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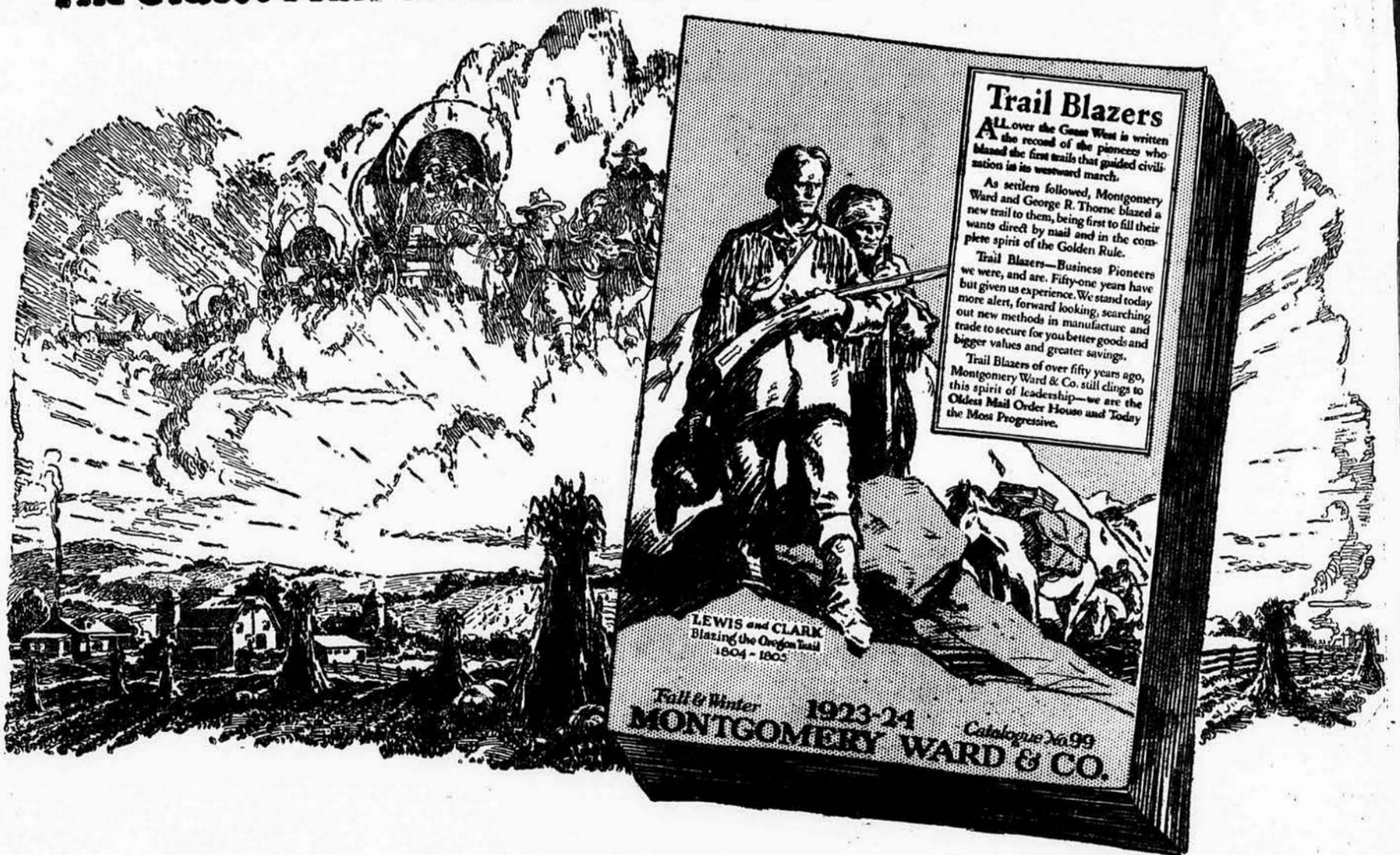
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Number 31



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KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

August 4, 1923

By *Arthur Capper*

Vol. 61 No. 31



Sprinkles Kansas With Spots

Breed Promotion by F. H. Manning, Manager of Sylvan Park Stock Farm, Has Made Him the Extension Service of a State Swine Association

By M. N. Beeler

OUT in the middle of the pond was an island of two hog ears and a big snout. That was the only visible portion of M and M's English Buster. An occasional flop of the big ears and a snort from time to time expelled the water. The countenance, if a hog may be said to have one, radiated peace. The early June temperature was at bay, and so were the less important boars, which had distributed themselves after an unsuccessful dispute of Buster's supremacy, around the shore of the small pond.

Gives Hogs Watchful Care

A man wearing high-topped lace boots, corduroy pants, a cotton shirt and small checked woolen hat watched them for a few moments. Finally satisfied that an armistice had been agreed upon, he turned and started to the house. It was F. H. Manning, the resident manager half of the Miller and Manning firm, operating Sylvan Park Stock Farm, 10 miles northwest of Council Grove, in Morris county. He had been training the boars to run together and sweat was oozing from every pore.

Several miles over the way, a pig club boy was in trouble. Manning had heard about it indirectly. Something had happened to the lit-

ter of a Spotted Poland China gilt which had recently been purchased from the Sylvan Park herd. He had already picked out another gilt and litter which he proposed to substitute for the original if the boy would agree, and Manning was just preparing to make a trip to see him. That is Manning's way, Paul B. Gwin, county extension agent, will tell you that no single man has done more to foster pig clubs than the manager

of Sylvan Park Stock Farm. He will stop anything that he may be doing on that ranch to go help a pig club boy, and his efforts are not confined to the county either. Dozens of boys all over Kansas know Manning, and he has helped a great number of them to get a start in the Spotted Poland China business. When the annual frolic of Spotted Poland breeders was planned at the farm this spring, he invited all club boys in the state, whether they had spots or something else.

How Good is a Seedbed?

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

THIS is a question which can best be answered in this way. A seedbed is only as good as the condition of the soil immediately below the pulverized surface. Many a smooth-looking field is actually a poor seedbed, and some rather rough-looking fields are actually good seedbeds. It all depends upon how deep the pulverization of the soil has been accomplished.

This combination of implements assures one of a splendid seedbed. The double-disk harrow cuts up the clods and partially covers them with loose soil, but the disking float behind the disk harrow gets down below the surface and chops these clods and hard lumps into powder.

The drag between the two sets of float disks levels off the land in a very satisfactory manner and gives the field a beautiful appearance as well as a real job of seedbed preparation. Of course, the tractor is the ideal source of power for a double operation of this kind as it is able to pull its load without getting over on the finished ground, and when time is short, the tractor can be worked 24 hours a day and it will pull the load with the disks thrown in to their maximum depth at all times.

Insists on Satisfied Customers

But Manning has not given exclusive attention to the youngsters. He has done more to promote the breed than any other individual. Whenever a sale is made he follows it up and does his best to make the venture a success for the new breeder. He doesn't lose interest in hogs bred on that farm when the purchaser's check has been received, but he will travel the length of Kansas to see that those hogs make good.

"Every hog that leaves this place must make good," said Manning, as he removed the cloth hat and mopped a sheet of sweat from his brow. "Every purchaser makes his own adjustment if an adjustment is necessary. If a (For Continuation Please See Page 10)

Something New in Country Eggs

By J. H. Frandsen

YOU can swap partly spoiled eggs for a little something at a country grocery; but better still, you can grade, sterilize and market eggs as they are needed at top-notch prices. The latter method is simple and does not cost to exceed a cent a dozen.

Farmers are now losing approximately 50 million dollars a year from careless methods of producing and handling eggs. Much, if not all, of this loss is on account of partial incubation of fertile eggs due to their becoming too warm. Contrary to the opinions of many people, the rooster does not increase egg production—he simply fertilizes the eggs, and is of course only needed during the hatching season. At all other times, he should either be eaten, sold or shut up away from the flock.

A Lesson From California

California fruit-growers showed us what grading, packing and systematic marketing did for the orange and raisin industries. And California poultry people are revolutionizing the egg business simply by applying the same simple principles to that industry. In spite of the fact that California is some 1,500 miles farther away from the big consuming centers of the East than is Kansas, California eggs bring from 6 to 20 cents more a dozen than do eggs from the Middle West.

Why? Well, they say it's simple enough. They sell no fertile eggs, grade carefully according to size, and feed eggs to the market as demand arises. Any egg producer who brings in dirty or washed eggs is penalized because such eggs do not keep well; hence, very few such eggs come to the plant.

Marketing was the big problem. As with oranges, producers did not wish to sell all of their product in the flush season and so glut the market, lowering prices. But how to keep eggs in first-class shape till sold was a question. Several ways, such as water-glass, cold storage, lime, etc., were tried and found lacking.

Dipping eggs for a few seconds in serving them. This process kills all a hot mineral oil was finally found to be the most successful method of pre-

germs on the eggs, and seals the pores of the egg shell, making it practically

impossible for germs or undesirable odors to enter the egg. The cost of this treatment is only about a cent a dozen, and to this practice plus that of grading, California egg producers largely attribute their ability to secure a premium over the price brought by eggs from other sections.

Oil-treated eggs, it is said, will stand up firm and fresh, and will boil or poach practically as well as newly-laid eggs. And we believe this method of processing eggs will become as popular with consumers of eggs as has pasteurization of milk and other dairy products. In fact, consumers of our larger population centers are already expressing a preference for eggs on the market that were so treated.

New Methods of Treating

The National Poultry, Butter and Egg Bulletin says that "several patented processes of treating eggs have been developed in the last two years and are now being tried out commercially with apparent success. In general the process consists in dipping the eggs in a bath of oil or oil-mixtures. After draining, the eggs are packed in cases provided with well-made fillers, and are placed in storage."

This same authority says their experiments indicate that "this treatment retards shrinkage during storage, and the eggs nearly always bring a better price than unprocessed eggs." They also substantiate the claim that the food value of the egg has not been injured and that such dipped eggs keep well for considerable periods at ordinary temperature without any additional treatment.

In addition to the machines made for the larger dealers, many manufacturers have placed on the market machines of such size as are suitable for use by the individual poultry keeper with a large flock. The system, however, will undoubtedly be more practicable when used by larger operators, or by farmers' organizations where neighborhoods can arrange concentration points for the regular collecting, grading and treating of eggs.



America May be Hopeless, But—We Sure Like It

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

APPARENTLY there is rather serious trouble developing in the Philippines. The Filipino leaders insist that General Wood is assuming the role of a dictator. I have little doubt that the charge is true. Wood is a military man with strictly military ideas and military rule is always autocratic. He assumes that the natives are not fit to govern themselves, which may or may not be true, but in any event it is contrary to the theory upon which we have been trying to manage the islands.

Wood's ideas concerning the way in which the affairs of the islands should be managed may and probably do tend to greater efficiency and greater economy than government by the natives, but military autocratic government is contrary to American ideals. An honest autocratic government is far more efficient than any popular government and more economical but not many of us want to exchange popular government with all its admitted faults for an autocracy however efficient.

If I could have my way about it I should permit the Filipinos to organize their own government and then turn them loose with our blessing, but with the distinct understanding that we do not propose to be held responsible if they get into trouble. Then I would withdraw our army and navy, so much of it as we have over there, and get away from entanglements in the Orient as far as possible.

The Guaranty Law

ONE of our old time friends and readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, John Megaffin of Cunningham, Kan., writes me as follows:

"Will you in your Passing Comment tell us about the Kansas Bank Guaranty law? When was it passed and what has it accomplished? Has it ever paid a part of the losses of a failed bank? A complete history of this law and what it has accomplished will interest many of your readers. How long a time has a receiver of a failed bank to close up and settle with the depositors? Is there something wrong with the management of our state bank examiners as well as the management of our banks that so many of them have been permitted to remain open for business in some cases several years after they were in an unsafe condition? Is the fund created by the guaranty law sufficient to pay the losses of all banks that have failed to date?"

Thru the kindness of the Kansas State Banking Department I have been supplied with the following facts concerning the guaranty law, which answer I think, all of Mr. Megaffin's questions. I may say that there has been a great deal of honest misinformation concerning this law and the working of it and also a great deal of deliberate misstatement intended to discredit the law. Our guaranty law is by far the best law for the protection of depositors in the United States.

It is necessarily slow in its operation because it provides for exhausting all of the available assets of the failed bank before the guaranty fund is resorted to and it may be two or three years before all of these assets can be collected, but in the end the depositor gets all of his money with interest.

The statement of the bank commissioner follows:

"The Bank Depositors' Guaranty law was established in 1909. Since its establishment, losses in three failed banks have been paid and the affairs of the banks wound up. The first failure was in 1910. It took three years to wind up the affairs of that bank and when the affairs of the bank were entirely wound up the guaranty paid certificates that were issued against it for the amount of the loss on guaranteed deposits. The amount paid from fund was \$28,700.

"We had no more failures until 1919. Since that time we have had failures in 34 guaranteed banks, but two of which have been entirely liquidated and their affairs closed up. In both those banks the guaranty fund paid the losses on guaranteed deposits.

"The time that a receiver has to close up a failed bank is not definite. If there are no actions in court, it does not take long to close

them up but where matters have to be taken into court, it takes quite a long time.

"It is our hope that the guaranty fund will be sufficient to pay the losses in all of the banks that have failed to date. There are 695 banks in the fund and they pay an annual assessment of one-twentieth of 1 per cent, building it up at the rate of \$75,000 for regular assessment. Then the bank commissioner has the power to levy five additional assessments which would bring into the fund more than \$400,000 a year, when it becomes necessary. To date there has been but one additional assessment.

"We have guaranteed certificates outstanding at the present time in the amount of about 5½ million dollars, but no doubt dividends from the assets of the banks will be paid in sufficient amount

manufacturer and yet sells at a lower price, because he and his organization have mastered the problem of low cost of production by high efficiency.

If there were as much lost motion, as much waste, as high relative cost of production in the Ford plant as there is on the average American farm he would go broke within a year.

There are two or three salient facts that have been established beyond a doubt; one is that it is possible with proper cultivation to much more than double the average crop production an acre; another is that it is possible to more than double the average output of the dairy cow; another is that it is possible to more than double the average output of the American hen.

It is also a demonstrated fact that the average cost of distribution of the farmer's product amounts to approximately three times the amount received by him for production.

Now just apply these well established facts to a business like Henry Ford's and what would be the result? Suppose that his man output were only half of what it is; suppose that out of the price paid by the ultimate purchaser of his cars he got less than 25 per cent, do you think Henry would be rated as a billionaire?

Farming will never be generally and permanently prosperous under present conditions, on the contrary it will tend to grow less prosperous, because the cost of production is gradually but surely growing greater in proportion to the price received for the products.

The remedy does not in my opinion lie in legislation, altho I favor all legislation that will tend to make conditions more equitable. The remedy lies in three things, increased acre production, decreased relative cost of production and decreased cost of distribution. To these three, perhaps, should be added increased individual man production, per animal and per machine. The road to success is not nearly so much of an unblazed trail as many suppose. I think it can be found by following the ways which experience has proved to be successful.

The corporation farm in which every worker will be a stockholder, which will be under the direction of a board of honest and sensible directors; who will see to it that the most competent manager to be found is put in general charge, with power to choose the most competent assistants he can find, will solve the problem.

On such a farm only the best and most efficient machinery would be used; only the best grades of animals would be kept on the farm. Every acre would be brought up to its maximum production at the lowest effective cost of cultivation.

Instead of robbing the soil of its fertility its ability to produce would be increased. Instead of shipping the raw products hundreds or maybe thousands of miles to be manufactured into the finished product and then shipped back thru various agencies, perhaps to the very place where they were produced, they will be for the most part manufactured into the finished product where produced.

The average production of wheat an acre on a properly managed corporation farm should be not less than 40 bushels an acre. The average production of butterfat for a dairy cow would be three times as great as now. The average production of corn an acre would be doubled, perhaps quadrupled.

The industries of this corporation farm would be as varied as the soil and climate would permit and ground would not be wasted in attempting to grow unprofitable crops or produce unprofitable animals. The schools of these corporation farms would be closely correlated with the business of the farm; they would be experimental laboratories so to speak, where tests would be made until facts were established.

Every family would live in a modern house, set in a large and well kept yard, where shrubbery and flowers would add immeasurably to the beauty and attractiveness of the place. Such fruit trees as might be adapted to the climate and soil conditions of each corporation farm would be planted, cultivated and cared for, so that they would produce perfect fruit. Such fruit as could not be sold profitably in a raw state would be canned and kept until the market justified the

Why the War Was Fought

BY ELIOT WHITE

WONDERFUL!
 I have found why the war was fought.
 The agony, the red fury, the hideous waste and ravage sometimes seemed so futile;
 The aftermath of turmoil, jealousy and reckless pessimism, in the years that have followed, so crushing to hope and faith.
 What was it all for? has risen the bewildered cry,
 What gain can compensate for such appalling cost?
 And then it was all revealed, so simply, in one exquisite glimpse of reality:
 On a street of the city's thronged East Side, at night,
 With mellow moonlight slanting thru the rough way and lending it a touch of romance—
 A young father carrying his baby girl on one arm, with the other hand swings a doublet of ripe red cherries toward her outreaching plump fingers.
 They laugh gayly together;
 The dark curls about his forehead almost touch her fairer ringlets.
 And their meeting eyes are very stars of shining joy.
 All else forgotten.
 They are alone in an aura of tender love and delight.
 I feel myself an intruder in some sanctuary of adoration.
 And I know that love is enough;
 That to surround this father and child with guardianship and freedom for their furturous happiness,
 Even years of fiercest battles are not too much to pay.
 I have found why the war was fought;
 It was to say with authority to all malignant and cruel elements of life,
 When they try to engulf love and beauty;
 "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further,
 And here shall thy destroying waves be stayed!"

to reduce the loss to possibly 40 per cent. Of course it is impossible to figure on what may develop in the future. But at the present time it appears to us that the guaranty fund will be sufficient to pay the losses of the banks that have failed to date. There is in the fund available for paying losses about \$840,000, and about \$1,110,000 in bonds as a guaranty for the payment of assessments."

Real Prosperity and Farming

THERE are a few things that seem to me to be self evident. One of these is that there can be no general and permanent prosperity unless the basic and most necessary industry of all prospers.

Also I may say that I have very little faith in the power of legislation to make the farming industry prosperous. Regulation of freight rates, curbing of gambling in grain, laws providing for co-operative marketing, help some, but none of them nor all of them in my opinion will bring prosperity to the farmer. To give him cheaper money and extend the period of his loans will be to his advantage but does not cure the ill which is fundamental.

That industry prospers when it is able to sell for more than the cost of production and if that part of the problem is solved then the greater the production the greater the prosperity. Henry Ford makes more money than any other automobile

sale. The market conditions would be carefully watched so that they could be taken advantage of. There would be no idlers except those physically unable to work and no leeches living on the product of others' toil. I am entirely confident that the plan would succeed.

Two things would be necessary to success, honest, efficient management and the prevention of a selfish few getting control. It would succeed just as Henry Ford has succeeded, just as the Armour's have succeeded, and just as the Standard Oil Company has succeeded. We can sit round and "holler" our heads off about the farmer not getting a fair deal; of course he isn't and it seems utterly impossible for him to get a fair deal under our present lack of system.

Farming is either going to be systematized as other lines of industry have been systematized or it is going to go from bad to worse. Farmers will go in greater numbers to the cities and towns, indebtedness will increase, while the ability to pay will decrease. With the maladjustment of population will finally come general disaster, crime will increase, discontent will increase and starvation will stalk thru the overcrowded cities.

It is possible to restore general prosperity, general content and increased love of country. It is possible to breed up a gentle, refined, educated and industrious population the most handsome, the most intellectual, the most honest and the most capable the world ever has known, or on the other hand it is possible to go on with a continual deterioration, a continual wasting of the fertility of the soil until the farms of the country will be incapable of producing enough to sustain the population.

Farmers' Service Corner

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

Rebuilding Line Fences

1—A farmer neighbor is rebuilding a line fence. He set part of it over on my land about 2 feet. What is the proper way for me to proceed? I am figuring on chopping off the posts and laying the fence over on his land. 2—If a farm hand gets hurt or killed while working for me on my farm am I liable for damages? B. F.

1—You have an undoubted right to remove the posts if you are certain they are set upon your land. Before doing this, however, the neighborly thing to do would be to notify your neighbor and request him to move the posts over on the line.

2—If the farm hand gets hurt or is killed while working for you thru no fault or negligence on your part, you are not responsible. If you were to put him to work with defective machinery knowing it was defective and without giving him warning

and he should be injured by such machinery, you would be responsible. Or if you were to set him to drive a wild and vicious horse or horses without warning him that such horse or horses were wild and vicious and he should be injured while driving such horse or horses, you would be responsible. If, however, he is injured or killed while in the performance of his ordinary duties as farm hand and without any fault or negligence on your part you are not responsible.

President Can Visit Foreign Countries

Has a President of the United States a right to leave American waters? Did President Wilson forfeit his right to office when he went to France? A. B. M.

There was an old theory that the President of the United States had no right to leave the territory of the United States during his term of office. However, this rule was violated by President Roosevelt who made a visit to the Panama Canal, necessarily going thru foreign waters in order to reach the Canal. The same question was raised by Senator Sherman of Illinois when President Wilson went to France, but it was not taken seriously and President Wilson continued to exercise his authority as President of the United States while in France and after his return.

Exemptions from Judgments

In 1921 A signed a note to a photo firm in New York, payable in three months. A's husband being very poor was not willing to pay it because \$2.50 has been added to the \$17. Why was this done? If they should get judgment against A could they sell her husband's small amount of property and would he have other additional expenses to pay? T. L. T.

I do not know why the \$2.50 was added to the amount of this note.

A judgment against A would not be a judgment against her husband and even if they obtained judgment against both A and her husband they could not levy execution on any of his property which is exempt under the Kansas law. The following property is exempt under the Kansas law:

The homestead, that is 160 acres of land in the country or an acre of land in town. One is also allowed to hold free from execution a team of horses or mules and wagon, the farm implements, two cows, 10 hogs and 20 sheep with the wool from the same, the household furniture, and food sufficient to keep the animals for one year and the family for one year if he has it on hand. If he is a mechanic he is in addition to his team and wagon and household furniture and the animals mentioned if he owns them, allowed his work tools.

Divorce Proceedings

If A and B, husband and wife, separate and B sues for divorce on the ground of mistreatment, does either person have the right to go to different places of amusement and can A hold anything against B after they are separated but not yet divorced if he sees her at different places so long as she conducts herself properly? B. M. C.

Of course, there would be nothing wrong in B

going to any legitimate place of amusement so long as she conducts herself in a proper manner. Of course, the question as to what is the proper manner of conducting one's self in a case of that kind would become a question of fact to be decided by the judge before whom the divorce proceedings were being tried.

A Peculiar Case

A rents a farm from B for half crop rent. He moved in last fall as B wished him to take over milk cows and B moved into one end of the house, leaving the other end for A for the winter saying they would move out in the spring. B had about 300 hens and said they would not raise any more chickens but they have raised about 200 more and 50 young turkeys. They have all the outbuildings on the place but half of the barn and they don't say any more about moving. Can A do anything about it? There was nothing in writing. W. F. C.

If A can prove that he had a verbal lease to the premises for one year and merely for accommodation permitted the landlord to temporarily occupy part of the house, the renter in my judgment would have the same right to bring an action of ouster against the landlord under those conditions that the landlord would have against the tenant if the tenant had violated the terms of the lease.

This is a decidedly peculiar case. I certainly would not advise the beginning of a lawsuit unless there was no other alternative by which the matter could be amicably settled.

Taking Over Mortgaged Property

A owns town property and goes into business. He borrows money from B and gives B a mortgage on the business and property at B's request. A leaves. B says, "You sign things over to me and deed me the property." B then sells the business for more than the mortgage. Can A sue for the balance or compel B to pay it, which he has refused to do? J. O.

That will depend on the agreement between A and B at the time of this sale. If in consideration of being released from his debt A sold his property to B, then it became B's property and B had a right to sell it at a profit if he could and if he did sell it at a profit A would have no recourse. Of course, if B relied upon his mortgage and foreclosed the mortgage and sold the property under mortgage sale and it sold for more than the indebtedness, A would be entitled to whatever surplus there might be.

Wife's Signature on Deed

A has been married twice and is thinking of selling his farm. He has two daughters by his first wife and one daughter by his second wife. Can he sell the farm without the two daughters signing the deed and can they be cheated out of their own mother's share? What part does the daughter get from the second wife and what part does the wife get? A homesteaded this land. Y. A. N.

As A homesteaded this land I presume the title rests in him and if so he has a right to sell it if his second wife is dead without any necessity for the daughter signing the deed. If the second wife is still living he cannot of course make a deed to this land without her signature on the document.

The Minnesota Voters' Protest

THE Minnesota Senatorial election should surprise no one. It was a vote of protest, to be expected and entirely legitimate. But it is a protest not so much political as it is economic. It has behind it the deplorable conditions existing in the agricultural West. It is the outcome of 80-cent wheat but 10-cent loaves; 6-cent hogs but 35-cent ham; higher-than-war freight rates but pre-war farm prices—profiteering on the profit-less, Pittsburgh-plusing on farm implements, excessive tariff duties on high-priced necessities. And so on down the long lane of our out-of-plumb economic situation.

It should surprise no one acquainted with this situation that the regular nominees of the two dominant political parties should be defeated by a candidate of the farmer-labor group. How else can the great masses of our people more emphatically express their dissatisfaction with their unfortunate condition than at the polls? They went the whole distance, but whether they have really bettered themselves time alone will tell.

Farmers at a Disadvantage

After more than two years of so-called readjustment, the only man in the country today who is compelled to produce at a pre-war return and buy at prices near the wartime peak, is the farmer. While the farmer today is compelled to take less than the cost of production for his wheat and for some others of his products, his dollar still is a 68-cent dollar. That is all it will buy of other men's goods. It is a terrible disadvantage.

With this immense spread and the spread between producer and consumer still too great, we have profiteering in some of the necessities to make the chasm still wider. An economic situation which permits profiteering on the one hand and denies a living price for production on the other; which shows no relation between the prices the consumer has to pay and the prices the producer has to accept; and which maintains the prices both have to pay for necessities far out of balance—is intolerable.

It is this thing that is the matter with us. Until we get this abnormal and monstrous disparity adjusted, we shall continue to have widespread discontent and dissatisfaction, and should have,

for that is precisely the thing that is good for us. It probably is the spur we need to get us out of the ditch. We need to be stabbed broad awake.

The Minnesota election was a demand for economic justice—not only from farmers but from others. The people of our great stretches of farming country are stirred to their depths by this long-continued injustice. They will enter next year's campaign with an insistent demand that corrective steps be taken. They will demand a straightforward answer to the question why the dollar of the man who produces the Nation's food is not worth as much as any other man's dollar.

High freight rates and excessive tariff duties on manufactured articles rated as necessities, were two factors of great influence in the Minnesota campaign. Minnesota's vote again gave notice of the farmer's demand for freight charges that farm prices can pay, for tariff rates on common necessities which do not contribute to the high cost of living, and which do not stand between us and a sound economic readjustment.

When a carrier gets more for hauling a commodity than a farmer receives for producing it, as not infrequently happens, we have striking proof of the need of readjustment there. If immediate relief is not forthcoming for this burden, it will be a leading issue in the next campaign. That and a reduction of tariff duties will be two issues which, I believe, will receive sharp attention from the people.

Economic Justice Demanded

Not within a generation will the issues center more closely around our domestic problems than they will in the next year's campaign. Our general foreign policy, the question whether we shall participate in the International Court of Justice as urged by the President, will of course be discussed and should be, but the dominating issues will be those which touch the every-day life of the people, and outstanding among them will be the demand of the Nation's basic industry for economic justice.

This is repair work that cannot be done in a hurry. Destruction is far speedier than construction. It takes much less time to knock down than to build up.

The relief legislation for agriculture in the last Congress was not of the instant-panacea kind. It consisted of constructive measures, supported by all the farm organizations, in which farmers were put in position to help themselves and each other thru developing a new and more stable and permanent prosperity for their industry, largely thru organization and co-operation. It will take time for results to show. Any really constructive program for agriculture will have to be carried out by the farmers themselves, and this requires time. And however sound and correct such legislation may be, it cannot create prosperity on the farms overnight. No act or program of legislation can effect a speedy cure of our ills, but a foundation for great progress in agriculture has been laid, and time, patience and, above all, sticking together, will ultimately bring it about. We shall continue to strengthen, improve and add to this foundation.

Farm Dollar Has Shrunk

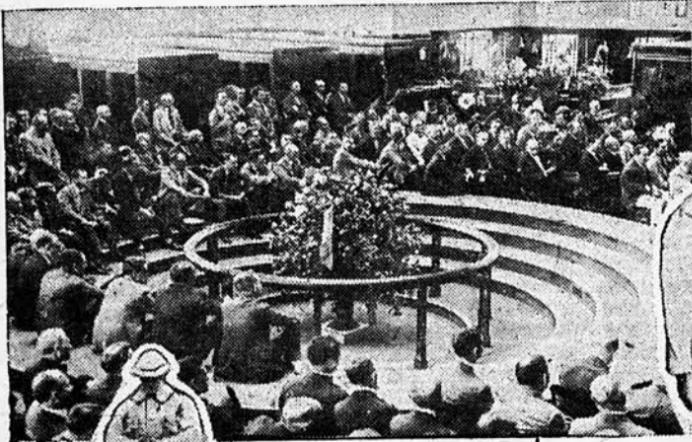
Our great present purpose must be to find means to restore the whole-unbalanced situation to a balance, to make the farmer's dollar worth as much as anybody else's dollar. We are fundamentally wrong and until we get back to this basis of equality there will be no health in us.

It will be up to the next Congress to take an economic spirit level and go about the job of reducing these economic inequalities.

First and foremost, there should be prompt reduction of excessive freight rates, a revision of the tariff, fairer readjustment of the burdens of taxation according to ability to pay and service rendered. And another legislative provision as important as any at the present moment, is the universal draft. A law which provides that in time of war, wealth and property shall be put on a par and drafted along with manhood. This would be the greatest protection the people can have against war and war profiteering. Such a measure should be enacted at once. I believe it would be the strongest peace law we could put on the statute book, as it would take the profit out of war.

Arthur Capper

News of the World in Pictures



Scene During the Opening Ceremonials of the New York Cotton Exchange in Its New Home, the Loftiest Trading Floor of All; It is 19 Stories Above the Street in the 24 Story Building Erected by the Exchange at Beaver- and Williams Streets



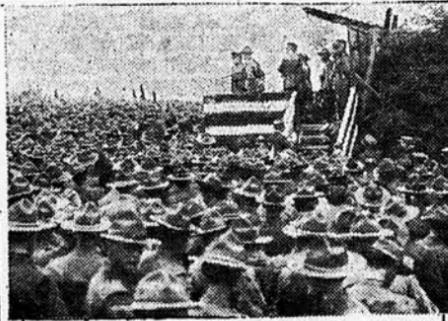
Miss Dorothy Taylor, 15 Years Old of Momauguin, Conn., and Herman Hunt of New Haven, Conn., Who Swam Across Long Island Sound to Momauguin, a Distance of 23 Miles in 14 Hours and 23 Minutes; This Was Part of Hunt's Preliminary Training For His Attempt to Swim the English Channel



Principals in Pageant for Woman's Rights at Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Costumes Were Designed by Hazel Mackaye; Seated in the Center is Mrs. E. M. Christopher, Who Posed As Elizabeth Stanton, and at Her Right is Mrs. Edward Gould, Who Represented Lucretia Mott; at the Extreme Right is Mrs. I. Y. Larzalre, Who Posed As Amelia Bloomer, Originator of the Bloomer Costume



Scene at the Unveiling at St. Juliens, Near Ypres, France, of the Monument to the Canadians Who Fought in the Second Battle of Ypres; It Was Unveiled by Field Marshal, H. R. H., the Duke of Connaught, Former Governor General of Canada, and Father of Lady Patricia Ramsay, Who is Honorary Colonel of the Princess Pat's Canadian Regiment



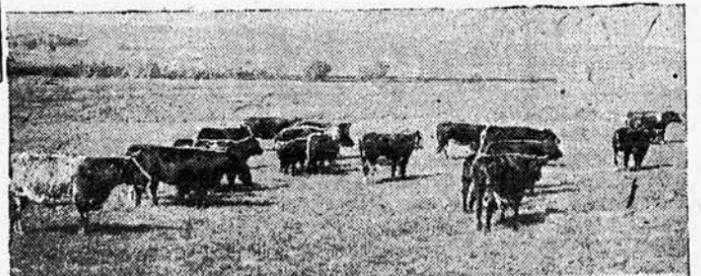
General Perishing Reviews Troops at Camp Meade and Discusses the Need For Adequate National Defense and Outlines His Plan; He Would Have Every Girl Before Consenting to Marry Any Man Demand of Him a Certificate of Citizenship Showing That He Has Been Trained to Serve His Country



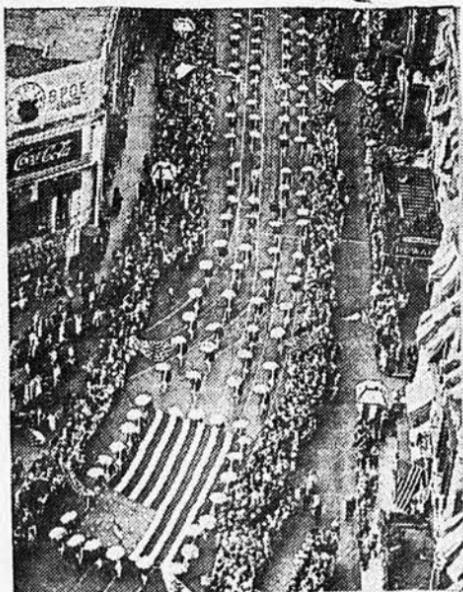
Sometimes the Reward For Heroism Comes Late—But Better Late Than Never; Thus Spoke General Henri Gouraud, "Lion of the Argonne," As He Decorated Miss Mary Caroline Holmes at the Rainbow Division Convention in the City of Indianapolis, and Thus Rewarded Her For Her Distinguished Services As a Worker During the World War



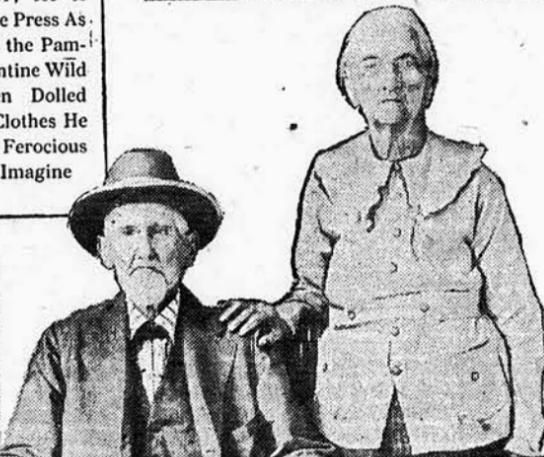
This is a Photo of Senor Luis Angel Firpo, Heavy-Weight Fighter; He is Designated by the Press As the Wild Bull of the Pampas, Or the Argentine Wild Man, But When Dressed Up in Evening Clothes He Doesn't Look So Ferocious As You Might Imagine



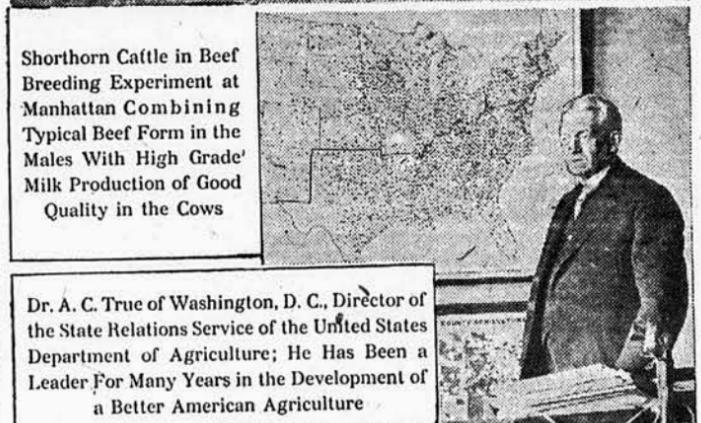
Shorthorn Cattle in Beef Breeding Experiment at Manhattan Combining Typical Beef Form in the Males With High Grade Milk Production of Good Quality in the Cows



Colored Parade Enlivens Elks' National Convention at Allanta, Ga.; Carrying White Umbrellas and a Huge American Flag, the Members of Atlanta Lodge, No. 78, B. P. O. E. Are Seen Marching Along Peachtree Street, Past the Famous Coca-Cola Building in the Huge Parade at the Elks' National Convention



Meet Arvetien Derouen, 100 Years Old, Who Lives at Hayes, La., and His Wife, Now 92 Years Old; They Are Probably the Oldest Married Couple in the United States; on the 79th Anniversary of Their Marriage They Traveled From Hayes to St. Charles, La., a Distance of 30 Miles to Have This Picture Taken; They are Both Hale and Hearty and Hope to Live Many Years Longer



Dr. A. C. True of Washington, D. C., Director of the State Relations Service of the United States Department of Agriculture; He Has Been a Leader For Many Years in the Development of a Better American Agriculture



This is Jal Dastur Cursetji Pavry, Son of the Parsee High Priest of Bombay Who is Now an Instructor in Hindustani in Columbia University of New York City



View of a 15-30 Tractor Pulling Three Mowers, by Means of Suitable Hitches; Modern Methods of Haying Do the Work Rapidly, and With a Minimum Amount of Human Labor

Why Not More Alfalfa in Kansas?

ALARGER acreage of alfalfa is one of the very big and pressing needs in the movement for a more diversified agriculture in Kansas. We used to grow 1½ million acres of this crop; now we have 900,000, and have lost our position of leadership in the growing of this crop. It is likely that there will be a material gain with the acreage this year, if the soil conditions are at all favorable next fall.

It is extremely important that the soil should be very firm at seeding time, with only a little loose dirt on top. There should be an abundance of moisture and available plant food. Repeated cultivation of the soil, which should be plowed about 4 inches deep as soon as possible, will bring this about.

Eliminating the Unprofitable Hens

IT IS about time to start getting rid of the hens which have passed their period of greatest usefulness. Systematic culling, that is the handling and examining of every bird in the flock, should start about the middle of July and continue periodically about once a month until the middle of October. Generally speaking systematic culling is not practicable at other seasons.

The principal object in summer culling is to eliminate the slacker hens, while the object in September and October culling is to observe and select the best individuals to reserve as future breeders. Health, vigor, size, trueness to standard

type and color, as well as heavy egg production, are points to consider in late fall culling. Some hens are able to stand the strain of high egg production and maintain good physical condition, while others "lay themselves out." The latter are of no further use and should be disposed of after finishing their laying season.

More Tile Drainage Coming?

ONE thing about the wet weather in June, it certainly showed the value of good tile drainage systems on the farms fortunate enough to have them. A huge investment is needed in better drainage systems in Eastern Kansas, and this should be made just as soon as financial conditions justify it.

Loss From Heat Damaged Wheat

THERE is nothing more serious or detrimental in the milling of wheat than the presence of heat-damaged kernels. "Bin burnt" and "stack burnt" wheat is caused by fermentation which takes place when damp or wet grain is stored in a bin or stack. Heat-damaged wheat when present even in quantities of 1 per cent or less imparts a bitter taste and dark color to the flour. As little as 3 per cent of heat-damage will lower the selling price from 5 to 15 cents a bushel, depending on the degree of damage. There is no way of removing these damaged kernels from sound wheat, and it is objectionable to mix them with good grain even in small quantities.

Heat-damaged wheat has been the cause of enormous losses during the past few years, not only to producers but also to grain dealers and millers. On the Kansas City market, for example, in the last six months of 1922, out of the 41,379 carloads of wheat inspected, 1,841 were lowered

one grade or more because of heat-damage. This is at the rate of 4½ cars of wheat infested with heat-damaged kernels for every 100 cars, or a total of 2,200,000 bushels.

On this basis, approximately 11½ million bushels out of the combined average annual wheat crop of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas is infested with heat-damage. And at an average discount of 10 cents a bushel for heat-damaged wheat, this wheat was worth fully \$1,115,000 more at cutting time than at the time it reached the market in its damaged condition.

Real Summer Following Pays

MORE summer following has been done in Western Kansas this year, in counties where the rainfall is under 25 inches, than in any previous season. This is a mighty encouraging item in the progress of the agriculture of that section, altho it must be confessed that there is a good long way to go yet. Now it is extremely important that these fields should be given a chance. The cultivation should be often enough to keep the surface broken and the weeds killed. Indeed, this also is true with the fields which produced a crop this year and which have been plowed or listed. Such treatment will conserve moisture and encourage the forming of available plant food.

Kansas Needs More Silos

WITH but 14,125 silos in the state, Kansas stands at a disgracefully low point in its percentage rating with these essential structures. With the great interest in dairying which now is evident here, it is to be hoped that substantial progress will be made in increasing this number. There is no reason why there should not be several thousand silos erected yet this year.

They Snickered at Keller

Wheat Growing Neighbors Scoffed When Cheyenne County Farmer Said They Couldn't Live by Working Only Three Months a Year

By John R. Lenray

CAN a farmer make a living by working only three months in a year? J. H. Keller, president of the Cheyenne County Farm Bureau, says he can't. A farmer, in his opinion, must keep himself and his equipment busy for the full 12 months. Two years ago Keller attended the farm-organization, grain-marketing, farmer-banker meeting called by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in Topeka. When he went home he reported the proceedings at a meeting of farmers. During the course of his talk he took occasion to deliver himself of some such remarks as the following:

"I talked to farmers from all parts of the state. Financial conditions were generally bad in the western section, where wheat growing is the principal occupation. Crop failures had bankrupted many farmers and there was not enough money in sight to carry them over harvest. Banks had made loans to the limit and the farmers themselves were not only without cash, but they were in debt, many of them for more than they were worth.

"You wheat farmers are busy as thunder during July, August and September. You hire nine-tenths of your help for harvest and planting. The other nine months you sit around with nothing to do. The time is coming, and that soon, when you are going to raise something besides wheat."

Keller stopped telling about it long enough to quell a get-acquainted disturbance between Spot and the county agent's Collie. Spot likes to whip all the dogs which come on the place just as a matter of introduction. When quiet had been restored, Keller pulled up a stubble of Black Amber cane and began to whittle it into bits.

His Idea Accepted Now

"You know, they snickered at me," he continued, "when I said they needed something else to do. But since then fellows who were in that crowd have been coming to me to say I was right. I have watched these wheat farmers pretty closely in the 31 years I have been here and there is a frequent change of tenants and of land ownership among the single croppers. But they are coming to diversification gradually. Low prices and an occasional wheat failure may, after all, be for the best."

Keller has 300 acres of cultivated land and 150 acres of pasture 14 miles southeast of St. Francis. About 80 acres of wheat are grown each year. The rest of the cultivated land is planted to feed and forage for livestock. He has established a six-year rotation of corn, barley, wheat, corn and barley. Wheat is grown on the same land only once in six years.

Some variation occurs in the corn and barley seedings, because he grows cane, Sudan grass and grain sorghums. But there is rarely any variation in the acreage of wheat nor is it seeded on the land more frequently than the rotation requires. Wheat growing, he contends, is too expensive and too uncertain. A maximum of feed crops permits him to keep several kinds of live-

stock which bring a steady return thru the year.

He has 40 head of Poland China brood sows, 40 Shorthorns, 14 horses and colts, and 200 White Leghorn chickens. From 15 to 30 head of the Shorthorns are milked and the cream checks amount to about \$1,000 a year. The calves are grown out and fattened. Keller says that he can, by developing his own feeders and growing his own feed, raise cattle even when they are not worth much. Sixty to 75 hogs are fattened each year on a mixture of ground corn and barley. Milk and beef cattle receive a daily allowance of silage. He plans to have a pair of young horses to break each spring.

Corn is more certain in Cheyenne county than in most sections of Western Kansas and Keller usually grows about 100 acres. He has about 60 acres of cane, Sudan grass and Freed's Sorgo; 50 acres of barley, and 80 acres of wheat each year. Approximately 25 acres of rye are seeded for fall and early spring pasture. Sudan grass listed June 1, has been used as a hay crop, but he plans to sow 30 acres this year for pasture.

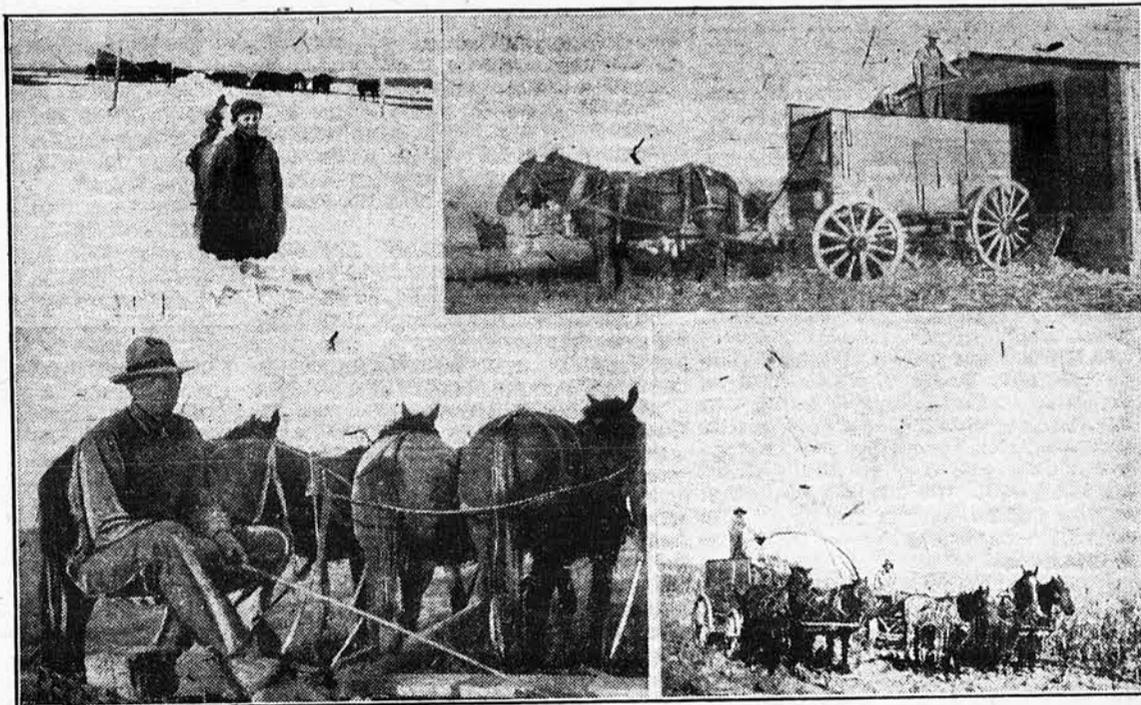
"I spread all the manure produced on the place, and you don't see any fires like that on my farm,"

he said, as smoke from a neighbor's burning straw stack drifted away to the westward. "I haul my straw to the barn and let the cattle eat it. You would be surprised at the amount they will take, and they need it with the silage. It also acts as a carrier for liquid manure when used as bedding.

"Yes, I've noticed an increase in yields from the manure," he replied to a question, "but I can't say how much. One year I had half my wheat ground manured. There was one more stack on the east end where the manure was applied than on the west end of the field, and I received 2 cents more a bushel for the wheat on the manured land because it tested higher. That indicates to me that there is a fertility problem out here and we are getting closer to it every year. If I were renting my land, I would furnish a manure spreader and stipulate in the lease that the tenant must keep stock and return to the land all the manure they produced."

Uses an Ensilage Harvester

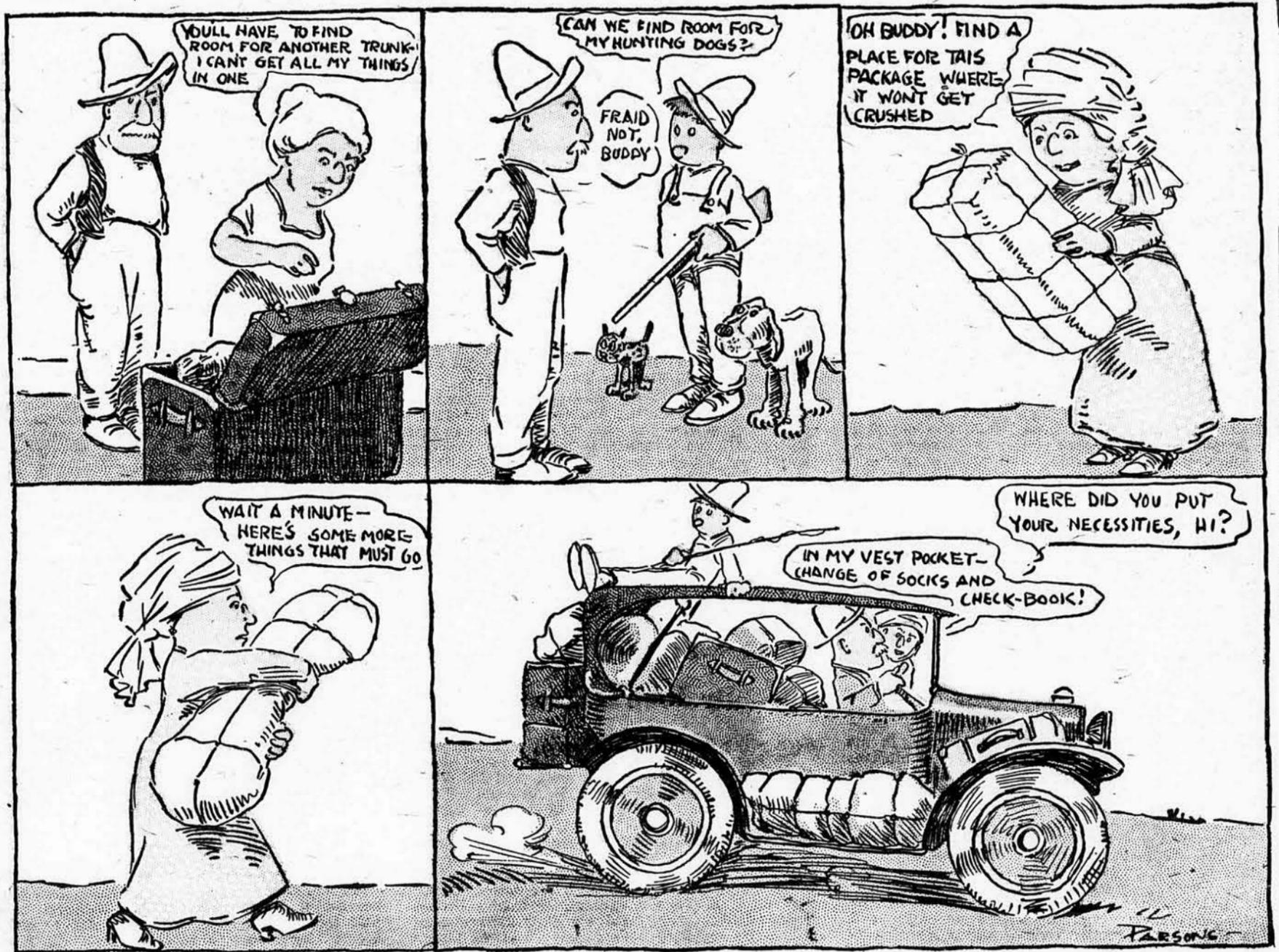
Keller cuts corn in the field with an ensilage harvester for the two 45-ton pit silos. Three horses pull the cutter, which is run by a gasoline engine, one man runs the harvester, one man unloads, one works in the silo and three boys haul the cut silage from the field to the pit silos.



J. K. Keller, President of the Cheyenne County Farm Bureau, Who Dares to Diversify in a Wheat Country and Profits by It, and His Son, Harold. At the Right Silage is Being Harvested in the Field and Delivered to a Pit Silo in Wagon Boxes

The Adventures of the Hoovers

This is the Hoovers' First Outing in Two Years—and Ma Intends to Go in Style and Travel in a Manner That Will Make an Impression



The Cross-Cut—By Courtney Ryley Cooper

FOR a number of years Thornton Fairchild, the owner of a silver mine in Colorado, was an invalid and was in the constant care of his son, Robert Fairchild.

Just before his death, Fairchild told his son where he could find the combination to his safe. Upon opening the safe Robert finds a letter addressed to him by his father with instructions to go to St. Louis and look up an old attorney who would explain the significance of the papers found in the safe. There is no mention whatever of the secret the old man carried all the years he had been an invalid. On an old deed was written the words in faint, faded ink, "Papers relating to the Blue Poppy Mine," and across this in holder writing the single ominous word, "Accursed."

A little later young Fairchild proceeded to St. Louis where he held an interview with Henry Beamish, the attorney, as directed. In another two weeks Robert was on his way to Denver and from that place he journeyed toward Ohadi. On the trip he had a number of adventures and made the acquaintance of the sheriff of Arapahoe county.

A Hold-up on a Pay-Wagon

Wonderment which got nowhere. The sheriff's car returned before Fairchild reached the bottom of the grade, and again stopped to survey the scene of defeat, while Fairchild once more told his story, deleting items which to him, appeared unnecessary for consumption

A Story of a Fight of Real Men for Wealth in the Silver Mines of Colorado

(Copyrighted)

by officers of the law. Carefully the sheriff surveyed the winding road before him and scratched his head.

"Don't guess it would have made much difference which way he went," came ruefully at last, "I never saw a fellow turn loose with so much speed on a mountain road. We never could have caught him!"

"Dangerous character?" Fairchild hardly knew why he asked the question. The sheriff smiled grimly.

"If it was the fellow we were after, he was plenty dangerous. We were trailing him on word from Denver—described the car and said he'd pulled a daylight hold-up on a pay-wagon for the Smelter Company—so when the car went thru Golden, we took up the trail a couple of blocks behind. He kept the same speed for a little while until one of my deputies got a little anxious and took a shot at a tire. Man, how he turned on the juice! I thought that thing was a jack rabbit the way it went up the hill! We never had a chance after that!"

"And you're sure it was the same person?"

The sheriff toyed with the gear shift. "You never can be sure about nothing in this business," came finally. "But there's this to think about: if

that fellow wasn't guilty of something, why did he run?"

"It might have been a kid in a stolen machine," came from the back seat.

"If it was, we've got to wait until we get a report on it. I guess it's us back to the office."

The automobile went its way then, and Fairchild his, still wondering; the sheriff's question, with a different gender, recurring again and again:

"If she wasn't guilty of something, why did she run?"

And why had she? More, why had she been willing to give ten dollars in payment for the mere changing of a tire? And why had she not offered some explanation of it all? It was a problem which almost wiped out for Robert Fairchild the zest of the new life into which he was going, the great gamble he was about to take. And so thoroly did it engross him that it was not until a truck had come to a full stop behind him, and a driver mingled a shout with the tooting of his horn, that he turned to allow its passage.

"Didn't hear you, old man," he apologized. "Could you give a fellow a lift?"

"Guess so." It was friendly, even tho a bit disgruntled; "hop on."

And Fairchild hopped, once more to

sit on the tailboard, swinging his legs, but this time his eyes saw the ever-changing scenery without noticing it. In spite of himself, Fairchild found himself constantly staring at a vision of a pretty girl in a riding habit, with dark-brown hair straying about equally dark-brown eyes, almost frenzied in her efforts to change a tire in time to elude a pursuing sheriff. Some way, it all didn't blend. Pretty girls, no doubt, could commit infractions of the law just as easy as ones less gifted with good looks. Yet if this particular pretty girl had held up a pay wagon, why didn't the telephoned notice from Denver state the fact, instead of referring to her as a man? And if she hadn't committed some sort of deprecation against the law, why on earth was she willing to part with ten dollars, merely to save a few moments in changing a tire and thus elude a sheriff? If there had been nothing wrong, could not a moment of explanation have satisfied any one of the fact? Anyway, weren't the officers looking for a man instead of for a woman? And yet:

But Why Did She Run?

"If she wasn't guilty of something, why did she run?"

It was too much for anyone, and Fairchild knew it. Yet he clung grimly to the mystery as the truck clattered on, mile after mile, while the broad road led along the sides of the hills, finally to dip downward and run beside the bubbling Clear Creek—clear no longer

In the memory of the oldest inhabitant; but soiled by the silica from ore deposits that, charned and recharned, gave to the stream a whitish, almost milk-like character, as it twisted in and out of the tortuous canon on its turbulent journey to the sea. But Fairchild failed to notice either that or the fact that ancient, age-whitened water wheels had begun to appear here and there, where gulch miners, seekers after gold in the silt of the creek's bed, had abandoned them years before; that now and then upon the hills showed the gaunt scars of mine openings—reminders of dreams of a day long past; or even the more important fact that in the distance, softened by the mellowing rays of a dying sun, a small town gradually was coming into view. A mile more, then the truck stopped with a jerk.

"Where you bound for, pardner?" Fairchild turned absently, then grinned in embarrassment.

"Ohadi."
"That's it, straight ahead. I turn off here. Stranger?"

"Miner?"
Fairchild shrugged his shoulders and nodded noncommittally. The truck driver toyed with his wheel.

"Just thought I'd ask. Plenty of work around here for single and double jackers. Things are beginning to look up a bit—at least in silver. Gold mines ain't doing much yet—but there's a good deal happening with the white stuff."

"Thanks. Do you know a good place to stop?"

"Yeh. Mother Howard's Boarding House. Everybody goes there, sooner or later. You'll see it on the left-hand side of the street before you get to the main block. Good old girl; knows how to treat anybody in the mining game from operators on down. She was here when mining was mining!"

Which was enough recommendation for Mother Howard. Fairchild lifted his bag from the rear of the vehicle, waved a farewell to the driver and started into the village. And then—for once—the vision of the girl departed, momentarily, to give place to other thoughts, other pictures, of a day long gone.

The sun was slanting low, throwing deep shadows from the hills into the

little valley with its chattering, milk-white stream; softening the scars of the mountains with their great refuse dumps; reminders of hopes of twenty years before and as bare of vegetation as in the days when the pick and gad and drill of the prospector tore the rock loose from its hiding place under the surface of the ground. Nature, in the mountainous country, resents any outrage against her dignity; the scars never heal; the mine dumps of a score of years ago remain the same, without a single shrub or weed or blade of grass growing in the big heaps of rocky refuse to shield them.

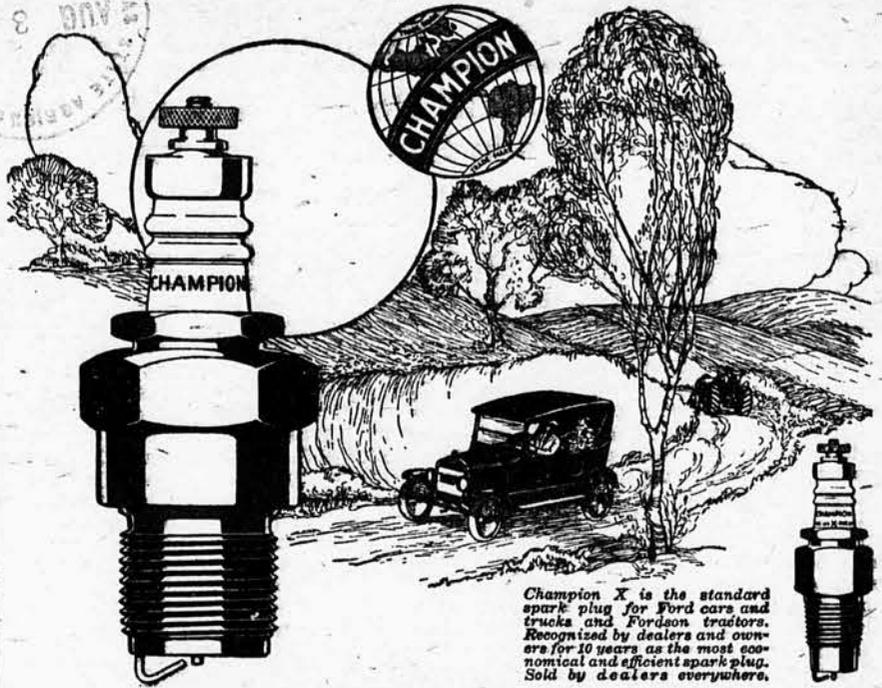
In the Land of "Float Ore"

But now it was all softened and aglow with sunset. The deep red buildings of the Argonaut tunnel—a great, criss-crossing hole thru the hills that once connected with more than thirty mines and their feverish activities—were denuded of their rust and lack of repair. The steam from the air compressing engine, furnishing the necessary motive power for the drills that still worked in the hills, curled upward in billowy, rainbow-like coloring. The scrub pines of the almost barren mountains took on a fluffier, softer tone; the jutting rocks melted away into their own shadows, it was a picture of peace and of memories.

And it had been here that Thornton Fairchild, back in the nineties, had dreamed his dreams and fought his fight. It had been here—somewhere in one of the innumerable canons that led away from the little town on every side—that Thornton Fairchild had followed the direction of "float ore" to its resting place, to pursue the vagrant vein thru the hills, to find it at last, to gloat over it in his letters to Beamish and then to—what?

A sudden cramping caught the son's heart, and it pounded with something akin to fear. The old foreboding of his father's letter had come upon him, the mysterious thread of that elusive, intangible Thing, great enough to break the will and resistance of a strong man and turn him into a weakling—silent, white-haired—sitting by a window, waiting for death. What had it been? Why had it come upon his father? How could it be fought? All so suddenly, Robert Fairchild had realized that he

(Continued on Page 11)



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Well, It's Just a Choice of Hogs

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

The Soil Continues Moist Despite Lack of Rain and All Crops are in Excellent Condition

BY HARLEY HATCH

ALTHO 10 days have elapsed since our last rain we are still well supplied with moisture here. The ground in many spots in the cornfields is still wet on top; that this moisture has lasted so well, is due to the weather we have had for the last 10 days; while we have had no rain, showers have fallen not far away, there has been little or no wind and the dews have been so heavy that the grass has not dried until noon. Under such conditions both corn and kafir have grown well; on this farm we have at this writing the best show for corn since 1920. The corn on this farm is a little later than that we see in many fields but we listed our corn while most fields were top planted; we also planted several days later than most and in addition planted a rather large, late variety. Despite this, our corn is tasseling and many silks are showing. Grass continues to grow and hay will this fall apparently be as plentiful as air and water—enough for everyone.

Corn Seasons Later Now

Our corn seasons have been much later during the last decade than they

were in the first 10 years we farmed in Kansas. The first year we raised corn in this state—1896—we planted 10 acres the first week in April with seed brought from Northern Nebraska. This corn was hard enough to feed to horses by July 15 and it was dry enough to crib before August 15. We used to count then on our corn being made by August 1, so far as moisture was concerned. We thought we were late with our planting if the last kernel was not in the ground by April 25 and often we finished by April 20. This spring we began planting 70 acres on the very last day of April and last spring we had but a few acres planted on May 12. Either we had a series of remarkably early springs 25 years ago or else these we have had since 1914 are unseasonably late. Older residents than we are say these are late seasons and that before long we will be given a series of early ones to even things up.

Watch your horse in hot weather. If he stops sweating suddenly, or if he breathes short and quick, or if his ears droop, or if he stands with his legs braced sideways, he is in danger of a heat or sun stroke and needs attention at once.

Sprinkles Kansas With Spots

(Continued from Page 3)

man is not satisfied, we make it right. That is our guarantee. Some folks say they cannot see how we can make such an offer. But we have found buyers reasonable and practically all of them will do the right thing. You'd be surprised to know how few of them abuse the offer."

And Manning does not wait until a man complains. After a short time, he visits the purchasers to see how their hogs are making out. He desires that the man be satisfied not only with the animals sold to him from Sylvan Park herd, but he tries to make him satisfied with Spotted Poland in general.

"I'd rather look after the hogs that go out from here than have the purchasers dissatisfied," said Manning after taking a hearty drink of cool water from the well. "If they're satisfied they will be permanent customers and effective boosters for the breed. That's what it requires to keep any organization growing. There must be a lot of interested, active breeders."

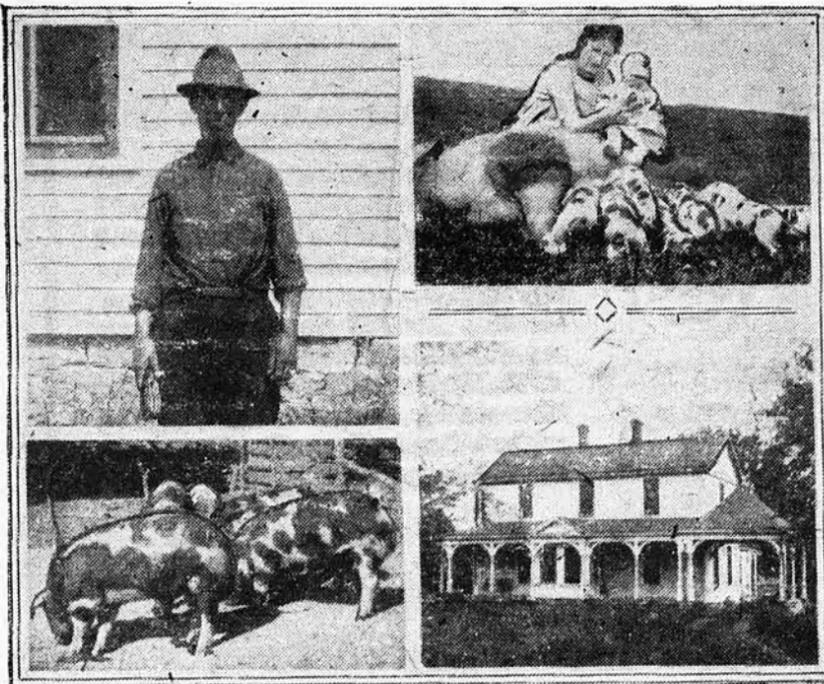
Manning has been breeding Spotted Poland Chinas for the last 15 years. He has done a great deal of extension work for the breed in that time. In recent years he has been active in organizing county breed associations, and finally a state association of which he is president. Approximately 200 breeders are members of the state organization, which is one of the most

active associations of its kind in the state. Breeders of Spotted Poland are enthusiastic and full of pep because there are enough men like Manning to keep the good work going.

Miller and Manning keep from 700 to 800 hogs. They are all purebreds, but only the breeding herd and those which are sold for breeding stock are registered. Obviously it would be a waste of money to register those which would likely be sent to market. About 150 sows are bred for fall farrowing this year. Part of their hogs are disposed of thru the two auctions that are held each year and part thru private sales. From 150 to several hundred breeding animals are sold each year. Representatives of the 14th and 15th generations of their own breeding are on the place.

One sow, Long Girl, has been in the herd nine or 10 years and the place is littered with her descendants. New blood has been introduced regularly thru the purchase of animals which will improve the herd. The Spots on Sylvan Park Farm are of excellent modern type and exhibit the work of a constructive breeder.

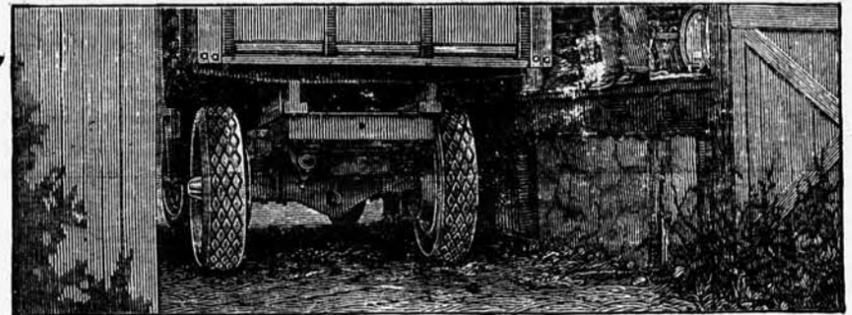
The Miller and Manning ranch is an ideal stock farm with just the right proportion of upland pasture, timber and farm land. The Neosho River supplies abundant water. The farm maintains in addition to the Spotted Poland Chinas, several hundred head of purebred Herefords. Dr. B. E. Miller, of Council Grove, is the other half of the firm.



Beulah and Frances are inspecting a Family of Spots. At the Left are F. H. Manning, Their Dad, and a Group of Barrows, Kansas State Agricultural College Will Fit for Fall Shows



THE EASIEST ROAD TO MARKET



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—HARRY J. CHANT, Maple View Farm, Beverly, N. J.

THE difference between profit and loss in carrying perishable things to market, often is a set of Goodyear Cord Truck Tires. Big and buoyant, they cushion the load, preventing damage from jolts and jars, protecting the truck, the driver, and the road. Always active, they get over the miles on schedule time. Ruggedly strong with the strength of Goodyear construction in carcass, sidewall and tread, they give you the wear that means more mileage at low tire cost.

The new beveled All-Weather Tread Cord Tire is made in all sizes for trucks and passenger cars

GOODYEAR

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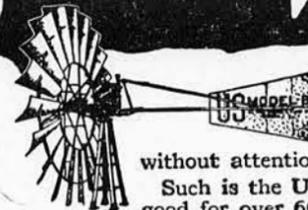
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Leaders in Service for 60 Years

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The Cross-Cut

(Continued from Page 9)

was in the country of the invisible enemy, there to struggle against it without the slightest knowledge of what it was or how it could be combated. His forehead felt suddenly damp and cold. He brushed away the beady perspiration with a gesture almost of anger, then with a look of relief, turned in at a small white gate toward a big, rambling building which proclaimed itself, by the sign on the door, to be Mother Howard's Boarding House.

A moment of waiting, then he faced a gray-haired, kindly faced woman, who stared at him with wide-open eyes as she stood, hands on hips, before him.

Welcome From Mother Howard

"Don't you tell me I don't know you!" she burst forth at last.

"I'm afraid you don't." "Don't I?" Mother Howard cocked her head. "If you ain't a Fairchild, I'll never feed another miner corned beef and cabbage as long as I live. Ain't you now?" she persisted, "ain't you a Fairchild?"

The man laughed. "You guessed it." "You're Thornton Fairchild's boy!" She had reached out for his handbag, and then, bustling about him, drew him into the big "parlor" with its old-fashioned, plush-covered chairs, its picture album, its glass-covered statuary on the old, onyx mantel. "Didn't I know you the minute I saw you? Land, you're the picture of your dad! Sakes alive, how is he?"

There was a moment of silence. Fairchild found himself suddenly halting and boyish as he stood before her.

"He's—he's gone, Mrs. Howard." "Dead?" She put up both hands. "It don't seem possible. And me remembering him looking just like you, full of life and strong and—"

"Our pictures of him are a good deal different. I—I guess you knew him when everything was all right for him. Things were different after he got home again."

Mother Howard looked quickly about her, then with a swift motion closed the door.

"Son," she asked in a low voice, "didn't he ever get over it?"

"It?" Fairchild felt that he stood on the threshold of discoveries. "What do you mean?"

"Didn't he ever tell you anything, Son?"

"No. I—"

"Well, there wasn't any need to." But Mother Howard's sudden embarrassment, her change of color, told Fairchild it wasn't the truth. "He just had a little bad luck out here, that was all. His—his mine pinched out just when he thought he'd struck it rich—or something like that."

"Are you sure that is the truth?"

For a second they faced each other, Robert Fairchild serious and intent, Mother Howard looking at him with eyes defiant, yet compassionate. Suddenly they twinkled, the lips broke from their straight line into a smile, and a kindly old hand reached out to take him by the arm.

"Don't you stand there and try to tell Mother Howard she doesn't know what she's talking about!" came in tones of mock severity. "Hear me? Now, you get up them steps and wash up for dinner. Take the first room on the right. It's a nice, cheery place. And get that dust and grime off of you. The dinner bell will ring in about fifteen minutes, and they's always a rush for the food. So hurry!"

In his room, Fairchild tried not to think. His brain was becoming too crammed with queries, with strange happenings and with the aggravating mysticisms of the life into which his father's death had thrown him to permit clearness of vision. Even in Mother Howard, he had not been able to escape it; she told all too plainly, both by her actions and her words, that she knew something of the mystery of the past—and had falsified to keep the knowledge from him.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Farmer Hoover says he's getting tired of talk about going to town to get its "advantages" when the talkers should be working to bring those advantages to the country.

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DODGE BROTHERS



Letters Fresh From the Field

Farmers Discuss Burdensome Taxes, Feeding, Marketing and Other Matters of Interest

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

Tax Burden Too Heavy

I think this country is overtaxed and it is all because the taxes are all put on the poor man. The Government sells bonds that are not taxable and the poor man needs his money to run his business but the rich man gets money to invest in bonds and that way keeps from paying taxes. I have heard that some people sold all of the property they had just before the first of March and bought bonds to keep from paying taxes. I think that is wrong. The rich man can pay taxes easier than the poor man.

Another thing I think is wrong is to pay taxes on property that is mortgaged. For example, I buy a team of horses worth \$200 and pay \$25 down and put a mortgage on the horses for the balance. When the assessor comes he assesses the horses at \$200 on which I have to pay taxes, when I have only \$25 invested in the horses. I think that I ought to have to pay only on \$25. According to this I am paying taxes on eight times as much as I am worth, while a rich man buys bonds and only pays on about one-eighth of what he is worth.

Now this shows that the poor man worth \$1,000 pays 16 times as much taxes on his money as does the rich man on his money.

If I am worth \$1,000 and pay 2 cents on the dollar taxes, I pay \$20; the rich man worth \$10,000 buys bonds and pays no taxes. If I buy 160 acres of land for \$50 an acre or \$8,000, I pay \$1,000 down and put a mortgage on the balance, I have to pay taxes on the \$8,000. Seven thousand dollars more than I am worth. The rich man pays the taxes on the mortgage of \$7,000 which is double taxation.

Now if a rich man buys the land he pays for it and so he only pays on

what money he has invested. It seems that the burden is all thrown on the poor man, who has a family to raise and is trying to make a start. He has to pay all the taxes to keep the world going. Now I think that is wrong and believe the people as a whole should try to correct this and distribute the burden of taxation on all persons equitably and tax the bonds and cancel mortgaged property from taxation.

Mulvane, Kan. Julius Eckert.

Finds Cattle Feeding Profitable

I have been feeding cattle in a small way for 20 years, but never market more than two loads a year. I have fed 1, 2, and 3-year-old steers, cows and heifers and a few loads of calves. I have fed cattle of several different breeds. We raise Aberdeen-Angus and prefer them to any we have ever fed. Our usual way of feeding calves is as we fed last fall. We put them up September 20, taking all from their mothers except a few hand raised ones that were placed with the others.

At first they were fed a small amount of shelled corn, 1 pound a head a day until they had all they would eat. They were given access to all the good alfalfa hay they would eat. No other feed of any kind was given but they had plenty of good water and salt. I never have fed a pound of any kind of cake meal or molasses feed. These calves were sold on the Kansas City market March 27 for \$9.25 a hundredweight. They averaged 739 pounds apiece and topped the market.

I usually start feeding them a small amount of snapped corn gradually increasing until they were fed all they would eat and then changing, when they began to tire of that, to shelled corn. I always feed them all the good alfalfa hay they will eat. I prefer to feed only five or six months a year to get all my cattle ready to market. I would just as soon feed a bunch of good calves as any kind of cattle, altho I like to feed 2-year old steers the best. I think we get better results for the expense in feeding young cattle. I will say, that in the main, my cattle feeding has been profitable.

White City, Kan. H. B. Harmon.

Farm Organization Notes

Success of the Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association Shows What Co-operation Will Do

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

FOR a co-operative marketing organization as young as it is, a mere 2-year-old, the Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association makes an impressive showing with its negotiation from New York banks of a loan of 25 million dollars to carry on its operations this season. Last year it borrowed 12 millions, according to the New York Evening Post. It is a growing organization.

The cotton producers, large numbers of them tenants, are taking advantage of the Government provision for warehousing in bond. They take their cotton to the warehouse, have it graded and deposited. Then on the strength of the grades and the market they go to New York and borrow 25 million dollars to pay their solicitous creditors, grocers, local banks and merchants, this being about two-thirds the market value of the stored cotton. The tenant gets rid of his importunate creditors, cuts off interest charges, has a little cash left over, and awaits the oncoming buyers of his cotton in calm composure. His business status has been completely revolutionized in two years, and put on a firm basis. The lesson is obvious.

National Dairy Sales Agency

Plans for a non-profit, co-operative sales agency for dairy marketing associations have been submitted to and approved by organizations in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. The plans were formulated by the Committee of Nine ap-

pointed by the American Farm Bureau Federation. This committee has been enlarged into a "Committee of Twelve" and instructed to act as an organization committee in developing the new sales agency.

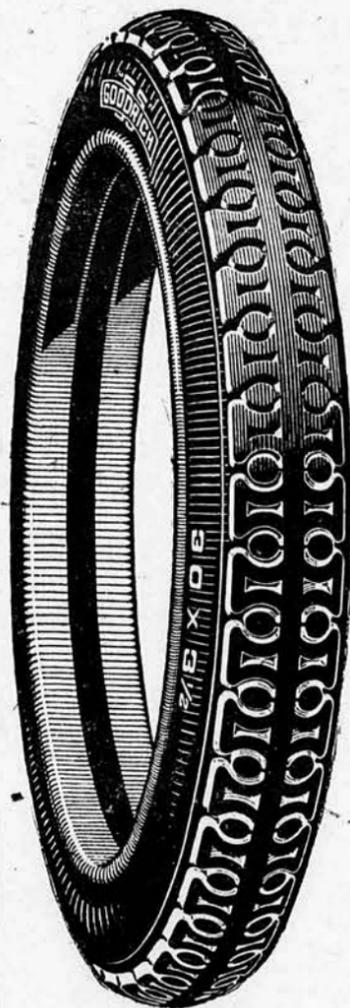
According to the plans, co-operative creameries and cheese factories are to be federated into district and state groups, which groups will become members of the central agency. Pooling milk-marketing associations may also become members and market their surplus products thru the central agency in the form of evaporated and condensed milk, butter, cheese and cream.

St. Francis Equity Exchange

Members of the St. Francis Equity Exchange at St. Francis, Kan., are proud of their record for the year ending in May, 1923. The net profits for the year amounted to \$22,941. The total volume of business for the year just closing in May amounted to \$507,872.45.

The St. Francis exchange was organized 11 years ago and from a small start they have grown to a present worth of \$120,811.55. An item of interest is the size of their surplus account, which now amounts to \$39,411.20. The exchange is under the efficient management of C. R. Henry, and has steadily grown from year to year. The organization now has 286 members, and during the past year has added 23 new members to their membership roll.

Mighty Lak'a Mule



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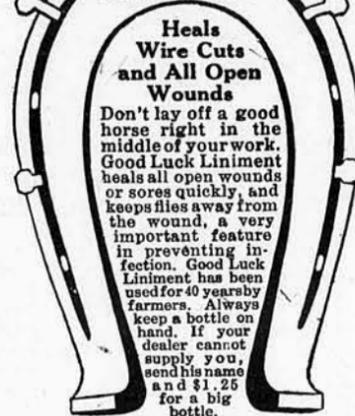
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New Free Fair Grandstand

Huge Building for Accommodation of Fair Crowds Will Be Ready September 10

BY RAY YARNELL

WITH the dedication of a new \$200,000 concrete grandstand, one of the best in the United States, the Kansas Free Fair will be opened in Topeka September 10 for the presentation of a week's show that is counted on to set a new record in the Kansas Free Fair quality entertainment.

The new grandstand, which will seat 7,500 persons, can be taken as the yardstick to measure the quality of the Kansas Free Fair show, Secretary Eastman declares. Despite the large expense in arranging for the comfort and convenience of the crowds by providing a safe grandstand, the same high quality that has been featured in every other department will be maintained.

Construction of the grandstand altho but recently begun will be completed well before the opening of the Kansas Free Fair. The structure will be of steel and concrete and will be fire-proof. It will be so fabricated that danger of collapse will practically be eliminated.

Will Seat 7,500 Persons

The grandstand will be 385 feet long, 90 feet deep and will contain 30 tiers of seats, a total of 7,500. The roof, which extends 44 feet beyond the front row of seats, will afford shade for every seat and will give protection from rain. It will be made of concrete and steel.

Entrance to the new stand will be in the center from the north. The opening will be large enough to accommodate big crowds without undue congestion and will be so arranged that persons may be passed thru rapidly. Directly

above the entrance will be located the offices of the Kansas Free Fair officials which in previous years were in the small building just south of the machinery exhibit. The new offices will be much better adapted to the needs of the executives and also will speed up the handling of exhibitors and the payment of premiums.

Four exhibit rooms, which will afford an abundance of room to the big Kansas Free Fair departments, will be included in the grandstand. On the first floor will be two rooms, one on either side of the central entrance, 60 by 144 feet in size. Two rooms, 40 by 138 feet in size, will be located on the second floor. These will be well lighted by windows and in addition will have artificial light available if it is needed. These exhibit rooms are reached by stairways.

Two Rest Rooms for Women

Two rest rooms for women, one opening toward the quarter stretch and the other toward the fair-grounds, will be provided in the new grandstand. There also will be two toilets for men. The grandstand will be on about the same site occupied by the old stand, altho it will cover more ground.

Properly to dedicate the new \$200,000 grandstand, Secretary Phil Eastman has contracted for an elaborate program for both afternoon and evening performances. Of course horse and automobile racing will be the big attractions in the afternoons. Horse racing will hold the stage on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday and motor cars will rumble around the track on Friday and Saturday.

Skill Needed in Farming

Farmers of Tomorrow Must Understand Scientific Agriculture in Order to Succeed

BY F. D. FARRELL

AFTER considering many schemes by which the Government, the bankers, the railroads, or the legislatures were to lift the farmer out of his economic depression, farmers and other people are becoming convinced that most of our agricultural problems must be solved by the farmers themselves, on their own farms, and in their own communities.

It is becoming more and more evident that every farmer will learn to readjust his practices to suit present and prospective conditions.

Must Understand the Soil

What does such readjustment involve? Among other things it involves a better understanding of the soil, of plant and animal life, of insects and diseases, of the advantages and limitations of group action, and of economic laws. We cannot change the laws of nature or of economics, but we can learn to use them. Most of the progress which the world and all the businesses in the world have made has resulted from understanding and applying these laws.

High freight rates do not injure the Middle Western farmer as much as the Hessian fly and the chinch bugs do. The use of poor seed and the practice of ill-adapted crop rotations do more damage to agriculture than any of the commercial bugaboos of which so much is said in condemnation. Thru their widespread unwillingness or inability to work with one another in those enterprises of production and of marketing in which co-operative action is feasible, American farmers do themselves more injury than all of the much berated middlemen could do if they tried. No argument, of course in favor of high freight rates or useless middlemen is to be inferred from these statements.

Effective attempts at agricultural improvement must begin at home—right on the individual farm. In most cases, they probably will not need to go much further.

To make these attempts successfully, the American farmer must be better informed regarding things with which he deals—the soil, plants, animals, insects, diseases, markets. He must become a student, either by going to school, or by studying at home, or both. In and thru his agricultural colleges, he has the best educational system for agriculture in the world.

For the young men—the farmers of tomorrow—these colleges provide excellent courses, ranging in length from one week to four years. For the adults, there are the annual Farm and Home Week, the educational work of the county farm bureaus and other farmers' organizations, and numerous neighborhood meetings at which useful agricultural information is dispensed. And for everybody, there is the agricultural press, which brings to the farmer in a simple, popular form information as to how the facts of science can be used in solving the problems of the farm.

The Cost is Moderate

Most of these things cost some money; but so does practically everything else. A young man can go to the agricultural college for a year for about what it costs to own and operate a cheap motor car for 12 months. He can attend a short course at the agricultural college for very much less.

The farmer who refuses to learn cannot long operate a farm at a profit because he cannot continue to do good farming if he does not keep informed regarding changing conditions. In the long run, good farming pays and every other kind of farming is unprofitable. Good farming requires constant, intelligent study of the ever-changing conditions, both natural and economic, which affect agriculture. What H. G. Wells said of civilization applies to the farmer, as well as to struggling commercial and professional men. He said, "It is a race between education and catastrophe." Make farming a safe business by properly preparing for it.

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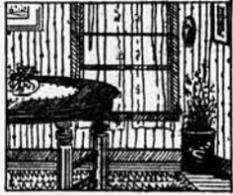
Free Fence Facts

Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Your Table's Summer Centerpiece and How to Make It Attractive

IT MAY be difficult for most of us to have an attractive centerpiece on the dining table during the winter but there is practically no excuse for leaving off this enhancing decoration in summer. In every pasture and wood, along every path and road—in



fact, everywhere—are wild flowers which may be made into lovely bouquets. Also some of us are fortunate enough to possess flower gardens that supply blossoms for this purpose. Once upon a time it was the style to use somber dishes, white tablecloths and napkins and dignified tall vases with flowers for a centerpiece. Now color is the rage. Fashionable table covers are either of some shade other than white or white trimmed with bands of gingham or some other colored material. Unbleached muslin bound in bias tape of various shades or decorated with fancy embroidery stitches is very popular. Colored linens, cottons and crepes also are used. As for dishes, they are of all shades of the rainbow. Their gay coloring adds charm. American manufacturers seem to have unusual talent and skill in producing attractive china with artistic color effects, bold designs and, in fact, the type of dishes that makes the food appear good enough to be relished no matter how hot the day.

Flowers Should Not Be Crowded

There are no "cut and dried" rules for arranging bouquets on the table except that the use of a few flowers is more pleasing, as a rule, than an overcrowded vase. And by all means this mass of blossoms should be low enough that no one has to play peek-a-boo around it while trying to see everyone seated at the table. If the flowers have attractive stems, such as do violets, pansies and nasturtiums, glass bowls showing these give good results.

Promises Like Pie Crust

"Promises, like pie crust, are easily broken," so runs the old saying our grandmothers have handed down to us, and which probably was given to them by their grandmothers. I do not know the author of this bit of philosophy, nor how long it has been in existence, but it undoubtedly refers to good pie crust so must have meant good promises, also. Perhaps good ones were the only kind people made in those days; for just as the housewife must slip a flaky crust from the pan ever so easily, lest the golden brown shell be broken, so we must be very, very careful or the promises that we fully intended to keep will be shattered.

Excuses Easy to Find

If this adage were written in a day when most people considered their word sacred, we certainly have outgrown those ideals, for it seems to me a promise never meant as little as it does at the present time. It is so easy to say, "I was so busy that I forgot; I simply didn't have time; I fully intended to until"—oh, we can find plenty of excuses but I quite agree with this thought that came to my notice not long ago, "Good intentions, themselves, amount to nothing; they must be followed by action."

There are just four kinds of promises; first, the one that is kept; second, the one that is made sincerely but for some unpreventable reason must be broken; third, the one that is given lightly but soon forgotten; and fourth, the one that is made with no intention of keeping.

I firmly believe the third promise is by far the most numerous. Perhaps the person who gives it really means well at the time but it is so easy to put off the fulfilling or to forget it

entirely, tho the failure to keep his word usually means an inconvenience, a real loss or a disappointment to someone, and sometimes results in a shattered faith in the giver's sincerity.

I have had so much experience with this sort of promise, yes, and have been guilty of it myself, that every day I resolve to weigh my words more carefully before saying I shall do a certain thing at a certain time, lest I, too, destroy the confidence of a friend.

Irene Judy.

Chiggers No Bigger or Better

For the year 1923, the chigger is no bigger—but, sad to report, no better!

Only in a figurative sense do chiggers get under your skin. The little kill-joys are on the surface, and it's just because they are too small to be readily seen without a magnifying glass that you think they have burrowed into your hide.

This is one of the new lights thrown on pests by Department Bulletin 986, entitled "Studies on the Biology and Control of Chiggers," by H. E. Ewing, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Insect is Difficult to Catch

The chigger doesn't make his presence felt at once. He first scurries about on the victim so fast that even when he is spotted under a magnifying glass it is almost impossible to catch him.

Almost total immunity has been secured by wearing top shoes and tightly

wrapped leggings. Low shoes are particularly favorable to the acquisition of chiggers. When a chigger finally decides to attach himself, he clamps down by inserting his feet under the skin, and then the trouble begins.

After exposure to chigger attacks, the skin and ankles should be examined with a hand lens, even before any itching is felt.

Applications of a thick lather of soap, commercial alcohol, or any of the lighter oils have been found to kill chigger larvae quite readily. Sulfur acts slowly, but if applied with soap and allowed several minutes to act should give good results.

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

FOR the last number of our course in home nursing, Miss M. Pearl Martin, home nursing specialist of the Kansas State Agricultural College suggested we should invite all mothers and grandmothers—the two who usually manage the baby's diet.

Probably not many babies get the correct first bath of oil. Many are given a good sousing in soapy water instead. More and more we are aware that a physician should treat the new born baby's eyes as a preventive for blindness. Later, the mother after carefully washing her hands, should wash the baby's eyes with a boracic

acid solution. For this, one should dissolve 1 teaspoon of boric acid in 1 pint of water. Absorbent cotton should be used as a swab. If there is any discharge in an eye, this should be removed carefully and a fresh piece of cotton taken for the washing.

How to Treat Baby's Scalp

The milk crust sometimes seen on the heads of well cared for babies, Miss Martin thinks, is due to malnutrition. She recommends that one should look after the diet and then treat the crust locally. This treatment should consist of massage with warm olive oil.

We are sorry that all mothers could not hear the talk on the occasional need for circumcision, on the poor nourishment that results from nursing a baby too long, and on the evils that result from allowing children to form the habit of thumb sucking.

Baby's First Clothing

The layette shown as a model of plainness and comfort contained a knit band to be used for nine days, ordinarily. The purpose of a band is to hold surgical dressings over the navel and to provide warmth for the abdomen. After nine days the navel should not need the dressings and a little knit shirt may well be substituted for the band. The one shown had a double front, fastened at each side by a little tab that buttoned. The towel was of double gauze similar to summer underwear. The dress fastened with tapes.

About His Diet

Nasal obstruction, a sign of malnutrition, often follows exceedingly early weaning. For the first six months of a baby's life, the mother's milk and water are sufficient. Then one might well add to the list a little orange or tomato juice. The bottle fed baby may have these juices when 3 months old.

At 7 months a baby might well have toast, soaked. At 8, he is privileged to order vegetable broth; at 9 months he may add beef or meat broth and spinach, pressed thru a fine sieve. Bran, also, may be served at this time, cooked and strained. The fortunate baby who is 9 months old when peas and carrots are ready may have some cooked and strained thru a sieve. It is well at this time to be giving one feed a day of modified cow's milk. Goat's milk has been found to be a better substitute for mother's milk.

By the time baby is 10 months old he may have soft-cooked egg or well-cooked, strained cereal, lightly sweetened. When 12, he should be getting a quart of cow's milk a day and, pronto, he is weaned. There has been no talk of potatoes—they are tabooed until the youngster is more than a year old. One who wonders if her baby is doing as well as he ought should have scales. A weekly gain of 4 to 8 ounces should be found.

The Joy of Being

Whither my road is leading me
Perhaps I do not know;
But, oh, the path is fair to see,
And sweet the winds that blow!
In sun or storm, by day or night,
If skies are lowering or bright,
The highroad holds so much delight
I run with heart aglow.

The lanes may thorny be, and lead
To steep heart-breaking high;
The forests wild with bush and weed
My strength may mortify;
Yet, with resolve to do and dare,
I hold within my soul small care
For hazards spread o'er pathways where
The goals worth winning lie.

It is enough to live and plan,
To joy in earth and sea;
To do what things a mortal can
With spirit blithe and free;
To prove one's strength of soul, and will
To meet and overcome the ill,
And in the end to gain the thrill
Of manful mastery!

—John Kendrick Bangs.

Many persons cut themselves off from one of the highest and greatest joys in life—the joy of magnanimously forgiving an enemy.

Cool Frocks for Warm Days

Clothes for Youth's Strenuous Play Which are Easily Made and Attractive

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



1770—Women's Dress. Frocks of this type take so little material that very often remnants can be used. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1678—Girls' Bloomer Dress. The bloomers are separate and so the dress can be made with or without them. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

2961—Child's Rompers. The bloomers of this cunning little style are gathered to a short waist which fastens at back. Sizes 1, 2 and 4 years.

1772—Women's Overblouse. A wise woman even tho she has let spring slip by without a printed overblouse would include at least one in her summer toggery. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns desired. New summer catalog is 10 cents with a pattern order.

1800 AUGUST Bargains

Sears, Roebuck and Co's Big Sale Ends August 31st



Millions of people are buying at big savings during this value giving Sears, Roebuck and Co. August Sale.

We spent six months preparing for this great event. In every department our buyers combed the country for extra values—articles useful the year round. Now they spread before you an array of bargains such as you cannot match anywhere!

Remember, this sale positively ends August 31. Look over your "Midsummer Sale Book," of which we have mailed out 9,000,000 copies. If you haven't one, borrow your neighbor's copy—or write us on the coupon below. You can order direct from this advertisement—there are 1,800 more equally attractive bargains in our Midsummer Sale Book—sent FREE.

Sale Price, **\$1.00**

Gingham House Dress

This sensible, comfortable House or Porch Dress is made of good wearing GINGHAM. Women's regular sizes, 34 to 46 inches bust measure. Stout women's sizes, 39 to 53 inches bust measure. State bust measure. Shipping weight, 1 3/4 pounds.

Regular Sizes.
31J315A—Blue and white check.
31J316A—Tan and white check.
Sale price... **\$1.00**

Stout Sizes.
31J317A—Blue and white check.
31J318A—Tan and white check.
Sale price... **\$1.29**

48 Pieces White Dinner-Ware



\$3.75

Until August 31st you can buy this wonderful Dinner Set of first quality, pure white semi-porcelain for only \$3.75. Ordinarily it would cost you \$6.00 per set. Just one of 1,800 similar bargains offered in our Midsummer Sale Book.

12 Dinner Plates. 12 Tea Cups.
12 Sauce Dishes. 12 Tea Saucers.
Forty-eight pieces of finest quality pure white semi-porcelain. Prettily embossed edges. Safe delivery guaranteed; we will replace any breakage free of charge.
35J9706A—48-Piece Assortment of White Dinnerware. **\$3.75**
Special Sale Price.....
Weight, packed for shipment, 45 pounds.

Send for Midsummer SALE Bargain Book!

Order Direct From This Page. See Book for Other Bargains.



48¢

Extra Gillette Blades. Genuine Gillette Blades for all styles Gillette Razors. Shipping wt., 2 oz. 6J10959A—Sale price, per package of 6 blades..... **41c**

Genuine Gillette Safety Razor.

Here is an unbeatable bargain—a genuine Gillette Safety Razor, in a case, for only 48 cents!

We placed a very large order with the Gillette Razor Company for these razors, which enables us to give you an amazing value for this August Sale.

Put up in a neat box, with one blade (two cutting edges). This bargain is for this sale only. Shipping weight, 6 ounces. **6J10958A—Sale price..... 48c**



Women's Slipper Genuine Kid

15J73441A—Sizes, 2 1/2 to 8. Wide widths. **\$1.59**
Sale Price.....

Neat One-Strap Comfort Slipper. Black genuine kid leather, with cushion innersole and springy rubber heel, insure the wearer solid comfort.

Sale Price, **\$1.59**

Be sure to state size. Shipping wt., 1 1/4 lbs.



Men's and Boys' Scout Shoe.

Full grain double tanned brown leather, with medium heavy Cromax leather sole.

67J74822A—Men's and Big Boys'. Sizes, 6 to 12. **\$1.89**

67J75303A—Boys'. Sizes, 1 to 5 1/2. **\$1.69**

67J75903A—Small Boys'. Sizes, 2 to 13 1/2. **\$1.38**

Sale Price.....
Be sure to state size. Wide widths only.

\$1.89 Sale Price.

Shipping wt.: Men's and Big Boys', 2 1/2 lbs.; 2 1/2 lbs.; Small Boys', 1 1/2 lbs.



Set of Four Aluminum Pudding Pans

Useful twenty times a day in the kitchen. Don't miss this bargain.

99J400A—Shipping weight, 2 pounds.

\$1.20



Half Price. Usually Retail at \$2.40. Sale Price, Set of Four.

Mail Coupon for Book

Sale Price, **4 Pairs 89¢**

4 Pairs for 89c

Guaranteed to Wear Four Months.

86J4032A—Black.
86J4034A—Dark brown.
86J4036A—White.

Made of a very fine quality combed cotton yarn. An extra thread of selected combed cotton is knit into the soles, heels and toes. Double garter tops. Fully seamless. Medium weight. Sizes, 8 1/2, 9, 9 1/2, 10 and 10 1/2. State size. Shpg. wt., four pairs, 12 ounces.



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are the result of our fifty years of experience in making jar rings. We have perfected our formula until GOOD LUCK rubbers will not only keep alive and protect the food indefinitely but will stand the long temperatures necessary for modern canning. These rubbers have been tested and approved by all methods of canning by the Home Canners Association of America. They come packed with the following leading brands of fruit jars: Atlas E-Z Seal, Atlas Good Luck, Schram Ever Seal, Schram Acme.



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What to Have for Dessert

BY LUCINDA RUTH ORVILLE

WHAT to have for dessert may be a problem throughout the year, but never so much so as in the hot weather when appetites need coaxing. Wise is the woman who appreciates how valuable this part of the meal is for introducing sufficient nourishment in the diet. Most folks have a sweet tooth, and for this reason they will eat a pudding when they would not touch the plain eggs and milk used in making the dessert. Gelatin forms the foundation of many delightful dishes which are especially appetizing and wholesome for



summertime use. Many of the summer desserts can be made ready in the cool of the morning; some of them may be left in the casseroles or other dishes in which they were cooked to await the time of serving. Using the same utensils for cooking and serving foods not only saves dish washing but it results in a mighty fine feeling in the evening when it is too hot to work any more than is necessary. Among the recipes that I use are the ones that are given below. Let one of the desserts named below solve your problem for the summer.

Summer Fruit Pudding

Peel 4 bananas and rub the pulp thru a sieve. Add the pulp and juice of 2 oranges, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, 1/2 cup powdered sugar and 1 1/4 tablespoons gelatin soaked in a little cold water and then dissolved in 1/4 cup boiling water. Cool by setting the pan in ice or very cold water. Stir constantly. As the mixture begins to thicken slightly, fold in 2 cups whipped cream. Place in molds and let chill before serving.

Fruit Ice

3 cups water 3 bananas, sliced thin
3 oranges, juice and rind 3 scant cups sugar
3 lemons, juice and rind 3 egg whites, beaten

Boil water, sugar and grated rind of oranges and lemons together 5 minutes. Strain and cool. Add the fruit and freeze. As the mixture begins to freeze, add the egg whites or 2 cups of cream whipped.

Red Raspberry Ice

2 cups raspberries 1 lemon
1 cup sugar 2 egg whites
3 cups water

Mash berries, cook with sugar and 2 cups water. Cool and strain thru a cheesecloth. Add the other cup of water, juice of the lemon and the beaten egg whites. Freeze.

Maple Cups

2 cups brown sugar 3 eggs
1/2 cup hot water 1 cup nut meats
2 tablespoons gelatin 2 cups milk
1 1/2 cups cold water 3 tablespoons sugar

Boil brown sugar and water to a sirup and add this to the gelatin which has been softened by soaking in cold water. When this mixture begins to set, stir in the nut meats and the stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn in wet

individual molds or one large mold. Serve with a custard sauce made by beating the egg yolks with the 3 tablespoons of sugar and adding this to the milk. Cook in a double boiler.

Chocolate Molds

1 cup milk 2 tablespoons cornstarch
1/2 square chocolate Speck salt
2 tablespoons sugar 1/4 teaspoon vanilla

Melt chocolate over hot water, add to the hot milk and stir in the cornstarch which has been mixed to a paste with a small amount of cold milk. Cook, stirring constantly, until the mixture thickens. Add the salt and vanilla and pour into wet molds. When cold, unmold and serve with sugar and cream or whipped cream.

Orange Custard

6 tablespoons sugar 2 egg yolks
1 tablespoon grated orange rind 1 cup cream
Juice 2 oranges 1 cup whipping cream

Dissolve the sugar in the orange juice and add the grated rind and beaten egg yolks. Stir in the 1 cup of cream and cook over water, stirring constantly, until the mixture begins to thicken. Pour in glass molds, chill and serve with whipped cream.

Rice Souffle

1/4 cup rice 1/2 cup sugar
1/2 level teaspoon salt 1/4 cup water
2 tablespoons gelatin 1 cup whipping cream
2 cups milk

Cook rice and milk in double boiler until the rice is very tender. Add the gelatin which has been softened in the cold water, the sugar and salt. Remove from the stove and cool. When cold, fold in the whipped cream, pile in molds. When set, serve with fruit preserves or fresh fruit.

Women's Service Corner

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

Graham Crackers

Please publish a recipe for graham crackers.—W. X. Y. Z.

To make graham crackers use the following recipe:
2 cups sour cream Equal parts graham
1 1/2 teaspoons soda and white flour
Pinch of salt

Combine ingredients using enough flour to make the dough of a consistency easy to roll. Cut into strips, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and bake in a moderate oven.

Polishing Rubbers

Can old rubbers be brightened?—M. A. R.
Perhaps the most satisfactory method of making dingy rubbers appear brighter is to wash them with water containing a little ammonia. When dry, apply a coat of liquid shoe polish.

How to Renovate Grass Rugs

Is there any way in which faded grass rugs may be renovated?—Mrs. N. I. S.
First wash the rug carefully with

soapy water, using no more water than is necessary. Then rinse the surface by wiping with a cloth moistened in clear water. When dry, stretch out, tack to the floor and apply a coat of floor paint. Let dry and then apply another coat of the paint.

How to Lay Rose Cuttings

When rose cuttings are wanted for another year, the last of July or the first of August is a good time to put them down. Notch or cut the rose stem just a little below a joint. Cut directly thru to about the middle, and then up thru the joint. Keep this cut open by means of a small pebble or stick, and place this branch in the ground and cover with earth. It should remain until the following autumn.

Wood ashes are good for rose bushes, and after the blooming is over, dig a hole near the roots, fill it with the ashes and cover with earth. As soon as blooming is over, rose bushes should be pruned. The many enemies of rose bushes have in the past taken much from the pleasure of growing them, but there are now on the market several types of roses which are not readily affected by blight and mildew. These are as hardy and as attractive as the old crimson rambler or the Dorothy Perkins.

About twice in the summer, liquid manure should be worked in about the roots. Mrs. Anna Deming Gray.

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What Makes a Good Club?

We Visit Pratt County Women and Learn Three Definitions for Their Success

BY FLORENCE K. MILLER



Sunnyside Community Club Members Who Met With Mrs. Hamilton Recently

I'D HEARD a lot about Pratt county clubs and when I visited two of them not so very long ago, I saw for myself just why they have accomplished so much. First, they have an excellent leader and helper in Edith A. Holmberg, county home demonstration agent. Then they have efficient club officers who make it a point to have a good, interesting program planned for every meeting. And lastly, the women themselves are wide-awake, progressive homemakers, eager to learn of everything that will make their homes brighter and their housework easier.

This spring and early summer, Pratt county women were interested in improving their kitchens. They were helped in this work by Harriet M. Allard, home management specialist of the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Mrs. Allard came to the county some time ago and scored the kitchens, at the same time suggesting improvements that might be made. She was with me on my visit, scoring the kitchens again to check the results. Without exception, in every home we were in some improvement had been made.

The first club we visited was the Carroll Community Club, whose president is Mrs. Kate Bergen. The meeting began at Mrs. Will Sellon's home where Mrs. Allard discussed homemade rag rugs with the women. From here we went to a delightful grove on the Horace Nichols farm and were served with a fried chicken dinner. Mrs. Nichols has a homemade fireless cooker which Mrs. Allard taught her how to make.

Mrs. Dale Goyen's home was our next stop. Mrs. Goyen painted the linoleum on her floor, covered the top of her work table with linoleum and waxed it to make it waterproof. Next we visited Mrs. Homer Huffman. She had re-

finished an old iron bed that originally was green but had had a coat of white, red, gold, blue and pink paint. These all had to be scraped off before the bed could be given its ivory finish. The work was started at a refinishing demonstration, under the direction of Mrs. Allard. Our last stop on this trip was at the P. O. Ladd home. Mrs. Ladd now has a very attractive kitchen with its white woodwork, new paper and linoleum covered floor.

The next day we visited the Sunnyside Community Club. This club has done excellent work in canning, in fact, it started as a mother-daughter canning club. Before the women organized, only one of them had used the cold pack method. Now all are enthusiastic cold pack canners. Mrs. R. T. Hamilton, the club president, and at whose home we met, canned 75 quarts of beef last winter, and altogether 100 quarts of meat. We had some of her canned beef for our noon lunch, and I'll vouch for the excellency of it. In the afternoon, Mrs. Allard explained the principles of refinishing furniture and discussed curtains.



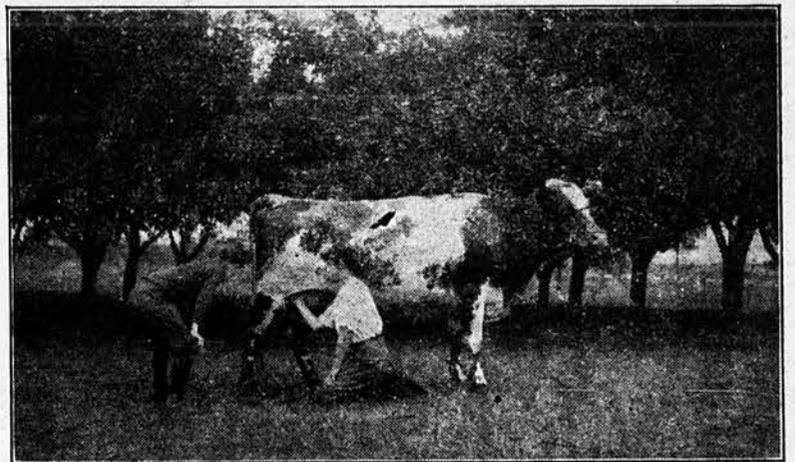
Edith A. Holmberg

After the meeting, Miss Holmberg took us to visit Mrs. J. W. King's kitchen. Mrs. King has done wonders with it. To begin with, she changed it from a northeast to a northwest room, thereby making a more convenient arrangement of rooms. Mr. King built a cabinet from old lumber and put a sink on one side of the work table. He also installed a simple water system. The kitchen floor has a new linoleum covering and the walls a new coat of paint. These improvements raised Mrs. King's score 54 per cent.

* Miss Holmberg is now working in 14 organized communities in Pratt county, and in several that are not organized. She is planning to have a splendid exhibit for the state fairs this fall.



These Carroll Community Club Women Enjoyed the Kitchen Tour



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For Our Young Readers



Dear Young Folks' Editor: I am 9 years old and have a brother named Lloyd. I am sending you a picture of ourselves and our cousin Lela Yocum of Hoxie, Kan. For pets we have a pony named Babe. We also have three goats, two dogs and two cats. I am the taller girl in the picture.
Madonna Severance.
Broughton, Kan.

Supply the Last Line

Here is all but the last line of a little jingle about a dog. See what a funny line you can make up to finish it. Send it to the Young Folks' Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., who will give a little surprise gift to the writer of the very best line.
I had a little dog named Fox,
Who carried off things big as rocks;
But he quite had his nerve
And some grit in reserve,

The Game of the Flowers

This game is one of questions and answers. Playing it is lots of fun and it's also a way to see how many names of flowers your friends know. Ask them the questions, withholding the answers, and see how many are guessed. Every answer must be the name of a flower.
What fair maiden lived between two mountains? Lily of the Valley.
Of what nationality was she? American beauty.
What did she do each early morn? Rose.
What were the names of her three sisters? Daisy, Violet and Myrtle.
What was her big brother's name and with what did he write? Jon-quill.
What was her baby brother's name? Sweet William.
What did he always call his father? Poppy.
What did the father call to the older son each morning? Johnny Jump Up.
At what hour did they rise in summer? Four o'clock.
What bells rang thru the valley on Sunday? Bluebells.
Who preached in their church? Jack the Pulpit.
How many came to hear him? Phlox.
Who cooked the Sunday dinner? Brown-eyed Susan.
What vegetables had they? Sweet Peas.
From what kind of cups did they drink? Buttercups.
What fine animal did they see at the circus? Dandelion.
What accident happened in the barn one day? Cowslip.
With what was John punished? Goldenrod.
With what were the girls punished? Lady slippers.
As John never married what did he sew on? Bachelor buttons.
When Lily left home, with what did she kiss her mother? Tulips.
What did her mother say? Forget Me Not.
What did her mother have when Lily went away? Bleeding Heart.
What did Lily wish for? Marigold (marry gold).
What did her father ask? Anemone (any money?).
Whom did he ask? Aster (asked her.)

To Keep You Guessing

After you have read the answers to these riddles ask them of someone else and see how many folks can guess.
A girl works in a candy store in Boston. She is 6 feet and 6 inches tall and her waist measure is 42 inches. She wears No. 9 shoes. What do you suppose she weighs? Candy, of course.
Where is the largest diamond in Boston kept? On the baseball field.
Why does Santa Claus go down the chimney? Because it suits (soots) him best.

Why is the letter a like a honey-suckle? Because a b (bee) follows it.
When is a newspaper like a delicate child? When it appears weekly (weakly).
Geneva McCoy.
Lost Springs, Kan.

"Fit, Fit," Said the Cat

The gingham dog and the calico cat
Side by side on the table sat.
'Twas half past twelve and what do you think?
Neither one or t'other had slept a wink.
The old Dutch clock and the Chinese plate
Appeared to know, as sure as fate,
There was going to be a terrible spat.
(I wasn't there; I simply state
What was told to me by the Chinese plate.)
The gingham dog went bow-wow-wow,
And the calico cat replied "Me-ow."
The air was littered an hour or so
With bits of gingham and calico;
While the old Dutch clock in the chimney place,
Up with its hands before its face,
For it always dreaded a family row—
(Now, mind, I am only telling you
What the old Dutch clock declares is true.)
Next morning where the two had sat,
There wasn't a trace of dog or cat,
And some folks think unto this day
That burglars stole that pair away.
But the truth about the cat and pup
Is this: They ate each other up;
Now, what do you really think of that?
(The old Dutch clock, it told me so,
And that is how I came to know.)

In Our Letter Box

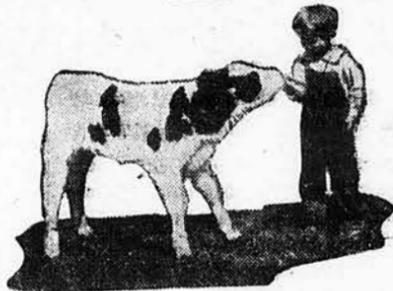
I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I have four sisters. I have a pet lamb named Nanny. I feed it from a bottle. I have a dog which can do some tricks. I have 71 chickens and belong to a sewing club.
Hiawatha, Kan. Dorris Davis.

I live on a 114-acre farm. We have 17 little pigs. We have two lakes on our place. I have a little Shetland pony named Prince. We have 34 little turkeys and two kittens, Blackie and Bluie. We have a pup named Penny and a big dog named Shep. I like the young readers' page.
Liberty, Kan. Irene Leyda.

I am 12 years old and go to the Holcomb consolidated school. I am in the eighth grade. I have two little Shetland ponies, Babe and Diamond. Babe does tricks. She shakes hands, stands on a box and reaches in my pocket for apples. She likes to eat them too.
Holcomb, Kan. Delma Wylie.

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. We go 4 miles to school. My sister, brother and I drive a horse named Tabby. We have a pet kitty and three dogs. One of the dogs is half coyote. We also have some rabbits and bantams and a pony named Diamond.
Holyoke, Colo. Ormi-Irene Mutchie.

I have three dogs named Ring, Cap and Puppy. I am a Lone Scout. A Lone Scout is clean, strong and cheerful. I am going to win some badges. I should like to get many American boys to become Lone Scouts.
I received the surprise gift today and thank you very much for it. I didn't ever think that I would be a winner in the Quiz Corner.
Holyrod, Kan. Henry Miller.



Ormsby Bethel Forbes No. 555192, a junior 4-year old Holstein cow, gave birth to a 120-pound calf. The calf was born at midnight and was weighed the following morning by disinterested persons. The calf is a male. The picture above shows the calf taken a day later and 4½ year old Loren Kraemer. The boy, being large for his age, will give you an idea of the size of the calf. Are there any larger living calves at this age in Kansas?
Home, Kan. Albert Kraemer.

First Class Scout: What kind of ears has an engine?
Tenderfoot: I don't know.
First Class Scout: Why, engineers! —Boys' Life.



"Come on and sit down. Kellogg's are all ready to eat"

Kellogg's Corn Flakes are all ready to serve. No trouble for little hands or mother's hands to prepare a meal where Kellogg's have won their way! No bothersome cooking, no pots to soak and scapel.

Make your breakfast of Kellogg's Corn Flakes instead of heavy, greasy foods and mark down how much better you feel; how much better you work or play. Kellogg's are satisfying and sustaining, but they give the stomach a chance to get going right!

Over a million packages of Kellogg's are made and sold every day. This means the daily use of more raw corn than a 450-acre farm can produce in a whole season.

As a special treat serve Kellogg's Corn Flakes with your favorite stewed fruit, or with bananas or other fresh fruit in season. Just great!

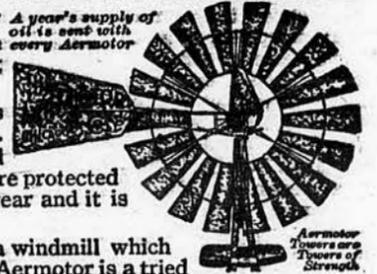
Kellogg's Corn Flakes are sold only in the RED and GREEN package that bears the signature of W. K. Kellogg. None are genuine without it.

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

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BEFORE YOU BUY A WINDMILL

Carefully consider the following facts: A year's supply of oil is sent with every Aermotor.
The Auto-oiled Aermotor is the Genuine Self-oiling Windmill, with every moving part fully and constantly oiled.
The Auto-oiled Aermotor has behind it 8 years of wonderful success. It is not an experiment. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. They are always flooded with oil and are protected from dust and sleet. Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. It never makes a squeak.
You do not have to try an experiment to get a windmill which will run a year with one oiling. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is a tried and perfected machine. Our large factory and our superior equipment enable us to produce economically and accurately. Every purchaser of an Aermotor gets the benefit from quantity production. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is so thoroughly oiled that it runs in the lightest breeze. It gives more service for the money invested than any other piece of machinery on the farm. The Aermotor is made by a responsible company which has been specializing in steel windmills for more than 30 years.
For full information write AERMOTOR CO. Chicago Dallas Des Moines Kansas City Minneapolis Oakland

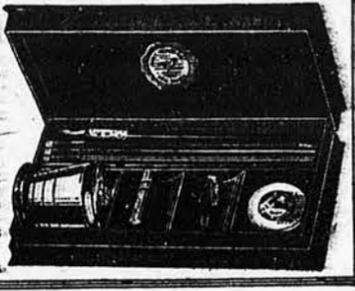


Find Five Faces And Get Our Surprise Gift

Yes! Every reader who is observant enough and persistent enough to find five faces in this picture will receive a Surprise Gift—and—in addition a most amazing offer explaining my plan by which you can get an automobile without cost. Mark each face you find with a pencil and mail the picture to me at once with your name and address. Just say: "Here is the solution to your puzzle. Send me your Surprise Gift and special offer." Write today SURE.
D. W. Beach, Mgr., Dept. 898 Spencer, Indiana

Boys and Girls!

School days will soon be here. What you need is a dandy Pencil Box Outfit, one that is complete in every way. The box shown in this picture has a pen holder, aluminum drinking cup, pencil sharpener, ten inch ruler, several long pencils, two short pencils, and an eraser, all neatly packed in a leatherette box. The most complete outfit you have ever seen. All your school chums will be wild about your pencil box.
SEND NO MONEY We have made arrangements with the Manufacturer of this Pencil Box to use practically all they can make, and we want every boy and girl to have one of these boxes. Just send in your name and address, and I will tell you how to get one of these Pencil Boxes FREE by distributing four packages of post cards on our 25c offer. HURRY, and be the first to get one.
Uncle Ezra, School Dept., Topeka, Kansas



Health in the Family

BY DR. C. H. LERRIGO

Readers Should Send Postage for Replies to Personal Inquiries

READERS of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze are urged to send us all inquiries that they desire to have answered, but all questions requiring personal or private advice should carry postage for the reply. When it is remembered that we have thousands of such letters to answer personally the necessity for doing this will be evident to all.

No Cathartics for Babies

My little daughter, 6 years old, is very constipated all her life, but for the last two years never moves her bowels without taking strong physic or an injection. Can you please tell me of something that would not be harmful and would regulate her system?

A child of 6 should never be given cathartic medicine excepting by special order of a doctor, and then the object would be something special. Stop all cathartic and laxative medicine. Give her coarse bread such as whole wheat or graham; a tablespoon of bran at breakfast; stewed and raw fruit; green leafy vegetables, such as lettuce, cauliflower, cabbage, chard, and spinach; and see that she drinks 6 glasses of water or more every day. Also be very particular to have her go to the toilet at a regular time each day, and stay at least ten minutes.

Spasmodic Croup

My little boy is 5 years old and has the spasmodic croup. He wakes about midnight and seems to be strangling. His breathing is very labored. What is the cause? Is it ever caused by indigestion? How long should he be kept indoors after an attack?

I do not know why some children are "croupy" and some are not, but it is undoubtedly a peculiarity of constitution. The croupy child must be strengthened to resist the attacks. Accustom him to cold air by having him sleep in a fresh room with wide open windows or on a porch. This must be done in such a way that he sleeps warmly or it will do more harm than good. When he is well have him out in all weathers but the very severe. Be sure that he is dressed to fit the weather. Don't make him tender by overdressing him in mild weather, nor allow him to get chilled by underdressing when the weather is cold. Pay special attention to foot protection. Contrary to general belief spasmodic croup is not dangerous if proper nursing is given. When an attack does come, keep the child in bed until it is well over. Usually the little one seems much better the morning after the attack. Don't be deceived by that. It is always wise to keep the patient at rest under observation for at least two full days. If it seemed best I would not hesitate to keep a child out of school for a whole season if necessary to break up the attacks.

The Farmiscope

Changed Times, Changed Costumes

The old-fashioned pioneer women who crossed the Rocky Mountains in skirts now have granddaughters who think they must put on pants to climb a hill.

Why the Rumpus?

From the amount of fuss made over the word "obey" in the marriage ceremony, one might be mistakenly led to suppose that it means something.



One Thing Needed

"Mamma, Tige's begging. Must I give him a piece of my cookie?"
"Of course you must—"
"Well, I haven't any cookie!"

Too Familiar

Hail, four years old, had been going to Sunday School for some time

when his teacher one Sunday asked the class: "Who wants to go to Heaven?" and all hands went up but Hail's. The teacher asked: "You do not wish to go to Heaven?" and Hail answered: "No, thank you." Teacher asked why, and Hail replied: "It has not been long since I came from there."

Forestalled

"Now what shall we name the baby?" asked the professor's wife.
"Why," ejaculated the learned man in astonishment, "this species has been named for centuries. This is a primate mammal—'homo sapiens'."

Dangerous Suggestion

Boy—"Father, do you know that every winter an animal puts on a new fur coat?"
Father—"Hush! Not so loud! Your mother's in the next room!"

Interested

Grad.—"This university certainly takes an interest in a fellow, doesn't it?"
Tad.—"How's that?"

Grad.—"Well, I read in the graduate magazine that they will be very glad to hear of the death of any of their alumni."

Very Much So

Customer (missing his favorite waiter)—"Where's Jules today?"
Waiter—"He's gone, sir."
Customer—"Gone! Do you mean he's defunct?"
Waiter—"Yes, sir—and with everything 'e could lay 'is 'ands on!"

The Proper Word

"James, have you whispered today without permission?"
"Only wunst."
"Leroy, should James have said wunst?"
"No'm, he should have said twict."

In the Land of Ice and Snow

Question—If a bride and groom on a honeymoon in the Alps, in mid-winter, get lost, how do they keep from freezing?
Answer—They warm themselves on the mountain ranges.

SELDOM SEE
a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions, and Book 8 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; allays Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Liberal trial bottle postpaid for 10c.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 607 Lyman Street, Springfield, Mass.

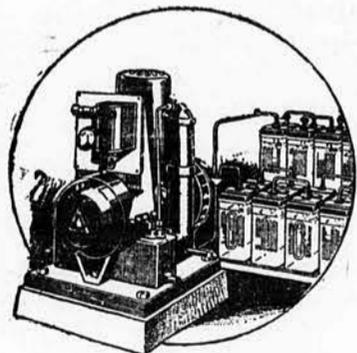
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82 page book—how to keep your dog well—how to care for him when sick. Result of 85 years' experience with every known dog disease. Mailed FREE. Write today. Dept. 808

H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S.
120 West 24th St. New York



When you come from the fields at Sundown



There are 25 styles and sizes of Delco-Light Plants, one to fit your needs. We also manufacture Delco-Light Water Systems, the Delco-Light Washing Machine and Frigidare, the Electric Refrigerator. All Products made for 32 and 110 volt Direct or Alternating Current Service.

When you come from the fields at sundown, what a wonderful satisfaction it is to know that, because of Delco-Light, you have been able to spend a longer and more profitable day in farm work—when time is at a premium, when every hour counts.

This has been made possible because Delco-Light helps you to do the chores more quickly, more easily and better.

You turn a switch and every corner of the barn is brilliantly lighted with safe, clean electric

lights. How easy it is to slip the harness from the tired horses and bed them. How easy to turn a tap at the trough and water them with fresh, cool, running water, until every animal is satisfied.

And the advantages of Delco-Light in the house are just as many and important.

See your local dealer. He will tell you how little it really costs to put Delco-Light on your farm, and about a payment plan made so easy that you cannot afford to be without it.

Prices \$260 and up

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY, DAYTON, OHIO
Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation

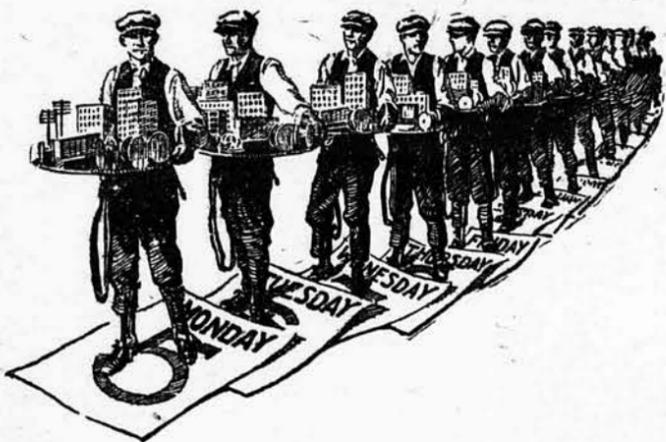
R. E. Parsons Electric Co., 1316 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
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Dependable  **DELCO-LIGHT**

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Please send me without obligation, the Delco-Light catalog, prices and details of easy payment plan. K. F. 9

Name.....
Street (or R. F. D.).....
Town.....
County.....State.....



Construction Day by Day

So great and so constant is the growth of demand for telephone service that the Bell System invests throughout the country an average of three-quarters of a million dollars every working day for new telephone plant.

New aerial lines are always under construction or extension, new subways are being dug and cables laid, larger building accommodations are under way, more switchboards are in process of building or installation, and added facilities of every description being mustered into service to care for the half million or more new subscribers linked to the System every year.

This nation-wide construction, this large expenditure of funds, could not be carried out efficiently or economically by unrelated, independent telephone organizations acting without co-operation in different sections of the country. Neither could it be carried out efficiently or economically by any one organization dictating from one place the activities of all. In the Bell System all the associated companies share common manufacturing and purchasing facilities which save millions of dollars annually. They share scientific discoveries and inventions, engineering achievements, and operating benefits which save further millions. But the management of service in each given territory is in the hands of the company which serves that territory and which knows its needs and conditions.

By thus combining the advantages of union and co-operation with the advantages of local initiative and responsibility, the Bell System has provided the nation with the only type of organization which could spend with efficiency and economy, the millions of dollars being invested in telephone service.



BELL SYSTEM AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and all directed toward Better Service

DIAMOND TIRES While They Last 30x3 1/2 Fabric First Quality N. S. \$ 9.39 30x3 1/2 Cord First Quality N. S. 12.40 Heavy Duty Tube GIVEN with each tire. TRIANGLE BATTERY AND TIRE SERVICE CO. Kansas City, Mo. Mail orders filled prepaid.

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Elevates Cleans Grades Grain Takes Out Dust-Smut-Rust LIBERTY GRAIN BLOWER Air blast fills bins or cars in one operation. No inside shoveling. One man can operate to capacity of 2,000 to 4,000 bushels per day. Price about half of old style elevators. Pays for itself. New Folder Free to grain growers and buyers. LINK MFG. CO., Ltd. Dept. B KANSAS CITY, MO.

Advertisement for Finck's 'Detroit-Special' Overalls featuring a pig illustration and the slogan 'Wear Like a Pig's Nose'. Includes text: 'The Man Who Thinks Invests in Finck's', 'FINCK'S "DETROIT-SPECIAL" OVERALLS', 'Wear Like a Pig's Nose', 'UNION MADE', 'ASK YOUR DEALER'.

Business and Markets

Trade Activities Are on a Sound Basis and a Big Improvement in Livestock Prices is Coming

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

THE usual slowing down of activities along all lines is reported but indications are that the opening of the fall season will show a healthy movement in every industry. Still the activity of trade and volume of production is undoubtedly great as shown in the car loading figures which for the month of June exceeded a million cars a week.

Business Condition Healthy

"Bankers generally," says The Monthly Review of the First National Bank of Boston, "are commenting on the industrial situation as sound and wholly unlike that prevailing in 1920. The heavy inventories, top prices and strained credit conditions of that year are conspicuously lacking at this time. The problem resolves itself into the question of whether the present huge production and high costs are too burdensome and must be curtailed, or whether the demand for goods and new construction is sufficiently insistent to carry good business into the next year. Many competent observers believe the latter view to be the correct one. In reaching this conclusion, great weight is placed on the demand for new construction which directly and indirectly furnishes employment to so large a percentage of our wage earners. Activity or stagnation in building spells, as a rule, good or bad business. Studies of the requirements for new construction, including dwellings, industrial plants and transportation equipment, indicate that several more years will be required—even at this volume and price levels—to fill the void caused by the war."

The forecast of wheat production for 16 countries of the Northern Hemisphere is about 1,878 million bushels compared to 1,754 million bushels for 1922, according to a cablegram received by the United States Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is an increase of 124 million bushels or about 7 per cent.

Forecasts of the 1923 wheat crop indicate that it will be more than twice the 1922 crop in Switzerland, Algeria and Tunis. The total production in these three countries is estimated at 52,837,000 bushels compared to 24,269,000 bushels last year.

Personal investigation of crop conditions in Western Canada by an official of the Dominion Department of Immigration and Colonization verifies earlier reports that the greatest crop in Canada's history is in prospect. Estimates of this year's wheat total are placed as high as 500 million bushels, or about 100 million bushels higher than the previous high record established in 1922.

Wheat Acreage to be Reduced

In view of these reports it seems that farmers this year would do well to plan a reduction of acreage of some of their crops and especially of wheat. This in many instances will be done and bankers and millers throught the state of Kansas are not only advising

farmers to hold their wheat but are offering to help them to do so in every reasonable way possible. The Farmers' Union and the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association are urging farmers to sign up pooling contracts and hold their wheat for better prices. Since the present prices are so low and unsatisfactory, holding wheat it seems would be the wisest course, especially if there should be a large corn crop and the price of that grain should drop considerably. However, at the present price of corn it will pay to feed wheat to hogs and this many farmers are now doing in Kansas and other Western states.

The livestock situation still continues somewhat unsatisfactory, but improvement in September is now confidently predicted. At present livestock movements are uneven and most classes are a little lower.

Livestock prices at Kansas City show some uneven fluctuations, due in a large measure to the uncertain feeling in the Eastern beef market, in connection with uneven distribution in supplies of livestock. Chicago and Omaha remained the points of liberal sheep and hog runs, and St. Louis in the first two days of the week had the largest run of Texas and Southwest cattle of the year. Kansas City receipts of cattle remained about normal, but sheep and hog receipts were light, and prices there after opening higher, closed the week lower on sheep, owing to declines elsewhere. However, the local market displayed relatively more strength and larger demand than elsewhere.

Receipts this week were 54,000 cattle, 16,050 calves, 34,025 hogs and 20,050 sheep, compared with 50,450 cattle, 18,250 calves, 51,025 hogs and 26,950 sheep last week and 48,950 cattle, 8,825 calves, 38,075 hogs and 16,750 sheep a year ago.

Prime Steers Bring \$11.35

The cattle market early in the week made some good price gains, but later was forced to lower levels than last week's close, because of lower Eastern beef prices, and declines at more Eastern market centers. Strictly prime steers sold up to \$11.35 early in the week, a new high price for the year by 10 cents and on the close that class was steady. Other classes of killing steers were up 25 to 40 cents in the first two days of the week, but in the past two days broke and closed under last week's level. A large number of wintered Kansas steers sold at \$8.60 to \$9.85, and Texas fed steers at \$8.00 to \$9.40.

Hogs

After selling up to the high point in several weeks past, on Tuesday, the hog market broke in the next two days and finally turned up again, closing 30 to 40 cents higher than a week ago and only 15 cents under the extreme high point Tuesday. The top price finally was \$7.45, and bulk of sales \$7.25 to \$7.40. Packing sows sold at \$6.00 to \$6.15, and pigs and stock hogs at \$6.00 to \$6.35.

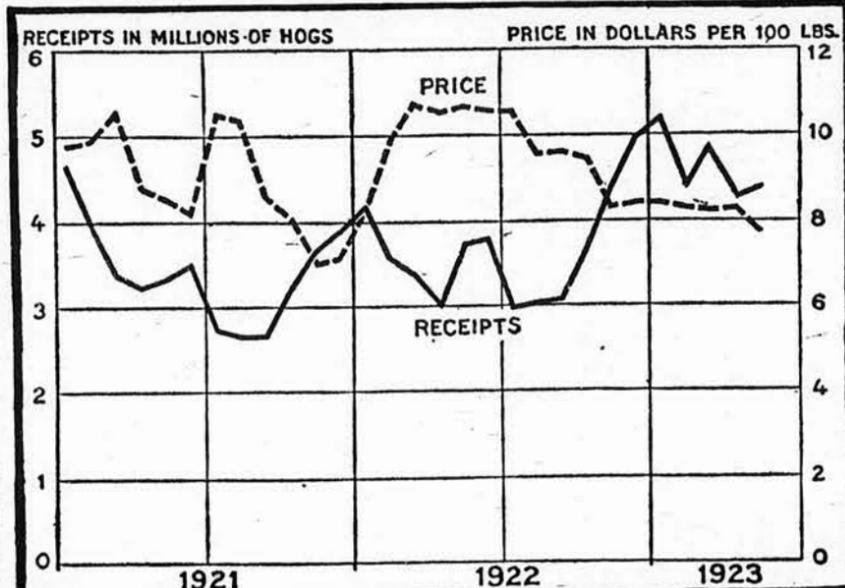


Chart Showing Heavy Movement of Hogs to Market and Average Monthly Prices at Principal Markets Since January, 1921, and Recent Declines



70¢ Wheat will make fortunes

and it will ruin lots of farmers who sell their wheat now on the bottom market. Future traders wait for just such a situation as this then start buying wheat. By all the laws of precedent they know that the price will go up before another crop is harvested and they will make fortunes. You wheat growers do not need to buy future wheat. You already have it on hand—bought with a year of hard labor and expense. If you sell now you lose. If you hold tight against an almost certain advance you will gain.

More than 50,000 in use. Orders filled same day received. Telephone or Telegraph at Our Expense

Hold Your Wheat Crop—Get a Government Loan

Take your wheat off this market. Hold it until you can sell at a profit. If need be, get a Government loan. Under the Intermediate Credit Act 600 million dollars was made available for lending farmers to store surplus wheat. The American Farm Bureau has recommended a plan to make it easy to get a loan on farm stored wheat. The plan is to have good farm bins designated as Government-bonded warehouses. Warehouse re-

ceipts issued on wheat stored in these then could be put up as collateral on a loan from your nearest Intermediate Credit Bank. The Wichita, Kansas Credit Bank is already loaning hundreds of thousands of dollars daily under this credit act. It is for your good. Take advantage of it at only 5 1/2% interest. See your local farm bureau at once. Hold your wheat for a profit. Don't let this situation bankrupt you.

Get a Fire-Proof, Rat-Proof Warehouse on Your Farm Now

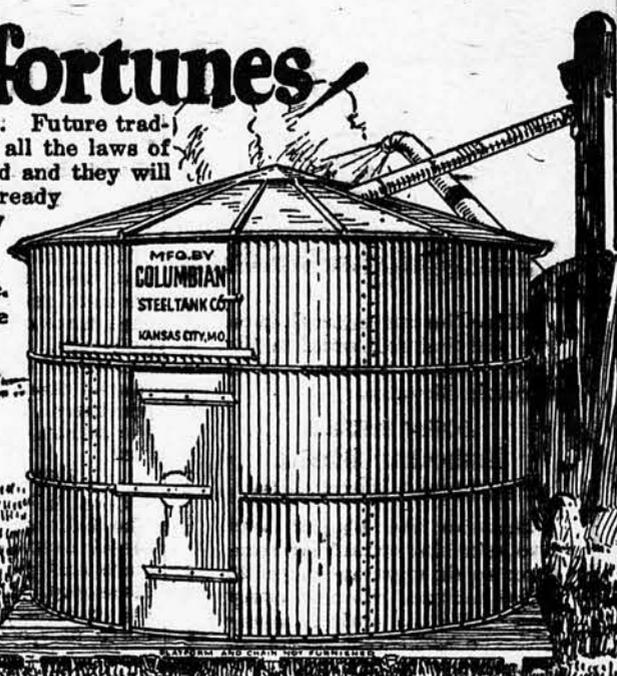
Don't expect to get barns, sheds, etc. designated as bonded warehouses. Bins that protect grain against fire, weather, rats, thieves and waste would be necessary under the bureau plan.

Columbian Metal Grain Bins will do this and more. Their scientific ventilating system will condition the grain, making it grade better. Wheat stored in them shrinks less than 1%. The all galvanized steel construction protects against weather, fire, rats and thieves and prevents waste.

Improved, Reinforced Triple Joint, Corrugated Construction. Columbian Metal Grain Bins are shipped in sections. Sections of body are joined by triple flanged joint which forms a 3-ply band of steel around the bin every 33 inches of its height. This and the vertical corrugated side walls combine to make the strongest bin available. Roof is square box joint construction with ventilator in center. Metal bottom is securely bolted into bottom U-flange of side walls. Designed to withstand capacity loads also severe windstorms when empty if anchored to platform or ground. Factory capacity of a bin every four minutes. More than 60,000 Columbian Metal Grain Bins in service. Furnish storage at less than 1c a bushel figured over their long life.

Four Color Booklet No. 51 Free. Gives full details of improved construction of Columbian Metal Grain Bins and shows how easily erected. Also contains Department of Agriculture letter on grain storage. Sent free on request.

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1301 W. 12th St.
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Order Columbian Bins Now—Thresh Directly Into Them

If your merchant is sold out he can get overnight shipment on the bins you need. Or you can get immediate shipment direct from our factory. Delivered To Your Station Freight Prepaid. Freight is prepaid on bins shipped direct from factory. Shipped in sections. Easy to erect. Two handy men can erect in a few hours time. Large instruction sheet furnished. See your dealer or use the coupon below for quick shipment from factory freight prepaid.

Use This Coupon Now

COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK COMPANY, 1301 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo. Please ship to undersigned via..... to Railway Station..... 500 bu. 9 ft. 7 in. x 8 ft. 2 in. Galv. Metal Grain Bins. 1000 bu. 13 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. 2 in. Galv. Metal Grain Bins. At the freight prepaid prices listed below which apply in my state. Delivered in the States of Kan., Mo., Okla., Nebr., Ia., Ill., and Ark. 500 bu. \$102.00; 1000 bu. \$160.00. Delivered in the States of Colo., Tex., N. M., The Dakotas, Minn., Mich., Idaho, Wis., Ind., Ohio, Mont. and Utah: 500 bu. \$109.00; 1000 bu. \$160.00. Signed..... Post Office..... Name of your local dealer..... Send Bill of Lading to.....

SINCE the day several hundred Kansas boys entered the Capper Pig Club for this year's contest, things have been accomplished. The work of competing in the sow and litter contest has been done thoroughly and that is the reason the results up to the present time are so favorable. Not long ago each club member was requested to answer certain questions on a postal card, and now that the club manager has these cards together, some very interesting facts are available. Let's examine these cards and get the story they have to tell.

How Counties Selected Breeds

We find that six breeds are represented in the club work this year. First in popularity is the Duroc Jersey, then Poland China, Spotted Poland China, Chester White, Hampshire and Berkshire. The members of eight different county teams are raising Duroc Jerseys exclusively, while two clubs are dealing entirely with Spotted Polands. The other county teams were divided in their opinions as to which breed is the best. In two counties the members have a combination of Duroc Jerseys, Poland Chinas and Chester Whites, and in two other counties Chester Whites, Spotted Polands and Poland Chinas make up the combination. Six counties each have members raising Spotted Polands, Duroc Jerseys and Poland Chinas. Marshall and Mitchell are the only counties having four breeds represented. Marshall boasts of Poland Chinas, Spotted Polands, Duroc Jerseys and Hampshires, and Mitchell has the same combination with one change, placing Berkshires on the list instead of Hampshires.

Members Save 1,500 Pigs

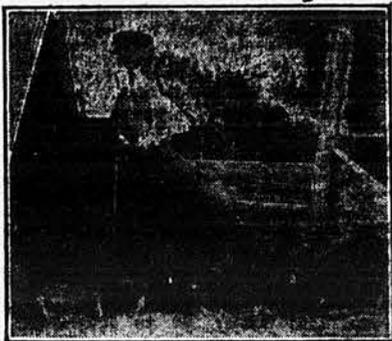
Seventy-seven per cent of all pigs farrowed by contest sows this year were saved, and that is a record difficult to beat even by old, experienced breeders. It is a much higher per cent than the average farm herd saved. All together Capper Pig Club members own about 1,500 pigs from the spring litters their sows brought. Six sows died from various causes—one or two at farrowing time, one burned to death and the others from unknown causes. Only six sows out of several hundred isn't bad at all. Such a record speaks

Capper Pig Club News

Fifty-one Members in 36 Counties Save All Pigs in Their Contest Litters This Year

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON
Club Manager

well for the ability of club members to pick good stock and take care of it. Club members have tried more earnestly than ever before to give their sows and contest litters the right kind of care, and they have succeeded. Special attention has been focused on the ration problem and many bulletins and



Cecil Dubois, Phillips County

books on management of swine have been studied to solve it.

Fifty-one boys in 36 counties saved every pig their sows farrowed. These 51 boys are in what the club manager wishes to call the 100 per cent class. Of this number, 18 are raising Duroc Jerseys, 16 Poland Chinas, 14 Spotted Polands, two Chester Whites and one Hampshire. Morris county team Number Two has the record of five 100 per cent members, Dickinson takes second place with four, Lincoln is third with three, and Clay, Cowley, Jewell, Labette, Linn and Morris Number One all have two 100 per cent members. Twenty-seven other counties have one each.

The three largest litters in the "every pig saved" class are owned by Ralph Reeves, Cowley county; Ken-

eth Fountain, Elk, and Cecil Van Sickle, Harvey. The three sows owned by these club members farrowed 11 pigs apiece and saved them all. Ralph and Kenneth are Duroc breeders and Cecil assures us that his Polands are the best. Next largest litters are owned by Fern Mitsch, Dickinson county and Robert Taylor, Gray county. Each sow in this case farrowed and saved 10 pigs. Fern's pigs are Durocs and Robert's are Spotted Polands. The largest litter farrowed by a contest sow was 14, and 10 were saved. Owen Chaffin, Stevens county, is owner of the Duroc Jersey sow farrowing the 14 pigs. Considering the three most popular breeds in this year's contest we find that the Spotted Polands saved 85 per cent of their pigs, Poland Chinas take second with 77.5 per cent saved and Duroc Jerseys stand third for saving 75 per cent of their pigs. That is the story the post cards tell.

Anderson county is counting on one of the biggest meetings for August 10. All surrounding county clubs are invited, both pig and poultry. The all-day meeting will be held in Garnett, Kan. Senator Arthur Capper, Tom McNeal and the club managers will attend the meeting.

Who's in the Picture

Cameras will not take pictures around a corner and that is the reason only six pigs and the sow show up in the picture this time. The seventh pig is around the corner, or at least that is what Cecil Dubois, Phillips county, says and he should know because he is the club member in the picture. The Poland China sow brought eight pigs and to date Cecil still has seven.

To aid in making provision for decrease in the range thru homesteading and shortage from drouth and other

factors, agricultural experiment stations of states in the range region are studying silo and silage problems, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture. More than 40 different studies are being made, including tests of silage crops, such as sunflowers, kafirs, sorghums, beets, vetch, wheat, oats, artichokes, and a number of native forage plants; silage making methods; and feeding tests with both cattle and sheep of silage made from different crops.

Invest Safely and Profitably

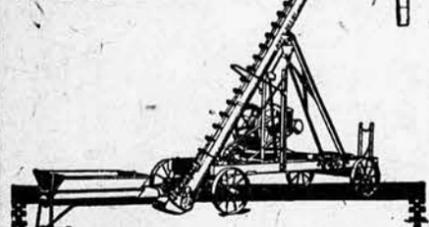
In these days when every dollar counts and when so many "investment" schemes are directed at the farmer, the problem of investing surplus funds is really important. I believe that I have solved that problem for the readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. This investment is backed by 28 years of success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

Infantry Reunion at State Fair

Of special interest to ex-service men of 353rd Kansas Infantry and the 89th Division is the fact that the fourth annual reunion of the 353rd Infantry will be held at Hutchinson September 16, 17 and 18 during the Kansas State Fair. Gigantic memorial services will be held Sunday, September 16. Monday will be "Business Day" and Tuesday will be "353rd Day" at the Kansas State Fair.

Teeth need exercise. Soft foods alone won't do. Give them something hard once in a while.

When Every Minute Counts



When the harvest rush is on you will find real relief in the John Deere Tubular Steel Portable Elevator.

JOHN DEERE Tubular Steel Portable Elevator

Elevates the biggest load into your bins or tanks in from three to six minutes—saves 20 to 30 minutes' time on every load and does entirely away with the back-breaking job of scooping.

Built of steel—lasts for years—saves grain from waste—does not crush or injure kernels. Capacity controllable for operation with a 3 H. P. to 6 H. P. engine. Built in three sizes. See your John Deere dealer.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Booklet TC-611



Easier than Whitewash



CARBOLA The Disinfecting White Paint

It takes less than five minutes to mix the Carbola powder with water and have it ready to use as a white paint and powerful disinfectant. No waiting or straining; no clogging of sprayer. Does not spoil. Does not peel or flake. Disinfectant is right in the paint powder—one operation instead of two. Gives better results, costs less. Used for years by leading farms.

Your hardware, paint, seed or drug dealer has Carbola, or can get it. If not, order direct. Satisfaction, or money back. 10 lbs. (10 gals.) \$1.25 and postage; 20 lbs. (20 gals.) \$2.50 delivered; 50 lbs. (50 gals.) \$5.00 delivered; 200 lbs. (200 gals.) \$18.00 delivered; trial package and booklet 30c.

Add 25% for Texas and Rocky Mt. States

CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc. 317 Ely Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.



Wheat 60c a Bushel Advanced

If you do not want to sell your wheat at present low prices, we will advance you 60 cents a bushel and freight and allow you one year to pick your own setting price. We look for greatly decreased wheat acreage this Fall, which should strengthen prices. Write for our proposition. No storage charges. We are in the market to buy country elevators.

J. E. Weber Grain Co. 924 Baltimore Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

ALWAYS BARGAINS Catalog FREE. Don't buy any farm necessity before you get this bargain. Look. Write to Wm. Gallo-way Co. Box 47 Waterloo, Iowa.

Big Corn Crop Now Expected

Recent Good Rains and Fine Growing Weather Have Been of a Very Great Benefit

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

SATISFACTORY crop conditions are reported from most of the counties in Kansas. Good growing weather has been the rule in nearly every part of the state. During the latter part of last week as well as this week local showers fell in most of the counties that were of great benefit to pastures and corn. Many sections in the western third had heavy local rains that ranged from 1 inch to 3 inches. Temperatures were fairly pleasant for the season. The nights as a rule were cool.

Corn in Excellent Order

Corn is making a splendid growth. The bulk of the crop is in silk and tassel over the southern half of the state and rapidly reaching that stage elsewhere. Many fields are in roasting ears in the eastern half as far north as Coffey and Dickinson counties. The crop has enough moisture for present needs, except in the south-central and southeastern counties but it is in a critical period of its development and must have another good rain soon if it is to continue its present rate of progress. In the western third of the state, especially the counties that had rain last week, corn is in extra fine condition. However, there are complaints of damage by chinch bugs and grasshoppers in some localities over the state.

Threshing is making fine progress and a fairly good quality of wheat is reported. In the weekly report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Secretary J. C. Mohler says:

"In Eastern Kansas wheat threshing is probably 50 per cent finished and many fields are being disked and plowed. In the central portion of the state threshing is estimated at 25 per cent complete and fall seedbed preparation is well under way. Except in a few extreme northwestern counties, the year's wheat harvest is completed. Threshing is well started and plowing for next fall's seeding is progressing.

Oats All Threshed

"Oats are practically all threshed and the yield has been only fair. Grain sorghums are still being cultivated and are generally in good condition except where chinch bugs have caused unusual damage.

"Most of the second cutting of alfalfa has been harvested with good yields. The past week has been too hot and dry for its best growth. The only damage reported has been from web-worms."

Disking and plowing for the fall seeding of wheat is reported from many parts of the state. It is thought that the acreage will be considerably reduced on account of the present unsatisfactory prices being offered for wheat. The First National Bank of Hutchinson, Kan., reports that farmers in Western Kansas and especially those around Hutchinson will make heavy reductions in their wheat acreages.

Many Farmers Join Wheat Pools

Many farmers are planning to store and hold their wheat for better prices that will be offered later in the season. Leading millers at Wellington, Wichita, Hutchinson and other points are advising farmers to keep their grain off the market for the present. Most of the bankers in the state are helping farmers to hold their wheat by extending their loans and helping them to finance their operations for the seeding of the new crop.

Plans for pooling wheat by the American Wheat Growers' Association thru the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association are making satisfactory progress and many new contracts are being signed every day. More than 700 Kansas farmers have already signed the agreement of the Farmers' Union Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, a recently formed state-wide marketing organization. This association, which was incorporated in February of this year under the Kansas co-operative law of 1921, is a non-capital stock, non-profit organization, composed of Kansas wheat growers who are members in good standing of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America.

The purpose of the organization is

to market the grain of its members in an orderly manner thruout the 12 months of the year, returning to members the average pool prices, based on quality of wheat, less the charges incurred in marketing. A business office has been opened in Kansas City, Mo., and 105 loading stations at which grain can be delivered have been named. Provisions are being made for advancing to growers, on delivery of wheat, 70 per cent of the market value at delivery point. Provision is being made for five pools, one yearly pool and four quarterly pools. Members may indicate in which pool they desire to have their wheat included, except that no one of the quarterly pools may contain more than one-fourth of the total quantity of wheat marketed.

Local Farm Conditions

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

Brown—Farmers are busy threshing. The yields are turning out to be below normal but the quality is very good. Corn is in excellent condition except that many fields are weedy. Corn is scarce and high in price. Rural market report: Wheat, 80c; corn, 85c; oats, 32c; cream, 28c; eggs, 16c; hogs, \$6.75.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Clay—Farmers are threshing shocked grain except in some localities where floods have washed hundreds of acres of shocked wheat down stream. Many farmers lost all their wheat by floods this year. Wheat is yielding from 8 to 27 bushels an acre. The average for the county will be between 12 and 15 bushels an acre, testing from 48 to 62. Oats are making from 35 to 60 bushels an acre. Hay meadows, pastures and feed crops never were better. Corn looks very promising. Rural market report: Wheat, 80c; corn, 85c; oats, 50c; butterfat, 31c; eggs, 18c; hogs, \$6.25.—P. R. Farslund.

Cloud—Harvest is finished and the greater part of the threshing is being done from the shock. Wheat is making from 8 to 20 bushels an acre. Oats are fair. Some prairie hay is being put up but the second crop of alfalfa and millet would be greatly benefited by rain. Pastures are good yet but the annoyance of flies seems to keep stock from doing as well as they should. Farm help is none too plentiful and bundle pitchers receive \$4.50 a day. Where clean of weeds, corn is doing well. Rural market report: Wheat, 80 to 85c; oats, 40c.—W. H. Plumly.

Cowley—Threshing is practically finished. The upland wheat is of fine quality while the bottoms are poor quality. Corn and kafir are looking fine since a recent rain. Rural market report: Wheat, 78c; corn, 81c; oats, 50c; kafir, 80 to 90c; cream, 31c; eggs, 18c.—T. Dillman.

Doniphan—We are having hot, dry weather but corn and other crops are making a splendid growth. Wheat and oats now are all in the shock and a few farmers have threshed. Chinch bugs have left the wheat fields for the corn. Apples are making rapid growth and will be of good quality. Rural market report: Corn, 85c; wheat, 83c; hogs, 37; cream, 35c; eggs, 18c; chickens, 24c.—B. B. Ellis.

Douglas—The marketing of the potato crop is being held up because it is hard to get bidders at any price. Threshing is in progress. The wheat yield is unsatisfactory and not of good quality. Alfalfa fields are infested with garden web worms. Farmers have to pay 17 cents a bushel for threshing with wheat at 80 cents on the market. Rural market report: Oats, 38c; corn, 80c; alfalfa, \$8 to \$10; butter, 35c; eggs, 18c; hens, 14 to 17c; springs, 23 to 26c; hogs, \$6.95; steers, \$11.25.—Mrs. O. L. Cox.

Finney—Excellent growing weather prevails. Crops look good. Pastures are vigorous and cattle are fat. Flies now are not so bad. Not many sales are being held. Rural market report: Eggs, 13c; cream, 29c.—M. Engler.

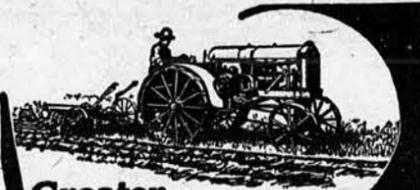
Ford—The weather has been dry for some time and the ground is getting too hard to work. Late cane and kafir are being gone over for the last time. Some of the feed crops are beginning to fire in spots. There is not much threshing to be done this year. Rural market report: Wheat, 80c; corn, 75c; eggs, 16c; butter, 30 to 50c.—John Zurbuchen.

Greenwood—Hot, dry weather that is not helping the corn crop continues. Corn and kafir have been laid by. As yet no prairie hay has been put up but the crop this year will be very satisfactory. Very little alfalfa is being baled. A few farmers are plowing their wheat ground. Livestock of all kinds have done well this summer. Potatoes are nearly a failure. Oil companies are shutting down until crude oil advances in price.—A. H. Brothers.

Harper—Wheat is turning out to be a better quality than was expected. However, the 11 bushel an acre average yield is low. Wheat farms are easy to rent. A few farmers are busy plowing and listing up their wheat land. Farm sales are numerous; however, there is not much interest in them. Because of weeds and drought, corn will make only half a crop. We have had only three-fourths of an inch of rain since June 8. Farmers likely will feed 50 per cent wheat, 25 per cent corn and 25 per cent kafir the coming year. Spring floods put the county badly in debt.—S. Knight.

Harvey—The weather for the last few days has been quite favorable for threshing and haying. Threshing has well progressed. Oats are making a good yield, some fields making as high as 51 bushels an acre. Rural market report: Wheat, 77c; corn, 80c; oats,

(Continued on Page 25)



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See the New and Improved Avery Tractors—and see the great values now offered in Avery Machines. Real pullers in the belt or at the drawbar. Power increased 10 to 25 per cent, better design—improved cooling and oiling systems, etc. Avery prices give you the most per dollar ever offered.

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Die Like Magic When They Feed on "Bliss-Hop" Formula

Kansas City Manufacturer Offers Sure Relief from Pests which Destroy Millions of Dollars of Crops Every Year

Millions of dollars worth of grains, fruits and vegetables are destroyed by grasshoppers every year in the United States. No practical method of combating them was known until the "Bliss-Hop" formula was discovered.

Now you can destroy the grasshoppers before they destroy your crops. You can kill them easily and without inconvenience. "Bliss-Hop" formula attracts grasshoppers like syrup attracts flies. They go crazy about it. They eat it and DIE RIGHT NOW. "Bliss-Hop" formula is the only exterminator which really attracts the pests to their death. They come and get it. Whole counties can be rid of the pests if you and your neighbors will co-operate.

A DOLLAR'S WORTH FOR 7 1/2 CENTS

Cost U. S. Govt. \$24.50 You Buy It For \$2.00

Brand new Marching Compass. Solid bronze, with luminous dial and jeweled bearings. Focusing lens, easy to use. Complete with instructions, in plush lined leather case with belt loop. A real bargain. Postpaid in U. S. for \$2.

Sauer Automatics. Finest pocket automatic made. American made. \$10.95 can value \$25. Use American cartridges. Closing out stock, 32 or 25 cal., at this low price. Instructions and cleaning rod. Send no money; pay postman \$10.95.

Famous Mauser 12-Gauge Shotgun, Bolt action 2 shot repeating. Full choke, 27-inch Krupp steel barrel, pistol grip. Hard shooting, strong and finely balanced. Best value ever offered. Send no money; pay postman on delivery. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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Quality Chick Price Cut

Wh. Br. Buff Leghorn, 10c; Br. Rock, 11c; Wh. Rock, Reds, Wh. Wy., B. Orps., 12c; Assrt., 9c; Assrt. large breeds, 10c. Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.



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"Dog Days" are at hand when dairying is most difficult without a separator, and when the increase in quantity and improvement in quality of cream and butter are greatest through the use of a good separator.

A De Laval Cream Separator bought now will easily save its cost before the end of the year, and it may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to actually pay for itself.

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Sooner or later you will use a
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telling how to prevent diseases common to livestock and poultry and describing in detail the use of

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Seed Wheat

Good wheat seed will be in demand this Fall for planting. You can sell your surplus at a good price through classified advertising in KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE, which is read by 130,000 farm families every week. Use the order blank in this issue for sending in your copy.

Well Drilling Machines

A live man can make a good income drilling wells with a Dempster outfit. Very simple to operate. A few wells will earn its cost.

We make all kinds, including Cable Drilling, Jetting, Hydraulic Rotating, Combined Drilling and Jetting, Combined Drilling and Hydraulic Rotating and Well Augers, up to 1000-foot capacity.

If you need water, get together with your neighbors and get a Dempster. Tell us depth you expect to drill, and we shall send Catalog and price on complete outfit.

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.
 719 S. Sixth St.
 Beatrice, Nebr.

Do Farmers Need a Guardian?

BY O. M. LIPPERT
 Bison, Kan.

Does the farmer need a guardian? This question has presented itself so many times to me while I have been engaged in my work as a Farmers' Union organizer, the last three or four years. I have been a pretty close observer and have come to the conclusion that we do need a guardian.

Every business and trade is thoroly organized and the organization is made most effective by rigid rules and regulations that all are honor bound to obey. This makes it possible for any branch of trade to stick together and practice their predatory game of graft on the helpless public. Years ago the Kansas State Grain Dealers' Association was organized and put into operation a plan which virtually eliminated any resemblance to honest competition altho their plan was in direct violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. A few arrests were made and a few convictions were the result. Yet the same damnable practice has been carried on from the Chicago Board of Trade and Kansas City Board of Trade all the way down to the dealers in our little rural towns.

Farmers are Fleeced

The board of trade, millers and grain dealers with their membership in the various chambers of commerce, know six months to a year in advance the financial condition of the farmer and do not hesitate to lay a plan to catch him in his lonely self-instituted "independence." They fleece him out of all his hard earnings and force him eventually to borrow money to defray his expenses.

I desire to present a concrete example of the market condition the last two years and comment on it a little. The price of wheat in June 1922 ranged from \$1.43 to \$1.51 quality considered in the wheat belt. The farmer had used his head a little and held a part off of the market. Now to offset this, the millers came out with their circular letters and by personal solicitation, even in some instances intimating to the farmer exemption from taxation if he would store his wheat with some of the millers' elevators before March 1, 1923. As a result hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat were "stored" with mill and old line elevators and every time a car of wheat was stored in an old line elevator it became a car of wheat in the hands of the board of trade to manipulate prices and options. Every time a poor fool farmer stored a car of wheat with a miller's elevator it increased the miller's visible supply without his having to go out into the market and make an honest bid for it.

Visible Wheat Supply Diminished

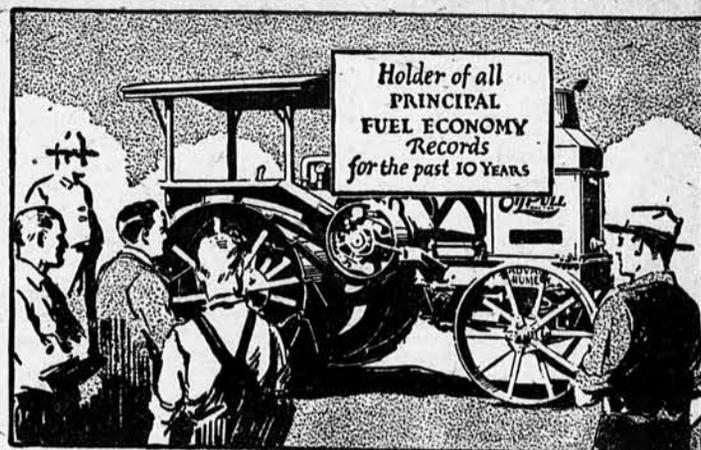
Now the visible supply was less in 1923 than in 1922 and we should have had as much calculation for our wheat as the previous year, but instead wheat ranged from 90 cents to \$1.08 for a while. As soon as the new wheat in Oklahoma and southern Kansas began to move, it dropped to 60 cents. The miller is now grinding our old wheat and doesn't have to worry any for his supply for a few months, for we have already made him a present of six months' supply.

Better Organization Needed

If we were in line with well organized institutions like the mills we ought to have \$1.75 for our wheat instead of 60 cents, but as long as the miller and grain dealer and board of trade are our chosen guardians, we never can hope to be anything but the slaves of the American plutocrats and capitalists. The producers are choosing their own funeral day and quietly submitting to the operation, altho it is costing them their homes and all that is dear and sacred to them as the people who represent and are the basic industry of our great Nation. Lack of confidence in ourselves and Union jealousy of our leaders and a disposition to try to be independent of anyone's help, have always made the farmers easy victims of anyone who desired to put his hands in their pockets.

Mr. Farmer, why should some man set the price on your production instead of you? More people are manipulating wheat and wheat products than are producing it. They are making a profit, but where is our profit?

Do we farmers need a guardian? Or do we need a cell or cage in a nut house?



"Saves the big fuel bill"

The OILPULL has won all principal Fuel Economy tests for the past ten years. In addition it has won nation-wide renown for Lowest Fuel Costs among thousands of users. D. B. Brenneiss, whose farm is operated on modern principles, remarks in his recent letter, "I have used quite a number of tractors but the OILPULL is my favorite. I am not afraid to show up with it in any kind of work. It works with low grade kerosene. *It saves the big fuel bill.*"

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 These FREE Books

Owners everywhere are equally enthusiastic over the unusually low upkeep cost, the long life and the absolute reliability of the OILPULL.

Read these booklets

You want the facts about OILPULL economy and reliability in your district—from men whose conditions are exactly like yours. Write for our Free Books today. Read letters from men near you. Read the story of Triple Heat Control. In the meantime—call upon the local Advance-Rumely dealer.



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A Better Cutter for Less Money

YOUR dollars buy more when invested in the 1923 Papec. It has positive-action Self-feed that saves a man at the feeding table. Also other important improvements. Retains the simple sturdy Papec construction that means long life. Tremendous production in a specially equipped factory enables us to offer

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PAPEC
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At a Price in line with Farm Products

There hasn't been such an opportunity in years to get the best Cutter to be had at a bed-rock price. With present high-priced materials and labor, these machines could not be sold at the remarkably low price which we have named this year. Ask your dealer for quotations. Then reserve the size you need.

SAVES
 ONE
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PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY
 124 Main Street, Shortsville, New York

36 Distributing Houses Enable Papec Dealers to Give Prompt Service



Catalog
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Our 1923 Papec Catalog explains and pictures the best cutter that money can buy. It tells how Papec users have made the Cutter pay for itself over and over again in more and better silage. Write for it today.

SAVE 1 ON YOUR COAL

Buy coal direct from the mine at same price the dealer pays—pocket the profit yourself. Hundreds of satisfied customers. Government tests prove **CENTERVILLE LUMP** rates higher in heat units. Write today for full information and lowest wholesale prices. **Consumer's Coal Co.** Box 220 Centerville, Iowa

Windmill Prices Reduced

Write today for Free Catalog and reduced prices on CURRIE Windmills, Feed Grinders, etc. Big Bargains in all styles and sizes we manufacture. **CURRIE WINDMILL CO.** 7th & Holliday, Topeka, Kansas.

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

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	1.00	\$1.20	26	2.75	\$3.30
11	1.10	1.32	27	2.85	3.42
12	1.20	1.44	28	2.95	3.54
13	1.30	1.56	29	3.05	3.66
14	1.40	1.68	30	3.15	3.78
15	1.50	1.80	31	3.25	3.90
16	1.60	1.92	32	3.35	4.02
17	1.70	2.04	33	3.45	4.14
18	1.80	2.16	34	3.55	4.26
19	1.90	2.28	35	3.65	4.38
20	2.00	2.40	36	3.75	4.50
21	2.10	2.52	37	3.85	4.62
22	2.20	2.64	38	3.95	4.74
23	2.30	2.76	39	4.05	4.86
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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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SELL PAINT DIRECT FROM FACTORY; experience unnecessary; exclusive territory; big pay weekly; write today. Davis Paint Co., 1701 Washington, Kansas City, Mo.

INCREASE YOUR FAMILY INCOME knitting socks at home. The way to independence. The Home Profit Knitter is the world's most productive and reliable home knitting machine. Be first in your town. We pay you \$1.75 for every dozen pairs, furnish free yarn with each machine and replace yarn used in socks you send us. Enormous demand. Free instruction anywhere. Immediate application necessary. Home Profit Hosiery Co., 889-S Hudson Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED

MARRIED MAN WOULD LIKE TO TAKE charge of farm or ranch; 14 years experience, best references. Address A. S., care Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

SERVICES OFFERED

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TOBACCO—KENTUCKY'S PRIDE, RICH, mellow chewing, ten pounds \$3; smoking, ten pounds \$2; twenty pounds \$3.50. Farmers Club, Mayfield, Ky.

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IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON S. C. White Leghorns. Pedigreed, trapnested, bred to record 303 eggs. Stock. Eggs. Special guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

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Big Corn Crop Now Expected

(Continued from Page 22)

40c; butter, 40c; eggs, 17c; potatoes, 4c lb.; apples 2 lbs. for 25c.—H. W. Prouty.

Labette—Threshing is practically finished. About one-fifth of the crop has been stacked. Most of the corn has sufficient moisture to keep it vigorous, however, some parts of the county have had no rain for five weeks. Chinch bugs are doing some damage to forage crops. Wheat acreage this fall will be reduced. Public sales now are being scheduled. Rural market report: Wheat, 80c; corn, 85c; oats, 50c; potatoes, \$1.50.—J. N. McLane.

Lincoln—The weather has been dry since harvest. Threshing now is the order of the day. Wheat is yielding from 10 to 20 bushels of good quality wheat an acre. Corn would be greatly benefited by rain. Some reports of chinch bug damage have been made. Feed crops are looking good. Flies are very annoying to stock. Many young pigs are being raised. Rural market report: Wheat, 73c; oats, 30c; eggs, 16c.—E. J. G. Wacker.

Lyons—Farmers are busy threshing three-fourths of their wheat crop from the shock. Hundreds of acres along the Neosho and Cottonwood rivers were destroyed by the floods. Good fields are averaging around 20 bushels an acre. Corn that has been cultivated and is clean is doing well. Kafir, cane and Sudan are making a vigorous growth. Flies are bad on livestock but pastures are good and stock is in fair condition. Rural market report: Wheat, 60 pound, 80c; corn, 84c; butter, 35c; eggs, 17c.—E. R. Griffith.

Nemaha—We have been having fine rains but no severe storms and very little hard wind. Alfalfa and pastures are in excellent condition and corn is making a rapid growth. Wheat is making an average of 12 bushels an acre. Rural market report: Wheat, 75c; oats, 35c; bran, \$1.40; hogs, \$7.50; hens, 15c; springs, 25c; eggs, 17c.—Mrs. A. M. McCord.

Neosho—Hot weather prevails and rain is needed for corn, kafir and feed crops. Threshing is practically finished. Farmers are baling their hay. Prairie grass is very satisfactory. Pastures are in good condition. No plowing for wheat as yet and less than one-fourth this year's acreage will be sown this fall. Crop yields for the county are not high.—A. Anderson.

Osage—Wheat is being left in the shock waiting for the threshing outfits. Those who have threshed report that the yield for the county will be about 8 bushels to the acre. Farmers who can, will hold their wheat. Chinch bugs are starting their ravages in corn fields and are likely to damage late corn and kafir. However, corn now is looking fine and prospects are very promising. Preparations for next year's wheat crop are being made. Hogs are on pasture wherever possible and they will be fed some wheat until we get corn.—H. L. Ferris.

Phillips—Corn is in tassel and looks fine. However, a good rain would be very beneficial. The second cutting of alfalfa went into the stack without getting wet. The third cutting doubtless will be short as grasshoppers are numerous in many fields. Chinch bugs are reported as doing considerable damage in several localities. Public sales are starting with satisfactory prices. Rural market report: Wheat, 68c; corn, 70c; hogs, \$6.20; eggs, 14c; cream, 34c.—W. L. Churchill.

Rawlins—During the last three months we have had over 22 inches of rainfall. Wet weather has slowed up harvest. Corn and all other growing crops are in excellent condition.—A. Madsen.

Rush—Feed crops and pasture would derive much benefit from a good rain. Grass is drying up badly. Grasshoppers are taking many of the cornfields as well as damaging numerous alfalfa fields. Flies still are as bad as ever. Labor is high but the price of farm produce is on the downward trend.—R. G. Mills.

Scott—Pastures are in excellent condition but flies are very annoying to cattle and horses. Barley and oats harvest is practically finished. Wheat harvest now is the order of the day. Many fields are very weedy. All row crops that have been worked are doing nicely. We have been having some good heavy rains lately. No public sales. Rural market report: Eggs, 18c; butter, 45c; cream, 29c; hogs, \$6.35.—D. T. Smith.

Smith—Wheat has all been harvested and fields are being invaded with threshing outfits. Wheat is making from 10 to 12 bushels an acre. The central and southern parts of the county got a very beneficial rain the first part of July. Flies are not nearly so bad on stock as they were two weeks ago. Rural market report: Wheat, 76c; cream, 30c; eggs, 17c.—Harry Saunders.

Wilson—Crops are badly in need of rain. Extreme heat prevails. Wheat is yielding from 4 to 18 bushels an acre. Some farmers are hogging down their wheat and saving the expense of harvesting and threshing and anyway they will realize more when marketed this way than if sold on the market. Sixty per cent less wheat will be seeded than last year.—S. Canty.

Sherman—Barley is being cut and is a fair crop except that the continued wet weather has colored the berry badly. Many of the best farmers are of the opinion that winter wheat crop will not pay because of rust.

The Real Estate Market Place

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80-ACRE FARM NEAR TOWN GROWING CROPS, STOCK, ONLY \$2,000. Fruit, comfortable house with fireplace, barn, poultry house, granary. Low price, \$2,000. Team, cows, calves, 100 poultry, hogs, 5 A. corn, 3 A. oats, 8 A. grass, 5 A. tomatoes, 5 A. cane, full implements included to settle immediately, part cash. Details Page 54S Illus. Catalog Bargains. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 831 GP New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS

FINE FARMS, low prices. Condensery, rock roads. Gench & Slaughter, Ft. Scott, Kan.

NORTHEAST KANSAS bottom and upland farms. Melvin Ward, R.F.D. 1, Holton, Ks.

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, Kan.

50 ACRES \$1400. 80 acres well located \$4000. 240 acres extra good \$15,000. Write for late list of real bargains. Fulier, The Land Man, Wichita, Kan.

NO CASH DOWN and 15 years' time on crop payment buys farm. Your opportunity. Morris Land Co., Lawrence, Kan.

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320 ACRES, 2 miles Oakley. Price \$7,500. \$1,600 down, bal. easy. Would divide. O. L. Maddy, 239 N. 8th St., Salina, Kan.

LANDS ON CROP PAYMENT. You improve cheaply and pay 1/2 crop \$25 acre. Could colonize. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

80 ACRES IMPROVED. \$65 per acre. \$1,000 cash. 160 acres improved, \$67.50 per acre. \$1,000 cash. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kansas.

Wheat that was thought would make from 20 to 30 bushels an acre is yielding about 4 bushels of shriveled, unmarketable grain to the acre. Corn and other crops make up partly for the wheat failure which is very unusual here. Flies never were so bad on stock. Cattle and horses in pastures stand huddled together thru the days and cows give only half the usual amount of milk from the best of feed.—J. B. Moore.

Woodson—We are having plenty of rain and corn looks very promising. Wheat in shocks has been damaged somewhat. But very little wheat has been threshed. The yields so far range from 4 to 20 bushels an acre. Hay is receiving the attention of many farmers but is being held up by the continued rains. Row crops are quite weedy. Pastures are vigorous and cattle are doing well.—E. F. Opperman.

Wyandotte—The wheat harvest is finished and it seems to have fallen short of expectations. Corn promises to make a good yield. It is clean and now has plenty of moisture. Pastures are in excellent condition. There are lots of potatoes but the market is flat and prices are low. Grapes are yielding well this year but peaches are few.—A. C. Espenlaub.

Colorado Crop Report

Phillips—Most farmers have their barley and early oats cut. Both crops are quite heavy. Fogs every morning are causing rust in wheat. Harvest is about here. Some sections are having too much rain, while others are in need of more. Corn looks very promising. Most fields have been cultivated for the third time. Rural market report: Wheat, 77c; corn, 70c; cream, 29c; eggs, 14c.—Mrs. J. Detmer.

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KANSAS

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

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FARM 120 ACRES, would make ideal dairy farm with spring that never fails in driest season, 1/4 mile to condensery route on Pacific Highway. Free gas for house use. Write Geo. R. Hise, 403 N. 4th St., Iola, Kan.

80 ACRES in Franklin county, Kansas, two miles from R. R. town, fair improvements, well located, well watered, 40 acres in cultivation, balance blue grass pasture. Price \$60 per acre. Terms. Mansfield Land and Loan Company, Lawrence, Kan.

60 A. WELL IMPROVED dairy farm, high state cultivation, on R. F. D., telephone line. Possession when desired; clear title. Place will carry \$4,000. Deal with owner, save commission. E. D. Furse, Pleasanton, Kan.

FOR SALE, 320-acre farm, 4-room house, barn, granary, garage, chicken house, 120 acres pasture, 200 acres growing listed crops; 2 pit silos. 8 miles Dodge City. Price \$11,000. Easy terms. Write owner, A. Pyles, Dodge City, Kan.

AT LAWRENCE, KAN., new stone bungalow home (1004 R. I. St.) for sale. Might rent. Modern, built 3 years ago for children to attend University. Now finished, leaving. Price \$5,000. Address Dr. I. B. Parker, Hill City, Kan.

FARM FOR SALE: 80 acres unimproved land on Pottawatomie Reservation, Jackson Co., Kan. 70 acres under cultivation, balance grass, good sandy soil, grow wheat, corn, oats, alfalfa, etc. Within reach of 2 good markets. Possession at once. Wm. Esry, Owner, 1010 Kearney St., Manhattan, Kan.

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480 acres, Eastern Kansas; rich black dirt, 120 growing wheat; plenty water; large improvements; \$85 per acre; it's worth \$125 today; easy terms; possession. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, 415 Bonfilis Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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FREE U. S. LAND, 200,000 acres in Ark. for homesteading. Send 85c for guide and map. Farm-Home, Little Rock, Ark.

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1160-ACRE prairie farm, well fenced and equipped for stock raising. 2 mi. from R. R. 808 Maple Ave., Rocky Ford, Colo.

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BEAUTIFUL country home in suburbs of city of 8,000, strictly modern 8-room brick house, two large sleeping porches, 5 acres garden and fruit, large cold water spring at back door, \$12,000, terms, no trade. Dr. Pitt A. Wade, Canon City, Colo.

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BARGAIN: 300-acre ranch, 5 miles Willow Springs, Mo. All fenced and cross-fenced, woven wire. 175 acres cultivated, 125 timber, 100 a. valley, good house, 2 barns, running water—springs—good well at house. FRD family use. School 1/2 mi. Good roads. FRD Blue grass. Price \$12,000. Half cash. Goff Realty Co., Willow Springs, Mo.

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FARM near Roswell, N. M. Cotton, grain, alfalfa, mild climate, markets. \$100 A. Cleveland & Metcalf, El Paso, Tex.

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\$3.00 MONTHLY buys fig farm that should grow to \$4,000 value. Write for proffs. and full particulars. Texas Orchards Co., 218 Griffith Bldg., Houston, Texas.

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CASH BUYERS want Kan. and Colo. farms. Give full description and price. R. A. McNow, 329 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

CASH YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY. Location immaterial. Give best price. Universal Sales Agency, Box 43, N. Topeka, Kans.

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

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



The Activities of Al Acres—For Sale: Several Slightly Used Ladders. Apply to Al Acres

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Vitality!



Vitality in Holsteins Means:

Vigor; strength; reserve power; ability to live and produce under adverse conditions; to respond quickly to better feed and care; to produce healthy offspring regularly without expert attention at calving time; continued profitable production year after year under practical farm conditions.

Let Us Tell You About Holsteins

EXTENSION SERVICE

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America

230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

HOLSTEINS

A REAL BULL

We are offering a young bull, born October 19, 1922, whose two nearest dams have year records that average 1097 lbs. butter and 25216 lbs. of milk. He carries four crosses of S. P. O. M. and three crosses of Spring-Brook Bess, Burke. THE COLLINS FARM CO., Sabetha, Kas.

WANTED, HOLSTEIN DAIRY CATTLE

Either grade or purebred. The state association wants to serve you. If you want to buy or want to sell write today to the secretary, W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KAN., Box 539

BONACCORD HOLSTEINS

We are offering some dandy bull calves out of high record dams, and some heifers now in milk. Everything reg. and from accredited herd. Also have some good Duroc boars for sale. LOUIS KOENIG, SOLOMON, KAN.

TWELVE BIG HOLSTEIN COWS for sale. To be fresh in September and October; six extra fine Holstein heifers, coming twos. Paul Hatcher, Emporia, Kan.

HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES FOR SALE Some purebred. \$20 and up. Roy C. Paul, Moran, Kansas

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS Bull calves for sale; also cows and heifers. H. B. Coates, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan

BEFORE ORDERING HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES anywhere, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Ayrshires

Increase butter-fat and improve conformation of your herd by use of straightback, level lined bull calves from high producing advanced registry dams and sires. Sales list on request. DAVID C. PAGE, TOPEKA, KANSAS

CUMMINS AYRSHIRES

Cows, heifers, bull and heifer calves. Tuberculin tested. Good quality. Priced to sell. R. W. CUMMINS, PEESCOTT, KAN.

TWO AYRSHIRE COWS. Fresh soon; 4-year-olds; registered. \$250 for both. A. G. Bahmaier, R. 1, Topeka, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SHORTHORNS THE FARMER'S CATTLE

Shorthorn cows are profitable milkers and their calves grow into steers that make rapid gains in the feed lot and dress out a high percentage at the market. For information write American Shorthorn Breeders Assn., 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

SHEEP

Reg. Shropshire Rams

Yearlings and 2 yrs. old. Also ram lambs and a few ewes. J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE AND SHROPSHIRE RAMS. Best of breeding; reg. Cedar Row Stock Farm, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

BOYD NEWCOM, Auctioneer 219 Beacon Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, please or visit.

Homer Boles, Randolph, Kan., Stock Sales, land sales and big farm sales. Write or phone as above.

What's New in Livestock

Purebred Livestock Makes Best Gains in Feeding Tests and Returns the Biggest Profits

BY RURAL REPORTERS AND FIELDMEN

THE extent to which purebred livestock helps solve farmers' feeding problems is a striking result of a questionnaire investigation just completed by the United States Department of Agriculture. In this study nearly 500 practical stockmen described what their most serious feeding problems were and how they are meeting them.

Many farmers, in discussing the superior ability of purebreds in utilizing feeds, gave interesting experiences. A Southern hog grower states that his purebred swine make 50 per cent better growth than scrubs on the same feed and care.

A South Dakota farmer told of selling three good-grade steers on the Omaha market for \$55.36 apiece more a head than scrubs raised with them.

An Ohio dairyman kept milk records of some common cows and purebreds with the result that showed a production at the end of the year double that of the common stock.

Another farmer reported a feeding test in which he kept well-bred cattle and scrubs in the same yard, all receiving the same ration. The good cattle fattened while the scrubs remained poor.

Will Help State Fairs

Absence from exhibits at state fairs, of prominent Herefords owned within the state in question has been commented upon many times in recent years. The Hereford Record Association has taken action in this question, which will prove a direct benefit to many state fairs and will add to the home publicity which Hereford cattle from now on will receive, as the result of their exhibition. The rule is that this year no premium money offered by the association will be paid at either the International Livestock Show or American Royal Livestock Show to an exhibitor who has not shown at one or more state fairs during the 1923 season.

Suppressing Nurse Cow Evil

One of the most forward steps ever taken in connection with the exhibition of beef bred animals in this country is the barring of nurse cows by the Hereford Association, except in

the case of cows kept for nursing junior calves. In brief the new rule of the Hereford Association states that no animal older than a junior calf should be eligible for premiums offered by the American Hereford Cattle Breeders Association at the American Royal Livestock Show and International Livestock Show, if it is, at the time of its exhibition, on a nurse cow.

Dairymen Overlook Big Opportunity

Kansas dairymen have been losing a big opportunity to reap a harvest from grade cow sales, according to V. M. Williams, extension dairymen from the Kansas State Agricultural College. Buyers from Arkansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, and "old" Mexico go thru Kansas almost every day on their way to Wisconsin, Minnesota and Ohio to buy good grade cows.

Many Join Better-Sires Drive

During the month of May the last month for which statistics are available, progress in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" movement, fostered by various states and the United States Department of Agriculture, showed a material increase in interest. During that month 553 persons filed with the department written agreements to use purebred sires exclusively in their livestock-breeding operations for all kinds of animals kept, including poultry.

This number is more than twice that for the preceding month, and is also much above the monthly average for the entire campaign. The total number of livestock owners now co-operating with the states and the department for the use of better sires is now 10,964, and the livestock being improved by these farmers aggregate nearly 1 1/2 million head.

To Make Swine Raising Profitable

To make his work profitable and worth while, says the United States Department of Agriculture, the hog grower must keep close watch over his herd and learn to know something of the symptoms which indicate the possible approach of dangerous disease.

Hog cholera is the great enemy of the swine industry, altho it has been

diminishing in importance as a result of widespread use of hog cholera serum. It has been reduced by about 60 per cent from the losses during the most disastrous years, but with greater care and better understanding of the plague it could be reduced to a much greater extent.

With the gradually increasing control of this disease, it is important that swine growers give attention to the many other ailments which cause losses, some of which are frequently confused with cholera. Among the diseases with symptoms confused with those of cholera are anthrax, epilepsy, gastroenteritis, necrobacillosis, pleurisy, pneumonia, poisoning, swine plague, tuberculosis and worms.

When there is any deviation from the normal in gait, appetite, or digestion, it is time for the owner to take measures to prevent possible losses. Minor ailments often can be successfully treated by the owner, but in case of doubt it is the part of wisdom to call for a veterinarian.

Building Up By Testing

Here is a fair sample of what a cow testing association does, drawn from the fifth annual report of the Byron Cow Testing Association, Fon du Lac county, Wisconsin.

There are now 28 herds in the association and the average number of cows represented each year has been not far from 400. The average production the first year per cow, was as follows: Milk 5,200 pounds; butterfat, 176.8 pounds.

Averages for the succeeding four years have been respectively as follows: Milk, 7,232 pounds; butterfat, 267.8 pounds. Milk, 7,406 pounds; butterfat, 264 pounds. Milk, 8,326 pounds; butterfat, 295.4 pounds. Milk, 8,161 pounds; butterfat, 304.9 pounds.

The highest producing cow for last year made 14,061 pounds of milk and 545.5 pounds of butterfat. The records of the association show 72 cows with records averaging better than 1 pound of butterfat a day for a year. Only about half the herds of the association got into this class.

Southern Kansas

By J. T. Hunter



C. W. O'Connor, Wellsville, Kan., has a son of Pathmaster at the head of his herd. This boar, Pathmaster's Pride, is siring some first class pigs.

H. B. Marr, Fort Scott, Kan., some time ago sold his Duroc sire, a son of Pathmaster, to E. E. Thomas, Pleasanton, Kan., and then bought a son of Giant Sensation to use on the Pathmaster girls. Pretty wise move, we think.

E. O. Allman, who manages the Shives Bros. 1000-acre farm near Burrton, Kan., is very modest in comparison with his abilities. He says for us to do all our talking about Golden Rainbow (the Poland herd sire), Shives Bros., and say as little about your Uncle Fuller as possible.

J. F. Wilson, formerly of Wellsville, now of Ottawa, Kan., has a herd of Shorthorns that are all Scotch but one animal. The herd is tubercular tested and soon to be on the federal accredited list. Rban Acres Sultan by 2nd Fair Acres Sultan is the sire. Most of the calves are by him.

E. C. Smith & Son, Pleasanton, Kan., have as their main Shorthorn herd sire, Village Goldfinder by Gregg's Village that stood first in class and grand champion at both Bourbon and Linn county fairs last season. The younger bull, Scottish Marshal, stood first in class at both the fairs. Smiths raise Durocs and Shorthorns but specialize in Shorthorns having one of the good herds of Eastern Kansas as would be indicated by the winning herein indicated.

The flood hit G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan., mighty hard. Lost several of his best sows. Saved his spring pigs by putting them in the hayloft. Caught his herd boar, Taskmaster, and swam him to the cave and marooned him on that until the flood went down. His crops on two farms were ruined. He is faced with unusual scarcity of feed and cuts deep into the herd for his summer sale, Friday, August 17. Taskmaster by Pathmaster, has proved himself to be a good breeding son of his illustrious sire.

John Greenleaf, Mound City, Kan., is one of the K. F.-M. B. advertisers that drops in a while and drops out a while. Has a Spotted Poland sow that in 18 months' time produced 42 pigs and raised 35 of them. A sow of that sort would put anyone in the hog business without his half trying. There were about 60 head of good thrifty pigs running around the Greenleaf farm at the edge of town. Mr. Greenleaf on his 20 acres finds himself mighty busy with his hogs, chickens and fruit. Seems to think that he would not have done very much without the Spotted Polands.

There's E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan., with a large herd of Durocs. He just naturally likes Durocs and would like to keep the surplus around him all the time. But, it can't be done. Last summer he sold on August 18. This year he sells on that date, Saturday, August 18, and warns everyone in the Kansas Valley that August 18 is his date every summer and for other Duroc breeders to stay off his date. Wonder what the gen-



Not So Blamed Cordial

tleman will do when August 18 comes on Sunday. If any of you want to know what kind of a breeder Goldmaster is we wish to inform you that he is getting the superior kind of pigs.

Readers of this paper have seen the card advertisement that Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan., has run almost continuously for the last three years in the Spotted Poland column. Mr. Meyer and his neighbor, Theo. Jagels, Hesper, Kan., will hold a public sale at the Meyer farm Tuesday, August 14, from their regular output of breeding animals.

J. J. Baker, Blue Mound, Kan., had 75 pigs out of nine sows mostly by a son of Liberator out of good sows. Dr. J. T. Kennedy, Blue Mound, and W. E. Nicholson, Blue Mound, who combined last spring with Mr. Baker in a spring sale, had pretty fair luck also with their sows. Their sires are by Liberator and The Latchnie. One of the strikingly noticeable things at the Nicholson farm is the large stone barn that had in it when we were there over 30 tons of clover and timothy hay. A lot of this will be fed to the 12 Jerseys that are being milked and returning \$60 to \$80 monthly. It is just a grade Jersey herd, too.

We have seen a lot of Spotted Poland pigs this season but taken as a litter for size and uniformity the best we have seen is that of nine March 6 pigs by The Harvester at J. M. Spurlock's, Chiles, Kan. Mr. Spurlock has an 80 that is hog tight and has about 70 fall pigs and 90 spring pigs. He runs them on alfalfa, Red clover and bluegrass. Came there from Butler, Mo., 5 years ago. He relates an interesting experience. Four years ago the cholera got bad and he decided to vaccinate. There were 91 head including spring pigs, sows to farrow, and sows with litters only two or three days old. The pigs were very sick following the vaccination but in spite of many being so young or farrowing immediately after vaccination of dam he lost only two or three pigs. Mr. Spurlock will hold a sale September 23.

Saw a thrifty lot of Durocs at Jake Heiber's, Paola, Kan. He is strong for Pathmaster and Stiltz breeding. The Pathmaster boar is by Orion Pathmaster out of a daughter of Aviator. The Stiltz sire is a full brother to Stiltz Model and he is a fine looker, too. There are two other Stiltz bred sires on the farm. The 80 spring pigs are about fifty-fifty between these two boars, Pathmaster and Stiltz. Mr. Heiber says his herd is the best that he ever had it. He says that he will have a first class offering in the sale October 15. Mr. Hylton, Oswatimie, Kan., and Mr. Heiber always combine and hold fall sales together. We intended to call on Mr. Hylton but time and other engagements prevented our getting to his place. However, his herd is about same breeding and quality as Mr. Heiber's.

Dean Bailey, a country boy enrolled at Pratt, Kan., high school as junior this year has been raising purebred Durocs for two or three years. He started raising them as an agriculture class project. The fact that he has topped the association sales there both in price paid and price received for consignments indicates the kind of ambition that he has as well as the satisfactory results he has been accomplishing. Dean Bailey has the making of a good hog breeder. In fact he is as successful as most men at mature age at raising purebred hogs. He doesn't get foolish about the business but does not hesitate to pay a good price when he finds the hog that he needs in his herd. Recently he bought from W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan., his herd sire, Sendifer by Leading Sensation, a Nebraska junior champion sire. This boar, although large at the time of his changing hands, has grown 1 1/2 inches in height in the last five weeks.

When we walked toward the house at E. E. Thomas's, Pleasanton, Kan., we saw in the yard a lot of black chickens, with the like of which we were unacquainted. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas soon told us about them. They were Jersey Black Giants, a new standard breed. A neighbor living in Pleasanton, Kan., visited Madison Square Garden Poultry Show last winter and saw some of these chickens on show and bought eggs from the winning pen at this show for the Thomases. They now have 93 nine weeks old chickens that average at least 2 pounds. Chickens at that age ordinarily weigh about a pound. They are glossy black, smooth shanked, large black eyed, yellow skinned, and are the meat type of chicken. Mrs. Thomas talks chickens and Mr. Thomas talks Durocs. Mr. Thomas paid a long price for a son of Pathmaster last spring. Even considering the few females in his herd it is our opinion that he made a good deal.

WHERE TO WRITE OR TELEPHONE

About Livestock Advertising

Following are the addresses of the men who handle livestock advertising for the Kansas Farmer-Mail and Breeze and also the Oklahoma Farmer, the Missouri Ruralist and the Nebraska Farm Journal.

- John W. Johnson, northern Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
- J. T. Hunter, southern Kansas, 427 Pattle Ave., Wichita, Kan.
- Stuart T. Morse, eastern and central Oklahoma, 631 Continental Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.
- A. B. Hunter, western Oklahoma and Texas, 631 Continental Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.
- O. Wayne Devine, northern Missouri, 1407 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
- Charles L. Carter, southern Missouri, 1407 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
- Jesse R. Johnson, southern Nebraska, 227 South 13th St., Lincoln, Neb.
- R. A. McCartney, northern Nebraska, 227 South 13th St., Lincoln, Neb.
- W. J. Cody, office manager, or T. W. Morse, director, care address below.

Notice: Orders for starting or stopping advertisements with any certain issue of this paper, should reach this office on or before Saturday, seven days before the date of that issue.

Instructions mailed as late as Friday evening on advertising to appear the following week, should be addressed direct to

THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE,
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas

Northern Kansas

By J. W. Johnson



The coming winter will be hard on calves because of the scarcity of "nubbins." This is an old "gag" but a good time to spring it anyway.

Recent rains have about clinched the corn crop in Western Kansas and with the abundance of barley already harvested that should be a mighty good territory for purebred hog breeders this fall and winter.

The dates of the Horton Stock Show are September 6, 7 and 8, and Geo. Hamilton of the firm of Gordon & Hamilton is superintendent of the purebred stock division and the show promises to be very much of a success.

Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan., are Duroc Jersey breeders who bought a new herd boar from a Missouri breeder in May. He is by Pathmaster. They have 90 spring pigs by Ideal Giant, a herd boar that has proven highly satisfactory to them.

In Western Kansas there are hundreds and thousands of bushels of barley that can be had at a figure that will make mighty cheap feed. It is plentiful in Sheridan, Gove, Rooks, Norton and in fact all of the western counties where wheat failed to come up last fall. Your local grain dealer could locate it for you.

Harry Geyer, Wetmore, Kan., breeds Spotted Poland Chinas and has 150 spring pigs. He lives on the Geyer homestead that his grandfather homesteaded in 1856. Recently they razed the log cabin that his father, himself and his young son were all born in. Harry expects to sell all of his spring boars at private sale and offer his gilts this winter, bred.

C. N. Bunds & Sons, Wetmore, Kan., breed Spotted Poland Chinas. The herd is small at present but there is plenty of quality there and care and careful handling are indicated by the splendid lot of spring boars and gilts they are growing out for their fall and winter trade. Mr. Bunds is in the elevator business there and has 20 acres nearby and he and his three young sons will be heard from in the Spotted Poland China game.

Recently a business deal was made that means R. E. Kempin, Corning, Kan., will be in business in Corning within a few weeks. This means, of course, that he must dispose of his entire herd of Duroc Jerseys within a few weeks and he is going to do so at private sale. Great Orion Sensation 2nd, one of the really great sires of the state at least, will go, together with a yearling son of his and about 75 spring boars and gilts by him and a string of fall yearling gilts and some sows that are bred for September farrow.

J. C. Dawe, Troy, Kan., breeder of Short-horns and Poland Chinas, has been identified with the breeding of both all his life. His father, T. J. Dawe, a veteran breeder of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas, has retired and lives in Hiawatha. "Jim" Dawe will be out this fall at the fairs with a string of Polands that will challenge the very best, and October 8, the day following the Walter sale at Bendena, he will hold his annual fall sale. His herd of pure Scotch Shorthorns is among the strong herds of Northeast Kansas.

Breeders of Holsteins in Northeast Kansas will hold a sale in the sale pavilion at Valley Falls, November 3. The evening of the sale a banquet will be served and a good program will be prepared for this event. At that time an association of Northeast Kansas breeders will be organized. All the breeders in that territory are already members of the big state association but the new organization will be organized like the Northwest Kansas association and will affiliate with the state and other kindred organizations. C. W. McCoy, Valley Falls, with the co-operation of the breeders of that territory, will manage the sale.

Last Wednesday I visited H. B. Walter & Son, breeders of Poland Chinas, at Bendena, Kan. I went there fully expecting to limit my stay to one hour but I stayed nearly five hours. There is not a breeder of Poland Chinas in the country that would not enjoy staying that long with H. B. and his great herd of Polands. Mrs. Walter invited me to stay for dinner and their son Frank and daughter Ruth made me feel that I was mighty welcome. As usual the Walter herd will be at the state fairs and they will sell boars and gilts in the Bendena sale pavilion October 16, and bred sows February 7. They have about 100 spring pigs. Columns could be written about the Walter herd that would be of real interest but space does not permit here.

Colorado, once noted for longhorns and cowboys, has made rapid strides in supplanting the scrub with purebreds. In Elbert county there are in the neighborhood of 20 herds of purebred Shorthorns. They have an organization and a sale pavilion in Elbert where annual sales of Shorthorns are held. The vicinity of Denver is noted for its good herds of milking Shorthorns and some of the best herds of Herefords are in that vicinity. There are several herds of Holsteins in the vicinity of Denver and Colorado Springs that are attracting attention because of the good records they are establishing. All breeds of purebred hogs are represented and from the standpoint of purebreds Colorado compares favorably with many of the states that have been promoting purebred stock interests for years.

Jim McCulloch, the Clay Center auctioneer, told me a good story last week. Twenty-five years ago when Jesse R. Johnson was publishing the Western Breeders' Journal at Clay Center, he made all of his soliciting trips with a horse and buggy and stayed with the breeders over night. At that time Jim and his brother Clark were living with their father and mother on a farm near Frankfort. One cold night Jesse drove in and the head of the household made room for his horse by instructing the boys to tie their favorite pony outside. After supper and while a heated argument was in progress Clark went to the "stable" and removed the visitor's horse and tied the favorite pony back inside and the next morning while Jesse was still in bed his horse put back in the barn and the F. P. was tied outside.

Two Big Summer Duroc Sales

G. B. Wooddell
Winfield, Kan.

Friday, August 17, 1923

E. G. Hoover
Wichita, Kan.

Saturday, August 18

20 real sows by such sires as Major's Great Sensation, Chief's Wonder, Scion's Wonder, etc. Most of them in service to Taskmaster. 10 extra good gilts by Taskmaster out of these sows. 5 herd sire prospects same breeding as the gilts.

This sow offering includes a number that should be retained for herd building but crop destruction by floods compels their sale.

19 tried sows by Uneeda Orion Sensation, Major Col. Sensation, Superior Sensation Jr., Great Sensation Wonder, Sensational Pilot, etc. 20 fall gilts by Orchard Scissors, Great Sensation Wonder, Superior Sensation Jr., Top Orion, etc. Also some nice ones out of a daughter of Maplewood Pathmaster. All females in service to Goldmaster and Orchard Scissors. Five herd sire prospects by Goldmaster and Orchard Scissors. SPECIAL: We offer several trios by these herd sires.

It is generally agreed that late fall and spring demand for purebred hogs will be good. Summer sales are being held by the few who have large surplus or compelled by circumstances to hold sales. It is also conceded that the Wooddell and Hoover herds are among the best Duroc herds in the country. We believe that it will pay you to be at one or both of these sales.—J. T. Hunter.

Send for catalogs of these sales. Please mention Kansas Farmer. We'll take care of your buying orders if you can't come.—J. T. Hunter.
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

The Southwest's Greatest Sire

Yearling and tried sows by Major Sensation's Col., Major Sensation, Major's Great Sensation, Great Sensation Wonder, Valley Sensation, etc., bred to ORION COMMANDER, the Southwest's greatest sire, for August and September litters. Priced right.

J. F. LARIMORE & SONS, Grenola, Kan.

BRAUER PURE-BRED DUROC COMPANY

Colorado Springs, Colo.

High class hogs at reasonable prices. We invite correspondence.

Here Is Your Opportunity

to buy sows or gilts bred to Model Commander for fall farrow. Registered and immuned. Guaranteed to please and a year to pay. Write for photographs and prices.
STANT'S BROS., HOPE, KAN.

Send for Heads Dean Bailey's Herd

Sows and gilts and spring boars by or bred to Sendifer, Shepherd's Orion Sensation, and Giant Orion 5th. Priced reasonably.
DEAN BAILEY, PRATT, KAN.

Bred Sows and Gilts in Service

to Radio by Valley Giant out of daughter of Ideal Pathfinder; to a son of Pathmaster out of daughter of Pathfinder, and to a son of Sensation King out of daughter of Uneeda Orion Sensation. We will sell you good ones.
M. I. BROWER, SEDGWICK, KAN.

L. A. Poe's Durocs

Bred sows and gilts for September farrow. Also spring pigs, both sexes. Bred to or sired by Hunnewell Major, Great Orion 7th, Taskmaster and Cornhusker. Priced to sell.
L. A. POE, HUNNEWELL, KAN.

I Have Some Fine Young Sows and Fall Gilts

Sensation, Orion Cherry King and Col. breeding for sale. Bred for Sept. farrow. Also spring pigs, either sex. Get my prices before you buy.
ARTHUR A. PATTERSON, Ellsworth, Kan.

BOARS BOARS BOARS

Twenty big husky fall boars of real Duroc type. Sired by Sensational Pilot, and Sensational Giant. Dams real brood sows of best of breeding. Herd immuned. Write for particulars, price, etc.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

Gilts Bred for September Farrow \$30

Choice spring pigs \$15. Best Sensation, Pathfinder, Orion breeding.
J. A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KAN.

Terms on Good Duroc Jersey Females

Sired by or bred to Smooth Sensation and Path's Advance. Registered and immuned. 12 months on pigs; 10 on gilts.
HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KAN.

Valley Springs Durocs

Boars, bred sows and gilts; popular breeding; immuned. Pedigrees. Year's time.
E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS

BRED SOWS AND GILTS. SPRING PIGS Sows and gilts in service to Big Pilot by Sensational Pilot and High Royal by Royal Sensation. Begla farrowing Sept. 1. A lot of spring pigs, same breeding.
2 AUG 3 1923
Great Bend, Kan.

SENIOR YEARLING HERD BOAR for sale. Sired by Royal Sensation and out of a Great Orion Sensation dam. For particulars write
Jesse W. Myers, Leonardville, Kan., R. R. No. 2

SPRING PIGS Sired by Sensation Sensation 3rd and Ideal Pathfinder, and out of Scissors, Orion and Sensation dams. \$15 each.
L. W. MURPHY, Sublette, Kan.

SPRING PIGS BY STILTS and Sensation sires. Some out of Pathfinder's Redbird.
O. G. CRIS, Agricola, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEY HEIFERS by grandson of Financial King, whose dam was half sister to Financial Countess Ltd.
J. G. CONDON, Hiawatha, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

I Sell 200 Hampshires



Public Auction

Wednesday, August 15

55 Bred Sows and Gilts; 5 Boars; 140 Stock Hogs.

All cholera immune. Anything you want at private sale. Write for free Private Sale Lists and Illustrated Sale Catalog.

WICKFIELD FARMS, CANTRIL, IOWA
Box 8 F. F. SILVER, Prop.

Kedron Valley Hampshires

40 bred gilts and tried sows. Bred to Kedrons Choice and a son of Cherokee Roller, and a son of Tommy Boy. \$30 to \$75 each. 125 pigs from weanlings to 250 pounds at \$10 to \$20. Some boars old enough for light service. This is good stuff. Write for what you want.
DOBSON & McNEIL, EDNA, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Meyer's & Jagel's Spotted Polands

Sale near Farlington, Kan., on Aug. 14, 1923 We will offer sows and gilts bred to a son of National Grand Champion Spotted Ranger. Some bred to a good son of Leopard King and other noted boars. Will also sell about 19 head of summer boars and a few good spring boars sired by Jumbo Gates and others. Write for catalog to
WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KAN.

\$25.00 BUYS THE BIG HUSKY SPOTTED FALL BOARS

Sired by The Emancipator, a son of the International grand champion. All registered and cholera immuned. Also bred sows at bargain prices.
G. C. ROAN, ETHEL, MACON COUNTY, MISSOURI

ANDERSON'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Spring pigs, both sexes, out of large litters by Master K. 19th. Courage, My Searchlight. Good ones. Priced right.
PETE ANDERSON, Burlington, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND PIGS, ready to ship. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cedar Row Stock Farm, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Ks.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

CHOICE SPRING PIGS, either sex. Also a few bred gilts. Best breeding. Write for prices.
John D. Henry, Lecompton, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BOARS by Designer. A few Designer gilts bred to CICOTTE JR. Farmer prices.
J. R. Houston, Gem, Kansas.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Wiemers' Chester Whites

Spring pigs by Rainbow and Chief Justice 2nd. First prize aged boar Neb. State Fair 1922. Pairs and trios not related. Big early husky pigs, vaccinated and guaranteed to please or no sale. Free circular and photos.
HENRY WIEMERS, DILLER, (Jefferson Co.) NEB.

RED POLLED CATTLE

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George W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.

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