. L. Ready, Anthony, Kan., \$205; Harry Eichelman, Sedgwick, Kan., \$165; W. B. McComas, Wichita, Kan., \$85; Bill Byington, Arkansas City, Kan., \$88; J. M. Coleman, South Haven, Kan., \$95; C. E. Tompkins, Braman, Okla., \$147.50; Ira Overby, Portland, Kan., \$177; H. R. Overby, South Haven, Kan., \$145; F. E. Peck, Wellington, Kan., \$100; Ross M. Peck, Gypsum, Kan., \$162.50; C. E. Fulton, Sedan, Kan., \$75; A. Davidson, Wichita, Kan., \$50; J. J. Ruck, Salina, Kan., \$80; J. M. Coleman, Newkirk, Okla., \$147.50; A. H. Abraham, Arkansas City, Kan., \$55; C. W. Cole, Renfro, Okla., \$57.50; C. E. Brown, Urelen, Kan., \$45; Lee Clarkson, Anthony, Kan., \$37.50; Geo. Paton, Winfield, Kan., \$25; J. B. Harris, South Haven, Kan., \$30.

Phat to Oklahoma Farmer Mar 10-22 Woodell & Danner Duroc Sale

The Woodell & Danner Duroc sale at Winfield, Kan., February 16, set the high mark for widespread distribution of hogs and at that to no widely distant parts but rather within easy driving distance any direction from Winfield. 33 buyers took the offering of 44 head at an average of \$88. The 41 females averaged \$86.25 and three boars averaged \$33.50. Top was a spring yearling by Chief's Wonder out of Kansas Queen at \$200 to Means Bros., Arkansas City; J. M. Coleman, Newkirk, Okla., paid \$185 for a spring gilt by Selon's Wonder; E. J. Wagner, Mulvane, \$132.50 for a spring yearling by Chief's King; Means Bros., \$130 for a tried sow by Great Orion 3rd; L. E. Wooderson, Caldwell, Fred Peck, Wellington.

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Will buy or trade for your surplus bulls handle them on commission. We can furnish well bred Shorthorn or Hereford bulls in single lots good enough for real herd headers or in load lots. Nine months time given to any person furnishing bank references. Our motto: "A Purebred Bull for Every Farm."

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Are you interested in better milking cows, and steers that make larger gains?
Write
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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

Shorthorn Herd Bull at a Bargain

An offering my herd bull, Idlewild Rex, an international winner of great scale and smoothness, sell or exchange for females. Also young bulls from 6 to 18 months old. Write or visit.

EDW. F. GEHLEY, ORLEANS, NEBRASKA

FOR SALE—YEARLING SHORTHORN bulls, Yorkshire hogs, all ages. Either sex. Geo. Case, Logan, Kansas

100 and J. M. Coleman, Newkirk, Okla., paid \$125 apiece for spring gilts by Selon's and Chief's Wonder; John D. Snyder, Winfield, paid \$100 for a spring gilt by Pathfinder Chief 2nd. All other sales were below \$100. No female sold lower than \$100. It might be remarked that the average for the sale ring, seating, light, and at the Woodruff & Danner sale was the best that the writer has seen at any farm sale of purebred hogs and was very likely at no greater expense than would be put on in preparation for a similar sale. Woodruff & Danner just used the following in planning the setting for the sale. The following is a list of representative sales. Quarles & Broderick, Fairbairn, Okla., \$97.50; Leon Waite, Winfield, Kan., \$95; Fred Staten, Mayfield, Kan., \$85; Means Bros., Arkansas City, Kan., \$80; P. J. Rosencrony, Winfield, Kan., \$75; George Paton, Winfield, Kan., \$75.50; Homer Milburn, Eldorado, Kan., \$60; J. M. Shepherd, Augusta, Kan., \$67.50; Ed. Huff, Caldwell, Kan., \$72.50; L. E. Woodruff, Caldwell, Kan., \$125; Everett Willson, Arkansas City, Kan., \$65; B. E. Phillips, Argonia, Kan., \$60; State Training School, Winfield, Kan., \$62.50; George Tryon, Oxford, Kan., \$55; J. M. Coleman, Newkirk, Okla., \$75; P. E. Peck, Wellington, Kan., \$72.50; Charles D. Snyder, Winfield, Kan., \$100; W. H. Buss, Oxford, Kan., \$55; D. Cooney, Kaw City, Okla., \$97.50; Allen Danner, Winfield, Kan., \$92; E. J. Wagner, Mulvane, Kan., \$132.50; Russell Kimberlin, Winfield, Kan., \$60; J. L. Phillips, Argonia, Kan., \$65; C. E. Tompkins, Brame, Okla., \$97.50; George Tracy, Argonia, Kan., \$67.50; A. H. Abraham, Arkansas City, Kan., \$55; R. P. Ralston, Benton, Kan., \$65; J. C. Auman, Arkansas City, Kan., \$52.50; C. W. Van Zandt, Hunnewell, Kan., \$52.50; C. Lowry, Winfield, Kan., \$55; Owen McCullough, Wichita, Kan., \$26; B. F. Weigle, Winfield, Kan., \$21.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

J. J. Hartman's Poland Chinas

J. J. Hartman & Son, Elmo, Kan., Dickinson county, offer real herd boar material in the big type, well grown Poland China fat boars. These pigs are real tops and a large number and they have been selected and cared for so that they are real sows at several times what Mr. Hartman offers them at. He is selling them at very low prices and if you want a real Poland China boar write to him at once. Papers with everything and all are vaccinated and are safe to ship. They are the Elmo Valley kind and you will like them. Big easy feeders.—Advertisement.

J. E. Baker's Poland China Sale

J. E. Baker's Poland China bred sow sale at Bendena, Kan., and in the modern sale pavilion at that place, next Wednesday, March 8, is your big opportunity to buy registered Poland China bred sows and gilts at auction and at prices that will not be out of the way considered with the prices you will have to pay where you buy them at private sale where you are able to find them for sale at all. There is a dearth of good sows of all breeds and this is your last chance. There are about 25 spring rats in the sale, all bred to farrow from the middle of March on to about the middle of April. There are a few fall yearlings and tried sows. The breeding is all that you would wish in fashionable blood lines and it is sure a good offering made by a breeder that expects to stay in the business and who appreciates the patronage of Kansas farmers and breeders. Boy pig club members are invited to come to this sale and make their selections. The sale is next Wednesday, March 8.—Advertisement.

Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association Sale

The Kansas Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association will hold its annual meeting in the club rooms of the Topeka chamber of commerce, Topeka, Kan., Thursday evening, March 16. The banquet will commence at 6:30 and the business meeting will follow. There is much of importance to come before this meeting and every member should attend. This is also the date of the annual sale and real attractions are being secured for this annual sale. These association sales are always good places to buy foundation cattle. Not an undesirable animal will be found in this sale. Remember the sale is Thursday, March 16, and the banquet and business meeting the same evening. Write to W. H. Mott, secretary-treasurer of the Kansas association and sales manager, for information about the meeting or the sale. Don't fail to attend your annual banquet and meeting if you are interested in better Holsteins. Come and induce some other beginner or buyer to come and buy in the association sale.—Advertisement.

M. R. Peterson's Duroc Sale Postponed

Because of the rain last Wednesday, Feb. 22, the M. R. Peterson sale of Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts in the sale pavilion at that place was postponed until Tuesday, March 7. The offering is one of unusual merit. It was one of the strong offerings of the season and on the above date the sale will be held in the sale pavilion, Bendena, Kan. If you have received the catalog keep it and bring it to the sale with you. If you have not and expect to be at the sale you will find a copy waiting for you at the sale time. About seven of the sows will have farrowed by sale day and will be sold with their litters. Most of the offering is due to farrow from about the middle of March and up to the first of April. You will not be disappointed in this offering if you are looking for Duroc Jersey type, real blood lines and well grown, nice individuals. If you can't come you can send your orders to J. W. Johnson of the Mail and Breeze who will attend the sale. The sale is next Tuesday, March 7 at Bendena, Kan., in the sale pavilion.—Adv.

Red Polled Cattle and Durocs

Red Polled, the well known breeder of Red Polled cattle and Duroc hogs at Holden, Johnson county, Mo., has pinned his faith to the old reliable farmers profit making cattle, the Red Polled. They are the dependable cattle that pay a profit whether at the pail for milk and butter or on the block when sold for beef. Mr. Brownlee has been breeding these cattle for 30 years and has owned some splendid herd sires. Among them was Prince Leo, an Arp bred bull, bred from some of the greatest milking families. He now has at the head of the herd Luna Proctor 2nd, bred and shown by O. K. Smith of Barnard, Mo. This bull was second prize aged bull at the Missouri State Fair 1921 and the sire of the first and second prize bull calves at the same show. He is being used now in the Brownlee herd

The Kansas State Holstein Sale Bigger and Better Than Ever

75 Head of Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

At the Fair Grounds at

Topeka, Kansas, Thursday, March 16, 1922

Now Is the Time to Buy Holsteins

Never so popular and never so cheap as now. A. R. O. cows and daughters of A. R. O. cows, representing the best blood of the breed. A few good bulls from record dams, ready for service. We recommend this sale to the many who have decided to buy the reliable, dependable Holstein dairy cow. All tuberculin tested and sold with a positive guarantee. Write today for catalog.

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kansas

on a splendid lot of well bred cows from heavy milking families. A feature of the Brownlee herd at this time is a fine lot of young bulls ready to use that are priced reasonable for quick sale. If interested in this particular breed of cattle and need a good dairy bull you might do yourself a good business turn to get in correspondence with Mr. Brownlee. He also has 16 head of fall Duroc gilts sired by Cherry King Col. and out of Pathfinder and Cherry King Disturber dams. They will weigh about 125 pounds and priced to sell at a bargain if all sold to one party. Please read ad in this issue and write Mr. Brownlee. Kindly mention this paper.—Advertisement.

BY O. WAYNE DEVINE

Bradley Bros.' Jacks

Bradley Bros., of Warrensburg, Mo., are starting their jack advertisement in this issue. They have fifty head of jacks for sale, all ages. If on the market for a good jack it will pay to write them for description and prices.—Advertisement.

Polled Shorthorn Sale

D. B. Thieman, the well known breeder of Polled Shorthorn cattle, at Higginsville, Mo., will consign to the Polled Shorthorn sale at Kansas City, Mo., on March 16th, a roan yearling bull coming two years old in June, sired by Modern Sultan out of a Duchess of Gloster dam. A full brother to this bull sold for \$500 and this one is as good a bull. A red heifer by the same sire and out of an "Eliza" dam, heavy in calf to Augustus, a son of Roselawn Marshall, will also be consigned to the sale. Please send for your copy of catalog today to R. M. Moody, Lenexa, Kansas and kindly mention this paper.—Advertisement.

F. B. Wempe's Hampshires

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., Marshall county, a well known breeder and showman of Hampshire swine, changes his advertisement in this issue of the Mail and Breeze. He has been making it a practice for years of selling boars and gilts on approval. He writes that he is sold out of bred sows and gilts but that his fall boars and gilts are the very best he has ever raised. He can sell them in pairs or trios not related. In his letter he says: "I would rather they would visit my herd and see my herd boars and herd sows and the way I handle them but if they cannot I will gladly select a boar for them or gilts and ship on approval. I have a number of real herd headers. If not satisfactory they can be returned at my expense." There is not a fairer way to sell breeding animals than this. Write him for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

Missouri and Kansas Polled Shorthorn Sale.

In the Polled Shorthorn sale at Kansas City, Mo., March 16th, Ed Wenger, Versailles, Mo., will consign the following cattle. Bull, Master Stamp, red, little white, calved July 20, 1921; sired by Violet Stamp, a Gentry-bred white bull of excellent form, being by Clara's Choice and out of a Violet Mist dam. (This bull, Violet Stamp, appears various times in these Wenger pedigrees.) He is quite a bull, of useful type and breed. Three yearling and two-year-old heifers, sired by Imperial Dale by Imperial Sultan, sired by Sultan of Anoka; two cows by Forest Sultan, a son of Sultan's Creed; one by Roan King and out of an Orange Blossom dam. Six in all. Two of these cows will sell with calves at foot. All others safe in calf to either Violet Stamp, mentioned above, or Modern Type, the latter being a Modern Type, one of the greatest of the breed, sired by Imperial Cumberland and out of the show cow Florentine. The Wenger Brothers, Versailles, Mo., will consign four sons of Imperial Dale, ranging in age from junior calves to those ready for heavy use. These are out of cows deep in polled blood with one exception, that one being out of a Violet's Forth, daughter of Lord Champion, carrying a cross of Choice Goods blood and one by Scotland's Crown. Six females: two by Imperial Dale, two by Sultan's Hope by Intense Sultan, one by Imperial Sultan 2d, and one aged cow by Milton, with calf by Imperial Dale. Others, old enough for service, are in calf to Violet Stamp, and Quiet Dale. The cattle coming from Versailles will not only be the largest but the most important consignment. The females are good and useful and the bulls the best the Wengers have ever had to offer. Send today for the catalog to R. M. Moody, sales manager, Lenexa, Kansas, and kindly mention this paper when you write.—Adv.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Shungavally Holsteins

We are offering two extra fine young bulls ready for service, dams Walker Copia Champion daughters with both 7 days and 10 months record as two year olds, 461.21 pounds butter, 1151.2 pounds milk and 582.27 pounds butter, 1105.2 pounds milk respectively. One dam has freshened as a two year old with 25.48 pounds butter and 442.7 pounds milk in 7 days.

IRA ROMIG & SONS, TOPEKA, KAN.

BULLS

We have two ready for service. Out of high producing A. R. O. dams. Low price. WALTER A. SMITH, R. 1, TOPEKA, KAN.

Purebred Holstein Bulls

Yearling grandsons of King Segs 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.

TURKEY CREEK FARM HOLSTEINS

For Sale: Columbine Pontiac Ormsby Fobes 361547. Born May 17, 1921. Almost white. Individually right. Sire, Sir Pieterie Ormsby Fobes 197211, the grand champion son of Sir Pieterie Ormsby Mercedes 37th. TURKEY CREEK FARM, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO. Chas. C. Wilson, Mgr. Box 132.

HOLSTEIN BULL AND HEIFER CALVES \$20 to \$65, registered. Sam Stoughton, Hutchinson, Kansas

HOLSTEIN & GUERNSEY CALVES, 7 weeks old, 31-32nds pure, \$35 ea. shipped C.O.D. Reg. Holstein bull calves \$45. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Registered Guernseys

Males and females. Advanced registry sire herd head. Prices reasonable. Old Homestead Guernsey Farm, LaCygne, Kan.

GUERNSEYS—CHOICE BULLS For sale. Herd under federal supervision. George M. Newlin, Hutchinson, Kansas.

ANGUS CATTLE

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.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

For sale, one extra fine large Brown Registered Percheron Stallion 5 years old, weight ton, also one black reg. mammoth jack, 15 hands, 3 years old. S. RICKER, JR., RT. 1, ELLINWOOD, 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.

One Dark Bay Reg. Percheron Stallion

For Sale. Park & Duke, Elmdale, Kansas.

EXTRA LARGE Percheron Stallions

at farmers prices. Chas. Reece, Hopewell, 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.

ONE BLACK JACK with mealy points, six years old. James Hall, Box 567, Peabody, Kansas

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

Administrator's Sale of Percherons

I, the undersigned, having been duly appointed administrator of the estate of the late Henry Basinger, deceased, will offer at Public Auction on March 23, 1922, at 2 P. M. at the barn of the deceased in the village of Missler, Meade Co., Kansas, three pure bred serviceable Percheron stallions and two pure bred Percheron mares. All registered with the Percheron Society of America. Do not forget the date. Write for particulars and catalog.

EPHRAIM BASINGER, Administrator, Missler, Meade Co., Kansas

Prize Winning Percherons

One coming 2 year old stallion, black grey, sound, will make a herd horse, weight 1700 lbs., will mature at 2300, \$250. Two coming yearling stud colts, black and grey, will make ton horses, choice \$100. Two coming yearling fillies, the good kind, \$200. Also pair of aged brood mares, the wide out kind, good workers and show pair, colts will pay for mares, \$300. These horses are all registered in P. S. of A. and show stuff. Overstocked and must sell. Will also have to change our herd horse, black, 7 years old, sound, fillies in the way. We are in the market for a good big young jack.

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM, Seneca, Kansas C. H. Wempe, Prop.

35 Head of Registered Jacks

as good as grows, by Grand Champions at Southern State shows, 2 to 7 yrs. old, 15 to 16 hands high, 9 to 16 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. on the A. V. I. R. between Wichita, Hutchinson and Newton, Kan.

A. H. 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.

Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.

4 Good Jacks for Sale or Trade

Three to six years old. All black. Broke to service and reg. Would trade for sheep or reg. Percherons. J. M. DAVIS, R. 2, BRONSON, KANSAS.

ONE PERCHERON HORSE FOR SALE

Sedour 87537, Black, 10 years old, Wt. 1900 pounds, also one Black Jack, same age about 15 hands and wt. 1100. Also 6 young jacks 6 mos. to 2 yrs. old. HARRISON MEYER, BASEHOR, KANSAS

Jacks and Jennets For Sale

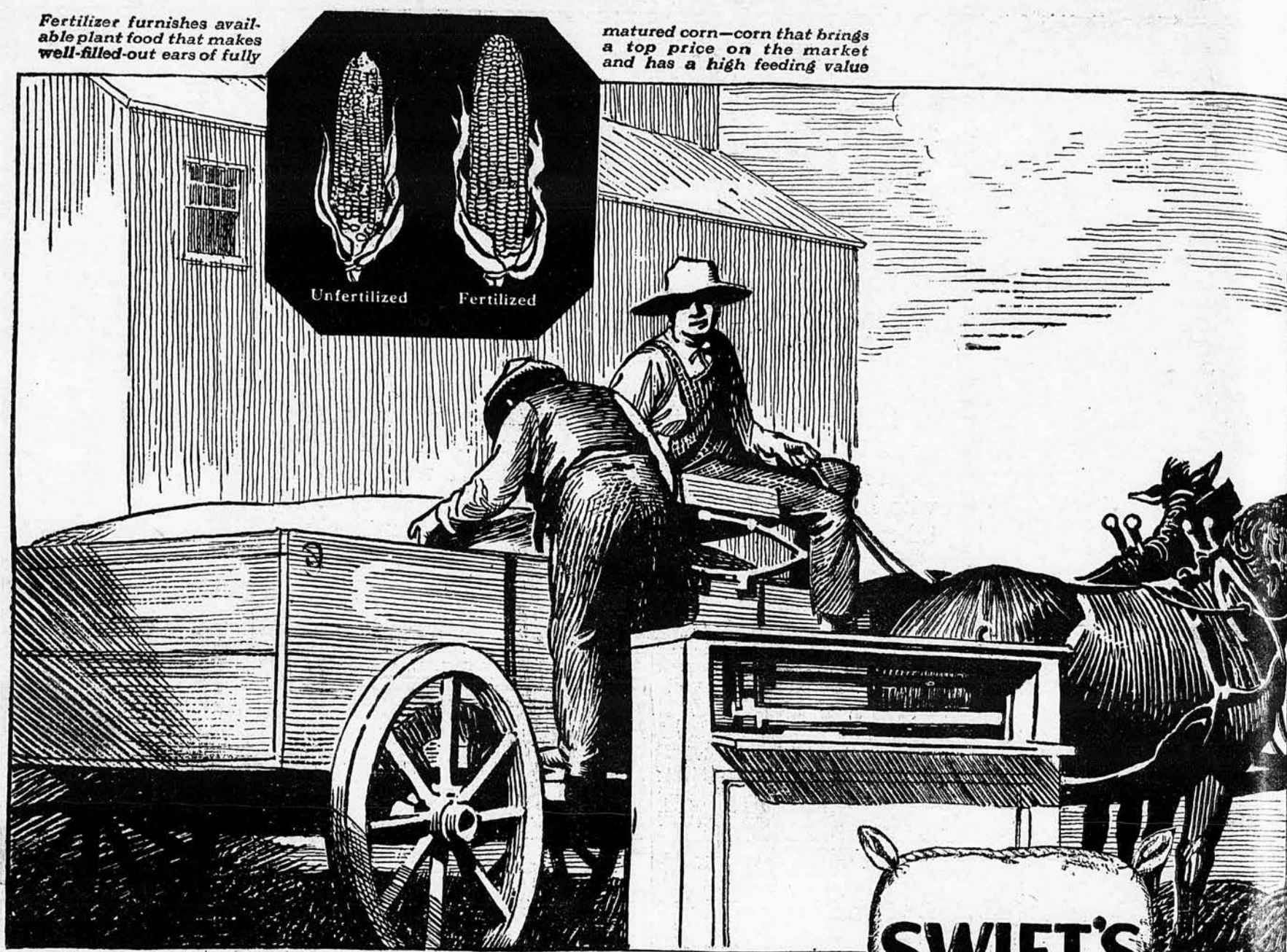
Very high grade registered animals from the Monsees herd of jacks near Sedalia, Mo. Also very fine registered Percheron horse. Address JOHN H. RUST, PARSONS, KAN.

REG. BLACK PERCHERON STALLION and reg. jack, fifteen and half hands, for sale. Fred Kean, Abilene, Kansas

MUST SELL JACK 5 YEARS OLD. Guaranteed, 15 1/2 hands. Colts to show. Carl Heehn, Lenexa, Kansas

Fertilizer furnishes available plant food that makes well-filled-out ears of fully

matured corn—corn that brings a top price on the market and has a high feeding value



Quality decides the market price

WHEN your crops go to market, quality decides the price you are paid. If the quality is first grade, you get the top price. The price decreases as the quality decreases.

In practically every case—both in experiments by Agricultural Colleges and experience of successful farmers—fertilized crops are of much better quality than unfertilized. In fact, the better market price of fertilized crops, alone, often makes a good profit on the fertilizer investment. The increased yield is then clear profit.

Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers are made especially to produce better quality crops as well as bigger yields.

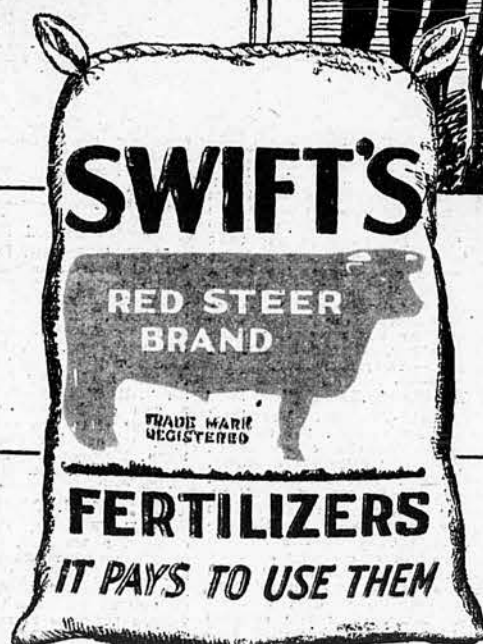
The right proportion of plant food is readily available to give the plant a quick start. The rest is more slowly available to furnish plant food as needed—especially just before maturity when the quality of the crop is made.

Make your crops bring top prices. Use Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers liberally this year. Buy from your local Swift dealer or write us direct.

Swift & Company, Dept. 93

Fertilizer Dept.
National Stock Yards, Ill.

Dealers who are now selling or could sell fertilizers should write for our proposition. Your territory may be open.



Made for your crop

For over fifty years, Swift and Company has maintained a reputation for making each product the best of its kind. This reputation stands back of every bag of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers. By years of research, Swift and Company has determined the right kind and the right amount of raw materials to combine into a fertilizer for each particular soil and crop.

A good proportion of the plant food is readily available to give the plant a quick start. The rest becomes available at the proper time to produce crops of best quality.

Play safe. Use Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers—the fertilizer made for a definite purpose.

" I T P A Y S T O U S E T H E M "