

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 61

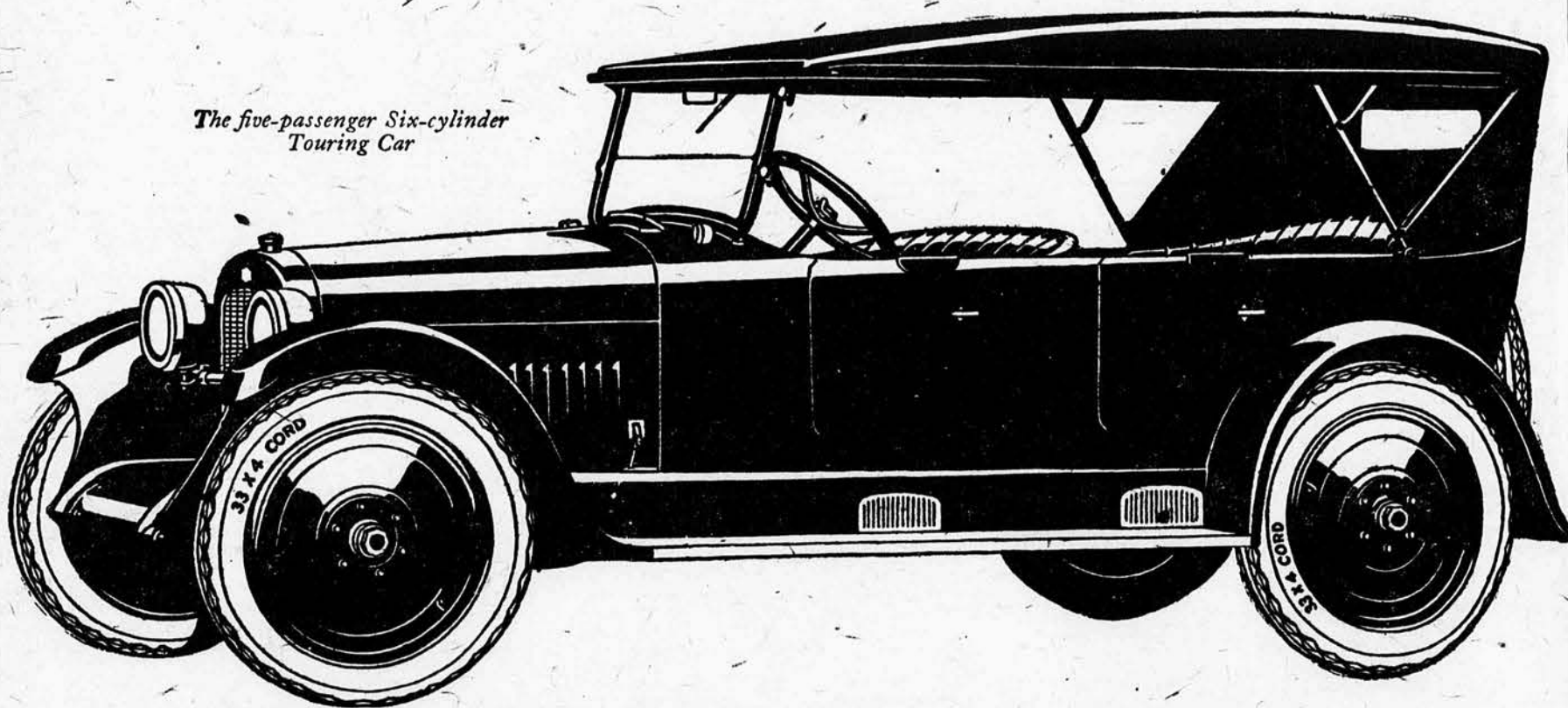
August 18, 1923

Number 33



NASH

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(1830)

The Nash Motors Company, Kenosha, Wis.

Never Runs Grocery Bill

John A. Johnson, Gray County Farmer, Lives Despite a Wheat Failure Because Chickens and Cream Bring Steady Income

By John R. Lenray

GROCERY bills never are run by the Johnson family. They are operating two and a quarter sections, 7 miles northwest of Ingalls in Gray county. Yes, and a part of the 600 acres of farm land is devoted to wheat, but J. A. Johnson provides for his family thru livestock, and diversification of crops so that the standard of living is not lowered when wheat fails. If the wheat makes a good crop, he is that much ahead. If it is a total loss, he has a living besides.

And Johnson eliminates chance to as great an extent as possible in his wheat farming. He practices methods which amount essentially to summer tillage. He follows the header with a tandem disk. That means early preparation of the wheat seedbed. Cultivation and working the soil is continued from harvest until the next seeding time.

Uses Summer Tillage Plan

Last year he double disked 280 acres twice. Occasionally he plants wheat after row crops. In 1919 wheat was sowed on 80 acres of corn and milo land. Ten acres of that made 32 bushels and the remainder made 30 bushels. Early seeding usually gives best returns. Last year his wheat crop totaled 7,353 bushels. Weather

conditions were favorable in that locality, but he had a good demonstration of the value of early seeding. His late wheat made 5½ bushels and the early wheat made 22 bushels. Johnson believes that farmers of his section should adopt summer fallow and tillage as a regular practice.

Proper Construction Important

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

OF WHAT good is a structure built of the best material if the construction itself is improperly done? That's the question which has been bothering Ernest C. Martin of Dodge City regarding his concrete stave silo.

This silo is made of the highest grade cement staves obtainable. There are thousands of these silos in use all over the country, and nearly all of them are giving perfect satisfaction, yet Martin experienced a loss of over 40 tons of silage due to spoilage and mold.

At first he was inclined to blame the silo, but upon very close inspection he found that the crew which erected the structure did not finish the job as it should have been finished. The men water-proofed the inside of the walls in such a manner that they left a small air channel at every joint, and the spoilage in the silage can be traced directly to these air channels. It extends back into the packed silage from 18 inches to over 4 feet, and instead of housing good sound feed, the silo is sheltering what would make excellent manure; at least 30 per cent of it would.

Good material is important, but it is not worth much if a slipshod crew does the work of erecting the building.

Fallowing, he considers, makes a crop almost certain in that region. He is now fallowing 200 acres of the wheat land which failed to produce a crop this spring. Last year he grew 450 acres of wheat. Last fall 550 acres were seeded on the place and only 150 was saved.

If there is enough moisture in the ground this fall, the fallowed land will be seeded to wheat. Otherwise it will be reserved for row crops next year. He has learned from experience that when the soil is moist to a depth of 2 feet in the fall, there is a good chance for a wheat crop. If there is not that much moisture in the ground at seeding time it is usually not worth while to sow.

Easy to Diversify Crops

Kafir, milo and other forages are grown for livestock. Johnson keeps from 50 to 80 head of White Faces and milks 10 to 14 cows. Milk is separated and the cream shipped. Hogs, calves and chickens get the skim milk. His sow herd consists of eight head and the poultry flock of 165 Barred Rocks.

"Cows and chickens enable me to pay as I go," said Johnson. "I never have had a grocery bill since we began." (For Continuation Please See Page 11)

Grows His Own Feed Market

SUDAN pasture has made hog raising possible for anybody in Pawnee county, according to J. W. Gaston, of Route 3, at Larned, Kan. He ought to know because he has been making pork on that kind of pasture for several years. At present he has 150 spring pigs which are being developed on grass. He will feed those pigs out if his grain sorghums do not fail. If they do not make a crop the pigs will be marketed as stockers this fall.

Gaston had a quantity of kafir on hand this spring, but he sold it because he decided that the new crop would be cheaper. He has a Hereford cow herd of 200 head which also provide a market for a considerable amount of his home grown feeds. The steers are held until they are 2-year-olds so that they will consume as much of the feed as possible. They are marketed in spring because he has found that they sell better as stockers and feeders at that time rather than in fall when they would come in competition with the heavy run of grassers.

He is operating 18 quarter sections and produces so much feed that it is frequently necessary to buy more cattle to consume it. His Sudan grass was seeded early this year and pigs were turned on it the last week in May. His 30 sows saved an average of five pigs each this spring. Hog raising has always been a part of his operations. Silage forms a part of his winter cattle ration.

They Wait Longer, Now

IT IS desirable to cut corn for the silo at a time when it contains the maximum food nutrients. Years ago corn was cut very green, before the ear and stalks had matured, and a sour silage, high in moisture, was obtained. Of late years the tendency has been to permit the corn crop to stand until more mature. The proper time to cut corn for the silo is about a week or 10 days before it is ready to put in the shock. The ear should be well denting and the lower leaves

on the stalk dry, but the stalk itself still full of sap.

Corn in this condition contains the maximum food nutrients and at the same time sufficient moisture to cause

it to pack well in the silo. It is advisable to let the corn approach maturity before cutting it, even if water will have to be added at filling time, as is often the case when a few days

of hot winds dry the leaves and stalks rapidly. In the case of short, immature corn the practice is to let the corn stand in the field just as long as it will continue to grow. This corn is generally very dry, and water must be added. Corn should not be permitted to get so dry that the leaves shatter badly.

As in the case of corn, the sorghums formerly were cut in a green condition and an acid silage resulted, due to a greater amount of sugar in the sorghums. The sorghums should be cut for the silo when the heads are mature and when the seeds are so hard that they cannot be crushed between the thumb and finger. Late-planted sorghums often reach the frost date before maturing. Light frosts do not materially affect the sorghums, which should be permitted to stand until frosted rather than put in the silo in an immature condition.

Sidelight on Packing Merger

REPORTS prepared for Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace in his proceedings against the Armour-Morris merger show that the combined business of these two packers is 22.04 per cent of the packing business under federal inspection and that only 65.18 per cent of the meat animals slaughtered are killed under federal inspection. The number of packing establishments in this country increased from 882 in 1899 to 1,231 in 1921.

Farmers Use the Department

AMERICAN farmers are on the lookout for information. This is shown by the fact that the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., received 608,860 requests for information last year, or an average of 2,600 a day. The larger number of these requests were for information and bulletins on home canning, baking, cleaning and laundering, and on other things which go to make better and more satisfactory homes.

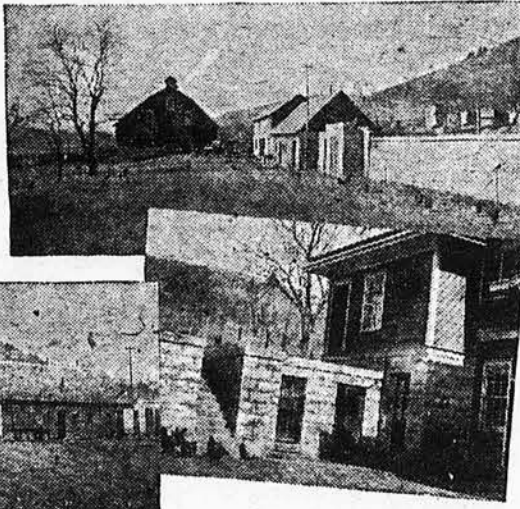
Animal Comfort in a Hillside

BY M. N. BEELER

LIVESTOCK comfort is insured on the A. G. Axelton farm, north of Randolph in Riley county, by a building banked in the hillside. The farm lies partly in the Big Blue River bottoms and partly on the upland. A high hill where the table land and prairie slopes toward the river, provides a setting for Axelton's farmstead. A little way up on this hillside the ground was leveled and a stone retaining wall built. In this bank the farm buildings are set.

There is a bank barn for work stock, a bank granary and tool shed, a bank poultry house and two bank garages. At the house is a cyclone cellar built in the bank and next to it is a fruit cellar which forms the back of the house.

The dwelling is about 12 years old. It is equipped with running hot and cold water, bath room, electric lights from a farm plant and a hot air furnace in the basement. The house contains 10 rooms and a sleeping porch connects Mr. Axelton's room with the rest of the house. The yard is to be graded and a stone retaining wall built in front of it.



A. G. Axelton Farm Home, Bank Barn and Buildings in Retaining Wall. Below—Machine Shed, Poultry House, Garages, Storm and Fruit Cellars

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JOHN W. WILKINSON and M. N. BEELER, Associate Editors
CHARLES E. SWEET, Advertising Manager

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

BY THE death of Harding Vice President Coolidge is elevated to the Presidency. Comparatively little is known among the people generally about him. He was born in Vermont, educated at Amherst and is a lawyer by profession.

He came into national prominence while governor of Massachusetts, by his firm stand and prompt action in stopping the policemen's strike in Boston. He and his wife are Congregationalists in religion.

Those who know Coolidge best, say he is of the typical New England Puritan type. He is not the mixer that Harding was. In fact it seems difficult for him to meet and mingle with people. He is conservative by nature and will be acceptable to the business interests of the country.

The death of the President, of course, upsets all previous political calculations. Had he lived Harding would have been renominated, but now the field will be open. Coolidge undoubtedly will be a candidate for the nomination and Secretary Hughes and Senator Johnson, of California, are among the possible or probable candidates.

Things I Don't Understand

I DO not understand how any man can boast of his success in killing innocent wild birds or animals and call it sport.

I cannot understand why the world does not learn faster from experience.

I do not understand how farmers figure that they will be benefited by leaving a business they understand to go to town to engage in a business which they do not understand.

I do not understand why there are so many people who seem to have brains enough who nevertheless act like fools.

I do not understand why any person should prefer to be mean when it is so much more pleasant and easier to be kindly and decent.

I do not understand why a young married man should be expected to treat his friends when he becomes the father of a new baby. If there is any giving to be done his friends ought to give something to him. It is a time when he needs help.

I do not understand why anyone should boast of being honest. Why shouldn't he be?

I do not understand why any intelligent person should talk about a superior class; there is no such thing.

I do not understand why anyone should violate the laws of health and then expect God to save him from the consequences.

I do not understand why nature permits the chinchbug but I do not intend to lie awake nights trying to find an answer to the question.

I do not understand why anybody should be interested in a dog fight, but most men seem to be.

I know that every man is a sucker if only the proper bait is dangled before him, but I do not understand why he should take the same hook twice.

I do not understand how a dead beat can meet a man he owes and seem to be entirely unconcerned, but I have known several of that kind.

What is the Matter

ONE of our subscribers sends me the following letter: "Having read your paper for several years and knowing that you are interested in the welfare of the farmers of this state, I am taking the liberty of asking you a few questions. 'I went to town yesterday. The elevator man offered me 80 cents a bushel or 1 1/3 cents a pound for No. 1 wheat; the grocer asked me \$1.80 for a 48 pound sack of flour. The feed dealer asked me \$1.50 or 1 1/2 cents a pound for bran. Why such prices?"

"The Democrats say that is the way the high tariff protects the farmer. Are they right? The newspapers make a great deal of fuss about the sugar men robbing us. Why don't they say some-

thing about the millers? Don't they steal five or 10 times as much as the sugar men? The newspapers advise the farmers to quit raising so much wheat, to practice diversified farming, to raise more livestock and then as soon as they get a bunch of hogs ready for the market the price is down so low that there is no profit on them. How can the farmer make enough to pay running expenses, pay for paved roads and pay war time prices for everything he must buy?"

I would be very glad indeed if I could answer these questions in a way that will bring peace and joy to the questioner, but of course I cannot do that.

Just what effect the tariff has on prices never can be exactly determined, but there is one thing reasonably certain and that is, the prices farmers have to pay for what they buy and the prices

O Captain! My Captain!

BY WALT WHITMAN

(Written in 1865, at the close of the Civil War and just after the assassination of President Lincoln.)

O CAPTAIN! my Captain! our fearful trip is done;

The ship has weather'd every rack, the prize we sought is won;

The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting;

While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring;

But O heart! heart! heart!

O the bleeding drops of red,
 Where on the deck my Captain lies,
 Fallen cold and dead.

O Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells;

Rise up—for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle trills;

For you bouquets and ribbon'd wreaths—for you the shores a-crowding;

For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning;

Here Captain! dear father!

This arm beneath your head!

It is some dream that on the deck,
 You've fallen cold and dead.

My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still;

My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will;

The ship is anchor'd safe and sound, its voyage closed and done;

From fearful trip, the victor ship comes in with object won:

Exult, O shores, and ring O bells!

But I, with mournful tread,
 Walk the deck my Captain lies,
 Fallen cold and dead.

they receive for what they sell are not very seriously affected by the tariff.

For example Mr. Fryer says that while he is only offered 1 1/3 cents a pound for No. 1 wheat he has to pay 3 3/4 cents a pound for flour. The tariff on wheat is 1/2 cent a pound, while the tariff on flour is approximately 3/4 cent a pound. In other words the tariff on a bushel of wheat and the tariff on the flour made from a bushel of wheat are almost exactly the same.

The farmer complains that he has to pay too much for machinery. If he does it cannot be charged to the tariff, as there is no tariff duty on farm implements. The tariff on sugar is 3/4 of a cent a pound more than it was under the old law which might possibly account for a slight rise in the price of sugar but certainly would not account for the late rise in the price. There does not seem to be any particular relation between the prices of sugar from year to year and the amount of the tariff. Sugar sold at an average price of 7.9 cents a pound in 1910 under the old Payne Tariff law and sold at an average of 13.8 cents a pound under the lower Underwood Tariff law in 1913 and that was before the World War had boosted the prices of everything.

In 1920 under the old Underwood low tariff

sugar sold at an average of 21.9 cents a pound as against an average of 11.83 cents a pound under the new tariff in 1922. Whatever the actual effect of the tariff may be so far as farm prices are concerned, this much must, I think, be admitted; the representatives of farm organizations were consulted to a greater extent in the framing of the present tariff than in the framing of any previous tariff.

I do not say that the tariff has no effect on prices but it seems to me to be one of the minor factors. The trouble with the farmer as I see it is high cost of production and high cost of distribution. It is however, not a new complaint. A third of a century ago farmers were complaining just as bitterly as now and perhaps with as much reason.

I think the remedy lies in applying the principles that have made the Standard Oil Company and Henry Ford's company the two most successful organizations in the world. Henry Ford manufactures and sells the cheapest automobile and the best for the money because it is manufactured under a system that practically eliminates waste. If Henry Ford got only 25 cents out of each dollar paid by the purchaser of his automobile he would not be counted as either the first or second richest individual in the world; on the contrary he would have been broke long ago.

Sometime farming will be operated on a real business basis, when instead of the producer getting an average of 25 cents out of the consumer's dollar he will get 75 cents and while he will prosper the consumer will also be benefited because his dollar will buy a great deal more than it does now.

How long it will be before this condition will be brought about I do not know. There are times when I grow rather pessimistic for I have been hearing about the farmer getting the worst of it most of my life and it seems to me, speaking comparatively, that the farming business has made less progress during the last 30 or 40 years than any other great industry.

Why Not Try It Out?

IT IS estimated by the Kansas State Commissioner of Irrigation that it is entirely within the realm of possibility to irrigate profitably 5 million acres of land in Western and Central Kansas.

This can be accomplished by the impounding of flood waters and damming of streams and from wells in which abundant water can be obtained at a moderate depth and pumped and distributed over the lands at a moderate cost.

The voters of the state three years ago voted to amend the constitution so that the state can purchase land to be resold to farmers who have no land. This is generally known as the land tenant amendment because the intent of it was to give the landless an opportunity to get land on long time payments and at a moderate price.

I suggest that the legislature appropriate a revolving fund as permitted by the constitution, buy a few thousand acres of this irrigable land, build comfortable and modern houses on the same, or if it is not thought advisable to build the houses, buy the land and put in the necessary irrigation plant, then let a co-operative corporation be formed to take over the land and build the necessary houses and public buildings, and buy stock and machinery required for the operation of the plant.

As a starter I suggest that the state buy 16 good sections in a locality where a survey shows that the land can be irrigated with profit and with the certainty that there will be ample water. With irrigated land properly cultivated, 80 acres are full as much as the average industrious family can handle, so that there would be ample room for at least 128 families to take care of and till the land and there would be need for perhaps half as many more to operate the necessary factories to convert the raw product into the finished.

Estimating the average family at six persons, the total population of the community would be approximately 1200. To pay for the land, build the necessary modern dwellings, install the central power plant for the generation of power for pumping and distributing water for irrigation, the necessary buildings for housing stock and machin-

ery, and also building such factories as the corporation would need, and the necessary farm machinery would require an aggregate of approximately 1 million dollars and the corporation should have in addition at least \$100,000 working capital.

The corporation should be able to issue its bonds secured by all the property of the corporation and every member of the families residing on the lands should be a stockholder. If the Federal Land Bank act is not broad enough to permit a loan to be made to such a corporation then it should be amended. The corporation should be permitted to issue its bonds backed by all the assets of the corporation which should be required to establish a sinking fund sufficient to retire the bonds in 30 years. The corporation should be controlled by a carefully selected board of directors, elected by vote of the stockholders, no stockholder being permitted to cast more than one vote. This board of directors should select a competent manager and competent assistants and the corporation should be operated according to the most careful and modern methods.

I believe that it would be entirely possible to make the land net at least \$10 an acre every year which would pay approximately 9 per cent on the stock after payment of interest on bonds, sinking fund, taxes and depreciation. While the value of the buildings would depreciate, the value of the land, if properly managed, would appreciate nearly as much as the buildings would depreciate.

About Things in General

POISON gas is being used successfully in some localities in destroying chinch bugs. For a good while the farmers have been urged to burn the weeds and dry grass where the chinch bug eggs and hold-over bugs winter. If every farmer would do that it would eventually destroy the bugs but that is an impossibility. In the first place there are always careless farmers and then there are farmers, plenty of them, who have an old time dread of setting out fires even where they are closely watched. If all of the nesting places are not destroyed there are probably plenty of bugs and eggs left to supply the entire country the next year.

Some "cuss" who is long on figures estimates that one pair of chinch bugs starting early in the spring, if left alone and nothing is done to check their progeny will produce in the course of the summer something like 300 trillion bugs. Now I do not pretend to vouch for these figures. Nobody has ever counted 300 trillion and it may be that the estimate is 100 trillion out of the way, but at that it is easy to see that burning half the bunches of grass or three-fourths of them, for that matter never will exterminate the chinch bugs, but it is said that poison gas gets the bugs and eggs without bothering the grass and it can be applied over a large area in a very short time. As long as poison gas is used to kill pestiferous bugs instead of human beings I am strong for it.

This talk about killing chinch bugs with poison gas calls to mind the experiments which seem to be successful, of killing the boll weevil with poison gas distributed from airplanes.

Acting on the advice of the experts at our Kansas State Agricultural College, a law was

passed by the legislature providing for the poisoning of grasshoppers by feeding them poisoned bran. There is no doubt that hoppers can be killed that way, but I have here a letter from a woman out in Western Kansas whose business is raising poultry, chickens and turkeys. She says that her hens and turkeys eat these poisoned hoppers and also sometimes the poisoned bran and die from the effect of it and of course she is not a bit enthusiastic over the poisoning of grasshoppers; in fact a reasonable crop of grasshoppers is a benefit rather than a damage to her business as I understand it and I can readily see her viewpoint.

It is very difficult to get farmers to co-operate successfully but I think the idea is growing among them. The Kansas State Agricultural College informs me that dairymen in the Greenleaf, Kimeo, Linn, Palmer, Strawberry communities are lining up to purchase the bran, cottonseed meal, and oilmeal for dairy feeding on the co-operative plan. They will pool their orders and buy in carload lots. This work will be handled thru the Washington County Co-operative Creamery Company, co-operating with the Washington County Farm Bureau.

I have received many letters from owners of milk cows asking whether it is necessary that these cows be tested for tuberculosis before selling them. The three rules established by the Kansas Livestock Sanitary Commission which seem to cover cases of this kind read in part as follows:

Rule 1—It is hereby ordered that cattle to be used for dairy purposes, except those from herds under state and federal supervision, must be sold at public sales with a tuberculin test record showing that the animals have been tuberculin tested by an accredited state or federal veterinarian not more than 90 days previous to date of sale.

Rule 2—It is further ordered that cattle to be used for dairy purposes cannot be sold at private or public sale except under a tuberculin retest guarantee. The tuberculin retest must be applied by a veterinarian holding a commission from the state livestock sanitary commissioner, or a veterinary inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Rule 3—In line with the following resolution, adopted by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas at their meeting held in March, 1920,

"Resolved, That the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas respectfully request the State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner of Kansas to make a ruling that all cattle to be offered for sale at public sales be tuberculin tested by some veterinarian other than the owner of the cattle."

It is hereby ordered, to avoid any difficulty, that owners having their cattle tested under the provisions of these rules for public or private sales must obtain the services of an accredited veterinarian not financially interested in the cattle.

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.

A Question of Citizenship

1—A is an American girl who married B, an alien. She lost her citizenship. Did she regain her citizenship when the law was passed in September 1922? Can she now vote? Can A, the wife of B, belong to

a legion auxiliary if she had a brother in the service? 2—A is an alien and claimed exemption because he was an alien. How would this affect him in getting his citizenship papers? A. R.

1—I answer yes, to both questions. She regained her citizenship, in fact I am personally of the opinion that she never lost it and has the right to vote. She has the right as I understand the legion rule to belong to the legion auxiliary.

2—The question of how A's claiming exemption on account of his foreign birth will affect his getting his citizenship papers now will depend on the temper of the judge before whom the application is made. In some cases I happen to know the judge has refused to grant final citizenship papers for this reason.

Rights of a Renter

A owns a farm and B is the renter. No contract in writing has been drawn. The farm is used to raise wheat. B will move off the farm and have an opportunity to sell two-thirds of the straw from the crop of wheat he sowed then harvested. Has he a right to do so? One-third of the crop is given as rent. A. R.

He has an entire right to do so. His verbal contract is to give one-third of the crop as rent. He would have a right to cut this wheat and thresh it and turn over one-third of the grain to the landlord and use the other two-thirds as he sees fit. He would not be required to thresh his two-thirds. He could feed it as straw and grain and if he threshes it he is entitled to two-thirds of the straw as well as two-thirds of the grain. It being his property he has a right to dispose of it as he sees fit.

Settlement of Inheritance Tax

A and B were husband and wife and lived in Missouri. A died without leaving a will and his folks came in and took half the property. B has to pay inheritance tax on her half. Is that right? She has a banker handling the business for her. Is that the law of Missouri? J. P. C.

Without knowing the amount of her inheritance I cannot say whether she should pay inheritance tax or not. Missouri has a state inheritance tax law as well as Kansas. The widow is allowed certain exemptions under the Missouri law. If this estate exceeds the exemptions then she should pay an inheritance tax. Otherwise not. If the writer of this question will let me know the amount of her inheritance I can give her a more definite answer.

There would be no law either requiring her to have her business transacted thru a banker nor would there be on the other hand any violation of law if she did have it so transacted.

Who Will Inherit the Property?

A and B are husband and wife. They have no children. If A should die before B would she inherit all this property or would A's father, brothers and sisters inherit part? The property is in Kansas. A. F.

The surviving wife would inherit all the property.

State Has Lien on the Property

A had a child who had been in the state hospital for a number of years. She was sent there after she was of age. She had had a guardian for a number of years. A died and a week later this child died. Can the state have any claim on the property left? H. H.

I think without doubt if there was any property which became the estate of this child at her father's death the state has a lien upon that property.

Put Yourself in His Place

RECENTLY Mr. Stiles, Moline, Kan., shipped a car of fat heifers to Kansas City for which he received 3½ to 4 cents a pound on the hoof. He asked Armour's salesman the wholesale price of a dressed beef heifer and was told it was 16½ cents a pound.

That was quite a difference to be sure.

Present Price Spread Too Wide

The great spread or differential, which exists between fat cows and meat, and between cured meat and hogs, exists also in the price of wheat and flour, and is found all the way up or down the line of the farmer's products and necessities.

Those who wonder why the farmer is dissatisfied with three years of working for little better than expenses—more often for less—and paying high prices for everything, he buys with his 68-cent dollar, should try Charles Reade's expedient—try putting themselves in his place, try buying necessities for nearly 50 per cent more than the price for which they sell the products of their labor.

Razzing the Farm Bloc

Enclosing the clipping of a newspaper article, "Razzing the Farm Bloc," and laying the low price of wheat to the door of the Anti-Grain-Gambling act, which has been given wide publicity by the Chicago Tribune, a board-of-trade defender, and by the Kansas City Star, F. A. Smith, an Oak Grove, Ore., business man, writes me: "You would think from reading this piece that wheat had never slumped before at harvest time! As for that," he continues, "our fruit and vegetable raisers are in the same boat with your wheat growers."

He goes on: "If wheat is so cheap, why is it we have to pay 10 cents for a 1-pound loaf and 15 cents for a 24-ounce loaf, at Portland—regular war prices; why is patent flour around \$1.95 for

a 48-pound sack; why is scratch-feed that is 75 per cent wheat and 25 per cent corn, so high; why do hides continue cheap and shoes and harness high-priced; why must we pay so much for cement and lumber?"

Mr. Smith does not appear to think the Farm Bloc or the new law regulating boards of trade is to blame for any of these things, but that high rail rates are a prime factor in the calculation.

"As to the railroads," he writes, "I read in the news reports that the Illinois Central is bragging that it has made more than enough in the first six months of this year to pay all charges for the year, and that prospects for the next six months look better than for the first six."

Present Freight Tariffs Unfair

At the present moment the Union Pacific railroad is giving the public reasons why the railroads cannot afford to reduce rail rates. These reasons do not mention that the Union Pacific's net operating income in 1922 was 24 million dollars, that it has a surplus of 159 million dollars, that it is paying 10 per cent dividends and could have paid 16 per cent dividends in 1922, or that its stock is quoted in Wall Street at \$127—\$27 above par. Net earnings of the Union Pacific in June were \$2,200,000, compared with \$2,265,000 in June, 1922.

American railroads are today the most prosperous in their history. You have the word of Mr. Julius Kruttschnitt for this. Mr. Kruttschnitt is chairman of the Southern Pacific and is probably the greatest railway executive in America.

After more than two years of readjusting, the trouble with us in the main still is the immense spread between producer and consumer, which we are hindered in correcting by high freight rates and by excessive tariff duties on manufactured articles, articles that everybody uses and the farmer

must buy. That the Farm Bloc fought most of these high duties the record shows.

We have got to level these inequalities, make it easier for economic laws to operate. It cannot be done in a day or a night, nor in several of them. We shall accomplish it by successive steps, and by personal effort. The way is open before us, but let it be understood this whole program cannot be worked out by legislation.

Things Legislation Can Do

There are some things legislation can do to help. First, there should come prompt reduction of excessive freight rates. This might well be followed by tariff revision for over-protected necessities, and by curbing the profiteer. Also there must be further and fairer distribution of tax burdens according to ability to pay and the obligation to pay.

In saying this I am not saying, and I never have said, that Congress, or Washington, can straighten out or end all the troubles of the farmer. Some of these will have to be worked out by the farmer himself, some by farmer organizations, still others by diversified farming. Legislation can only help here and there, but to help it must approach these problems understandingly and in a sympathetic way.

Market Readjustments Coming

I believe market readjustments are coming. They will be helped along materially by the new legislation whereby farmers will eventually place their business organizations on the same plane with other industries.

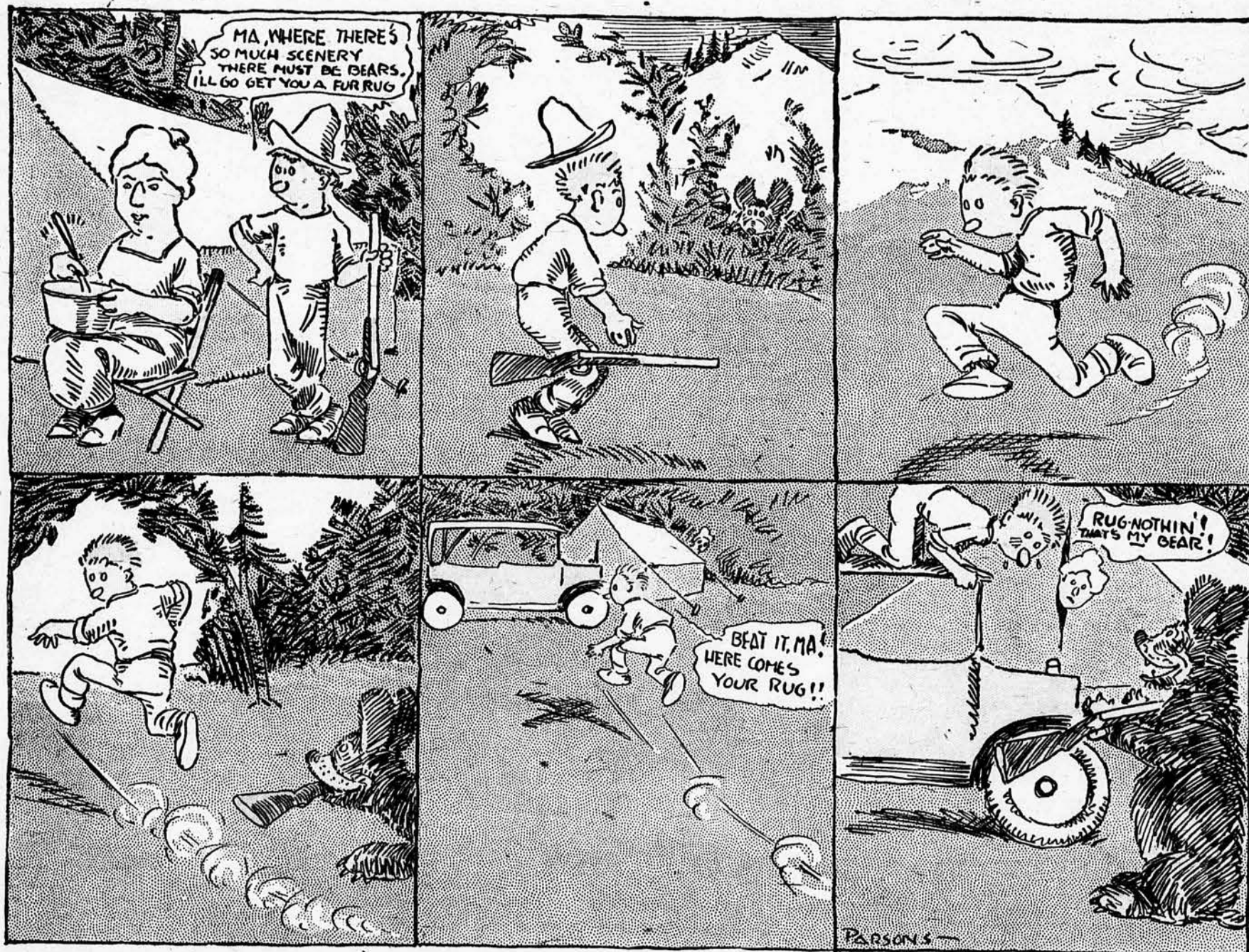
Honest markets and co-operative marketing are to be of great help.

There are glimpses of daylight ahead which pre-
sage a new and better day in a future not so very remote.

Arthur Capper

The Adventures of the Hoovers

Speaking of Pets, Do You Remember Buddy's Pet Bear That Ran Away From the Hoover Home Just About Two Years Ago?



The Cross-Cut—By Courtney Ryley Cooper

FOR many years Thornton Fairchild, the owner of a silver mine in Colorado, was an invalid 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.

Later young Fairchild proceeded to St. Louis to interview Henry Beamish, the attorney, as directed. In another two weeks Robert was on his way to Denver and he journeyed from there toward Ohadi. On the trip he had many adventures and made the acquaintance of the sheriff of Arapahoe county. Finally he reached his destination and took up his abode at Mother Howard's boarding house where many of the miners made their home. From Mother Howard he learned a great deal about the Blue Poppy mine and his father's early struggles with Squint Rodaine who sought to dispossess him of his claim. After warning him of his own danger from Rodaine she urged Fairchild to go to bed and rest till the next morning.

A Vision of the Past

Robert Fairchild obeyed the instructions, a victim of many a conjecture, many an attempt at reasoning as he sought sleep that was far away. Again and again there rose before him the vision of two men in an open buggy,

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

(Copyrighted)

with a singing, apparently maudlin person between them whom Ohadi believed to be an effeminate-voiced Swede; in reality, only a woman. And why had they adopted the expedient? Why had not Larsen been with them in reality? Fairchild avoided the obvious conclusion and turned to other thoughts, to Rodaine with his squint eyes, to Crazy Laura, gathering herbs at midnight in the shadowy, stone-sentinel stretches of graveyards, while the son, perhaps, danced at some function of Ohadi's society and made love in the rest periods. It was all grotesque; it was fantastic, almost laughable—had it not concerned him! For Rodaine had been his father's enemy, and Mother Howard had told him enough to assure him that Rodaine did not forget. The crazed woman of the graveyards was Squint's lunatic wife, ready to kill, if necessary, for a husband who beat her. And the young Rodaine was his son, blood of his blood; that was enough. It was hours before Fairchild found sleep, and even then it was a thing of troubled visions.

Streaming sun awakened him, and he hurried to the dining room to find himself the last lodger at the tables. He ate a rather hasty meal, made more so by an impatient waitress, then with the necessary papers in his pocket, Fair-

child started toward the courthouse and the legal procedure which must be undergone before he made his first trip to the mine.

A block or two, and then Fairchild suddenly halted. Crossing the street at an angle just before him was a young woman whose features, whose mannerisms he recognized. The whipcord riding habit had given place now to a tailored suit which deprived her of the boyishness that had been so apparent on their first meeting. The cap had disappeared before a close-fitting, varicolored turban. But the straying brown hair still was there, the brown eyes, the piquant little nose and the prettily formed lips. Fairchild's heart thumped—nor did he stop to consider why. A quickening of his pace, and he met her just as she stepped to the curbing.

"I'm so glad of this opportunity," he exclaimed happily. "I want to return that money to you. I—I was so fussed yesterday I didn't realize—"

"Aren't you mistaken?" She had looked at him with a slight smile. Fairchild did not catch the inflection.

"Oh, no. I'm the man, you know, who helped you change that tire on the Denver road yesterday."

"Pardon me." This time one brown eye had wavered ever so slightly, in-

dicating some one behind Fairchild. "But I wasn't on the Denver road yesterday, and if you'll excuse me for saying it, I don't remember ever having seen you before."

There was a little light in her eyes which took away the sting of the denial, a light which seemed to urge caution, and at the same time to tell Fairchild that she trusted him to do his part as a gentleman in a thing she wished forgotten. More fussed than ever, he drew back and bent low in apology, while she passed on. Half a block away, a young man rounded a corner, and seeing her, hastened to join her. She extended her hand; they chatted a moment, then strolled up the street together. Fairchild watched blankly, then turned at a chuckle just behind him emanating from the bearded lips of an old miner, loafing on the stone coping in front of a small store.

Judge Richmond's Daughter

"Pick the wrong filly, pardner?" came the query. Fairchild managed to smile.

"Guess so." Then he lied quickly. "I thought she was a girl from Denver." "Her?" The old miner stretched. "Nope. That's Anita Richmond, old Judge Richmond's daughter. Guess she must have been expecting that young fellow—or she wouldn't have cut you off so short. She ain't usually that way."

"Her fiancé?" Fairchild asked the question with misgiving. The miner (Continued on Page 9)

Soaks Seed for Feed Crop

Albert Weaver, Western Kansas Farmer, Grows Plenty of Grain and Roughage for Thirty Head of Work Stock and Sells Surplus to Neighbors

By J. C. Burleton

Feed production is the greatest problem of the Western Kansas farmer, and feed must be available before a considerable change will be possible in agricultural methods in that section of the state. That's what Albert Weaver, a wheat grower near Bird City in Cheyenne county, says and he ought to know. He has been wrestling with Western Kansas farm problems since 1887, when he homesteaded land near Oakley, in Logan county.

Western Kansas farmers need to practice diversification, and they need to grow livestock as a part of that safer farming program. However, the uncertainty of feed crops prevents many of them from undertaking a different system of farming. Weaver has demonstrated that feed in abundance can be grown there if right methods are followed.

In 1911 farmers in his county sacrificed their stock because there was not enough feed to carry them thru the winter. Weaver saw an opportunity to be of service to his neighbors. Accordingly he arranged with Kansas State Agricultural College for a feed growing demonstration and devoted 30 acres of his land to a variety test of grain sorghums in 1912. He has demonstrated the kinds best adapted to that region and has worked out a system of culture which eliminates a great deal of the element of chance in growing feed crops.

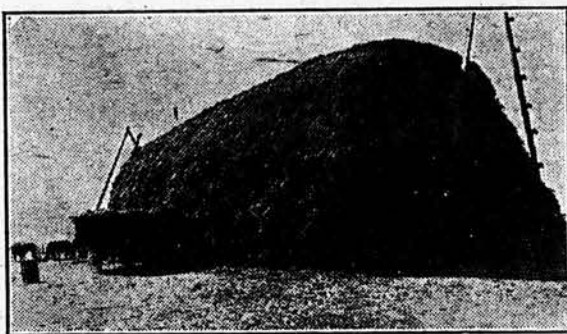
Practiced Summer Tillage 12 Years

Weaver is a wheat farmer. But he is not of the objectionable type. He is operating eight sections of his own land and about 16 sections for other owners. He has been practicing summer tillage for 12 years. About 1,200 acres of his land is summer tilled each season. Last year his wheat crop yielded 76,000 bushels, and early last spring he had 26 carloads in storage at terminal elevators which tested 14 per cent protein and 57 pounds to the bushel. That shows the quality of his wheat and indicates indirectly the fertility of his land. He uses 30 head of horses and mules of his own be-

sides the power that he hires to grow this wheat.

He is not only a wheat farmer. About 50 acres of feed are grown every year. This supplies the work stock and the surplus is sold to neighbors who cannot spare enough land or attention to grow their own feed. Last spring he sold grain sorghum roughage at \$12 a ton.

How does he do it, especially in a season like last summer? Many stockmen in Western Kansas had to turn their cattle out last spring before grass was



This Feed Supply Weighs 75 Tons and is Composed of Sudan Grass, Freed Sorgo and Pink Kafir. The Surplus Was Sold at \$12 a Ton

ready to keep them from starving. They did not have enough feed. In the first place Weaver tries. Then he has adopted methods suited to feed production in that region. For roughage he grows Freed's Sorgo, Sudan grass and Pink kafir. The Pink kafir is not so good as the others because it is not so drought resistant. He soaks the seed from noon until night, sacks it and seeds the next morn-

ing. Within six days plants are up with two leaves and start off with a vigorous growth.

The land for feed crops is plowed in spring and summer tilled until July. The crop is broadcast after a working with the spring tooth harrow, especially if there has been a beating rain. This early cultivation controls weeds so that they do not compete with the crop, it opens the surface to moisture and retards the run-off. The sorghums are cut for hay in fall.

Weaver has been improving Freed's Sorgo since 1913 by selecting early maturing stalks and heads that are closer and more compact than the ordinary strain. He is now undertaking a seed production project with this crop. His methods in growing this crop for seed are also safe for growing feed. He disks or plows the land early, usually during the latter part of April or first of May. He continues to disk and work with the spring tooth harrow as often as necessary until June 15. The seed is always thoroly soaked before used for sowing.

Harvesting Seed Crops

By September he harvests the ripe seed. Last year he sowed 1/2 bushel to the acre on 2 1/2 acres for seed production. The yield was 80 bushels or 32 bushels to the acre. He is continuing to select the Freed's Sorgo for grain production and eventually hopes to have an even higher yielding and earlier maturing strain. This is the best all around feed crop for Western Kansas, according to Weaver's experience. He also grows oats which is cut for hay just as it begins to form seed.

Food, feed and moisture are the three big problems of Western Kansas. Weaver has demonstrated better wheat production thru summer tillage which stores and conserves moisture. He has shown that feed production for livestock is possible and he has proved that one of the big food crops of the American family can be grown under summer tillage practices. When others adopt such methods most farm ills of that section will pass.

And Members Shall Lead Them

State Farm Organization Officials Can Get a Very Valuable Lesson in True Co-operation from Practices of Wilson County Farmers

By M. N. Beeler

MEMBERS of the different farm organizations live in the same communities thruout Kansas, swap work in rush seasons, use the same highways, borrow one another's tools, attend the same churches, and send their children to the same schools. They have learned to live peaceably together and practice the rudiments of co-operation among themselves. There is not a farm organization in Kansas which is not based on co-operation, but the conduct of leaders prevents that co-operation from extending beyond the boundaries of their own organizations, but why? Ask the leaders.

In Wilson county, farmers have set a good example for their state farm organization leaders. They are united in all projects for betterment of the community. It is a strong Grange and Farm Bureau county. Fourteen of the 18 Grange locals have taken up the Wilson County Farm Bureau demonstration and educational program. There is but one Farmers' Union local, but it is co-operating fully with the other organizations.

With this spirit of co-operation in a community any program for the betterment of rural life and

agriculture can be put over. Perhaps the first big project was organizing the livestock shipping associations. Farmers decided that packers probably did not make any distinction between Farm Bureau, Grange and Farmers' Union cattle and hogs. There is but one service to perform in a shipping association and that is to get better prices for stock and better service for the producers. They organized shipping associations all over the county so that the service would be available for all farmers. The local organizations have proportionate representation in the management of associations.

When the Wilson County Farm Bureau got ready to make out its programs of work in the different communities it did not set up a series of organizations to carry out the community projects. That was unnecessary. The local Granges held meetings and adopted the programs and are carrying them out in co-operation with the bureau and the county extension agent, C. O. Grandfield. The master of a local Grange, S. D. Logan, who lives 4 miles west of Neodesha, is president of the Wilson County Farm Bureau and has been for four years.

Begin Dairy Improvement Program

Two years ago when the Neodesha Chamber of Commerce undertook a dairy improvement program, the farmers fell in with the plan. When it proposed to have a milk condensery, the farm organizations co-operated fully, organized a dairy improvement association and elected Logan president. The bureau has placed Grandfield at the disposal of the dairy campaign at any time he is needed. Not long ago a meeting of the dairy improvement association conflicted with the meeting of Central Grange near Fredonia. R. E. Marhofer, master, dismissed the Grange so that dairy members could go to Fredonia for the dairy meeting.

Marhofer co-operated in the Wilson County Farm Bureau membership campaign. He and W. B. Long worked about three-fourths of Center township and obtained 48 members, just eight more than there were in the whole township last year. There are 58 paid members of the bureau in that township this year. In the north part of Webster township there was but one paid up member last year. Now there are 28 members. In working three townships last spring the Wilson County Farm Bureau obtained more members than ever be-

fore. More than half of the members this year are paying cash. The better results have been due largely to the shipping associations, and the service of the bureau in co-operation with local Granges.

Projects of the bureau this year that have been adopted by the local Granges in 14 of the 18 Wilson County Farm Bureau communities include millinery, dressform making, pattern drafting and home nursing for the women; poultry, crop improvement, soils, farm engineering for the men.

Hat making schools are being held every fall and spring. Women of the county report that 118 hats were made last spring. Materials cost \$272.39. The hats were valued by local instructors at \$801.20, which left a saving of \$531.37 over what hats of equal quality would have cost if they had been purchased. Probably as many more have been made and not reported. Local leaders in the women's projects are instructed in the schools at some convenient place and they in turn help women in their neighborhoods with the work. Mrs. Grandfield is credited by the Kansas State Agricultural College extension workers with having helped more in the millinery campaigns than any other local woman in Kansas. Miss Maud Finley of the college extension staff conducted the hat schools.



C. O. Grandfield, County Extension Agent, One of the Reasons Why Farm Organizations in Wilson County Co-operate for the Common Good

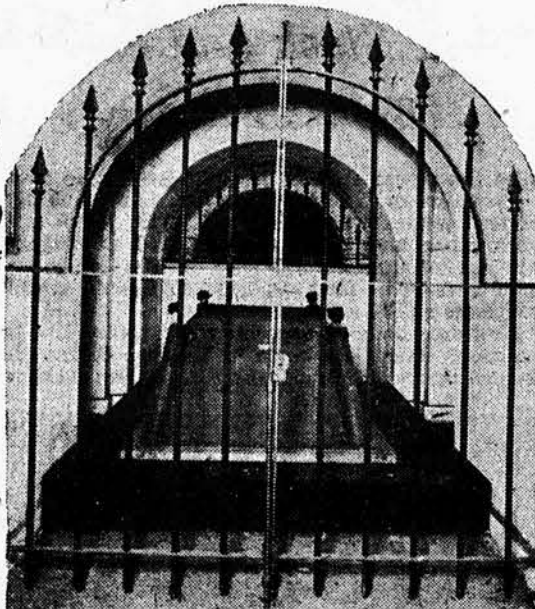


Hat Making is a Community Project Among Grange and Bureau Women. Above is a Millinery School and Below are Some Hats They Made

News of the World in Pictures



Recent Portrait of Calvin Coolidge, Who on the Death of President Harding Became the 30th President of the United States; He Was Born at Plymouth, Vt., Where His Father, John C. Coolidge, Still Lives; He Was Formerly Governor of Massachusetts



A Bier in the Crypt of the Capitol in Which President Harding's Body Rested; Beginning With Lincoln It Has Held the Bodies of Three Presidents



The Last Picture of President Warren G. Harding As He Appeared on Entering the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, on His Return From His Trip to Alaska



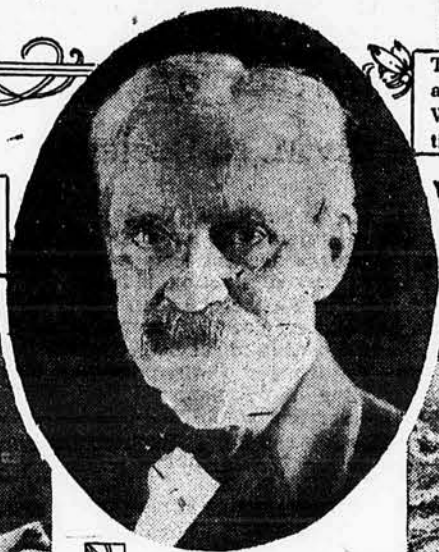
Chief Menanock, Ruler of the Yakimas, Yields Pipe of Peace to Elizabeth Thomson of Lewiston, Idaho, As "Princess Columbia"



The New White House Family and John C. Coolidge, Senior, Who Administered the Presidential Oath to His Son at Plymouth



English Tennis Stars Face One Another at Seabright, N. J., in Finals For the Women's Doubles Event; Mrs. Covell and Miss McKane Teamed Against Mrs. Clayton and Mrs. Beamish



Senator Albert Cummins of Iowa Who Now Succeeds Mr. Coolidge as the Temporary Presiding Officer of the U. S. Senate

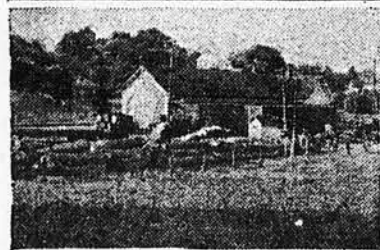


Walnut Logs Waiting at the Loading Station for the Cars Which Will Take Them to the Mill; There is a Good Demand For This Forest Product For Furniture Making

Milk Goats That Have Been Bred Up by Using Purebred Imported Saanen Bucks and Native Does; There is a Growing Interest in Milk Goats in the Middle West



View Overlooking Coney Island's New Boardwalk, Showing the Tremendous Crowd of Strollers and Bathers on the Beach Trying to Keep Cool in the Ocean Breezes



American Threshing Machinery at Work in Argentina; From 200 to 300 Wheat Sacks are Hauled to Market on Huge Wagons Having Wheels 14 Feet High



Mrs. S. H. Denby and Baby Georgianna of Newport, R. I., Just After the Youngster Took First Prize For Babies Under 1 Year Old at the Baby Show Held Recently at That Place

This is Calvin Coolidge, the former Governor of Massachusetts as he appeared just before he became President, while raking hay on his father's farm in Vermont



The Cross-Cut

(Continued from Page 6)

finished his stretch and added a yawn to it. Then he looked appraisingly up the street toward the retreating figures. "Well, some say he is and some say he ain't. Guess it mostly depends on the girl, and she ain't telling yet."

"And the man—who is he?"
"Him? Oh, he's Maurice Rodaine. Son of a pretty famous character around here, old Squint Rodaine. Owns the Silver Queen property up the hill. Ever hear of him?"

The eyes of Robert Fairchild narrowed, and a desire to fight—a longing to grapple with Squint Rodaine and all that belonged to him—surged into his heart. But his voice, when he spoke, was slow and suppressed.

"Squint Rodaine? Yes, I think I have. The name sounds rather familiar."

Then, deliberately, he started up the street, following at a distance the man and the girl who walked before him.

In the Drug Store

There was no specific reason why Robert Fairchild should follow Maurice Rodaine and the young woman who had been described to him as the daughter of Judge Richmond, whoever he might be. And Fairchild sought for none—within two weeks he had been transformed from a plodding, methodical person into a creature of impulses, and more and more, as time went on, he was allowing himself to be governed by the snap judgment of his brain rather than by the carefully exacting mind of a systematic machine, such as he had been for the greater part of his adult life. All that he cared to know was that resentment was in his heart—resentment that the family of Rodaine should be connected in some way with the piquant, mysterious little person he had helped out of a predicament on the Denver road the day before. And, to his chagrin, the very fact that there was a connection added a more sinister note to the escapade of the exploded tire and the pursuing sheriff; as he walked along, his gaze far ahead, Fairchild found himself wondering whether there could be more than mere coincidence in it all, whether she was a part of the Rodaine schemes and the Rodaine trickery whether—

But he ceased his wondering to turn sharply into a near-by drug store,

there absently to give an order at the soda fountain and stand watching the pair who had stopped just in front of him on the corner. She was the same girl; there could be no doubt of that, and he raged inwardly as she chatted and chaffed with the man who looked down upon her with a smiling air of proprietorship which instilled instant rebellion in Fairchild's heart. Nor did he know the reason for that, either.

After a moment they parted, and Fairchild gulped at his fountain drink. She had hesitated, then with a quick decision turned straight into the drug store.

"Buy a ticket, Mr. McCauley?" she asked of the man behind the counter. "I've sold twenty already, this morning. Only five more, and my work's over."

"Going to be pretty much of a crowd, isn't there?" The druggist was fishing in his pocket for money. Fairchild, dallying with his drink now, glanced sharply toward the door and went back to his refreshment. She was standing directly in the entrance, fingering the five remaining tickets.

"Oh, everybody in town. Please take the five, won't you? Then I'll be thru."

"I'll be darned if I will, Nita!" McCauley backed against a shelf case in mock self-defense. "Every time you've got anything you want to get rid of, you come in here and shove it off on me. I'll be gosh gim-swiggled if I will. There's only four in my family and four's all I'm going to take. Fork 'em over—I've got a prescription to fill." He tossed four silver dollars on the showcase and took the tickets. The girl demurred.

"But how about the fifth one? I've got to sell that too—"

"Well, sell it to him!" And Fairchild looking into the soda-fountain mirror, saw himself indicated as the druggist started toward the prescription case. "I ain't going to let myself get stuck for another solitary, single one!"

An Old Timers' Dance

There was a moment of awkward silence as Fairchild gazed intently into his soda glass, then with a feeling of queer excitement, set it on the marble counter and turned. Anita Richmond had accepted the druggist's challenge. She was approaching—in a stranger-like manner—a ticket of some sort held before her.

"Pardon me," she began, "but would you care to buy a ticket?"

(Continued on Page 21)

Ever stop to think of this?

We are what we eat!

It's a startling fact, yet a simple truth.

This is the reason every one should know that his food is *really nourishing*—not merely filling.

Grape-Nuts—made from wheat and barley—is one of the few cereal foods that includes the vital mineral salts so necessary for supplying proper nourishment for nerve and bone structure.

In Grape-Nuts, too, is retained the important vitamin-B of the wheat.

No food has greater influence in strengthening the body of a growing child than Grape-Nuts. And remember, children need *the very best* there is in the way of nourishment.

Grape-Nuts is just as delicious as it is healthful, whether served right from the package as a breakfast cereal with milk or cream, with fresh or stewed fruit, or made into an appetizing recipe. Try the suggestion given below.

GRAPE-NUTS ICE CREAM

Prepare plain flavored ice cream in the usual way. Just before the cream hardens in freezing, add Grape-Nuts as it comes from the package, in the proportion of one-half cup of Grape-Nuts to one quart of ice cream. If you buy ice cream ready-made, add Grape-Nuts in place of nut meats. You'll find the resulting flavor unique.

Where you don't find Grape-Nuts, you won't find people—
"There's a Reason"



Helping The Farmer Vs. The Farmer Helping Himself

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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 settling 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.

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Jayhawk's Farm Notes

Dry Weather and Chinchbugs Are Injuring the Corn and Will Cut Down Yields Heavily

BY HARLEY HATCH

AT THIS writing, August 4, it has been 24 days since rain fell in the explanation of how you to need moisture very much and altho rain has threatened several times of late it does not come. A good rain in the next four days would still insure a large corn crop here; late planted corn has fine shoots started which begin to stick out along the rows while early corn is in full roasting ear. If rain does not come we believe chinch bugs are going to hurt the crop worse than the lack of rain; bugs are present in all parts of every field and if the August brood arrives with the weather still dry we may have to cut our corn in a hurry to save it in condition for cattle feed.

Harvesting Prairie Hay

On this farm we have suspended plowing in order to put up prairie hay. We have 100 acres of heavy grass and have a barn which will hold 60 tons of baled hay. We plan to have this amount baled for storage and the rest we are stacking for feed. We started on a small field of 11 acres and this made 15 tons of hay. This field was entirely eaten out as a pasture three years ago but now it has come back to a full sod and a heavy grass growth. A neighbor was kind enough to lend us a hay stacker which enables us to put up much more hay in a day and to put it in the stack in much better condition than if pitched by hand. Hay stackers are coming back into use here after lying idle for years; with commercial hay no longer profitable our hay is going to be fed at home and the stacker is taking the place of the baler.

The Present Farm Situation

We note that a Kansas City daily paper has had a reporter covering Kansas asking farmers numerous questions, one of them being, "Are the present times the hardest farmers ever have seen?" Young farmers may think the present times hard but it makes a farmer who weathered the storm of 1890-96 laugh to compare the present period with those days. There is no question but that farmers are very much deeper in debt today than they were 25 years ago; the farmers then had few debts because they had no credit, but this generation does not yet know the meaning of hard times.

When they come to burning hay and cornstalks for fuel and to wearing gunny sacks wrapped around their feet in winter because they cannot buy overshoes, then they can begin to

talk about real hard times. However, a very quick recovery was made by the farmers of those days and this was largely due to the fact that they were not heavily in debt. The debt that looked large in 1894 was quickly and easily paid, much more quickly and easily than the present day debt will be.

Much Wheat Being Marketed

Shock threshing is virtually completed in this county but considerable wheat is still going to market. Burlington buyers are paying from 83 to 85 cents for good milling wheat today which is a little above most local markets. Millers tell me that this crop is of fine milling quality, in this respect being better than any crop raised since 1918 but the yield is very light, the county average being somewhere from 8 to 10 bushels an acre.

We hear of little wheat being fed to hogs locally but a news note from Lyon county said that more wheat was at that time being fed to hogs and chickens in that county than was being hauled to market. At present prices we cannot figure where either wheat or corn can be fed to hogs profitably.

Northern Mills Buying Kansas Grain

There is a possibility that good milling wheat may yet sell for much better prices here before another crop has been grown. It is certain that the wheat acreage in the winter wheat belt will be greatly cut down this fall and that is one factor which will work for higher prices. The spring wheat belt has raised a crop of very poor milling quality and the Northern mills are going to require more Kansas wheat for mixing than ever before.

The big Minneapolis mills are buying all the good Kansas wheat they can get but are not advertising the fact as they do not care to have prices raised until they have all they need. Should the corn crop prove much short of normal we believe we can certainly expect a marked rise in wheat prices before cold weather comes.

If applied promptly, hydrogen peroxide will bleach berry and blood stains from skin or cloth. This, however, like all stain removers, will take the color out of some fabrics.

Buddy Hoover says: "Since Pa bought the washing machine that hooks up to the gas engine, Ma doesn't complain about rheumatism in her arms and back."



Just Another Breed of Hogs

"Some few years ago I bought a Peerless equipped with Goodyear Cords. These tires gave me over three years of daily service. I do not believe there is a better tire made than Goodyear."—W. H. BROWN, Americus, Ga.

"In August, 1920, I purchased a new Studebaker equipped with Goodyear Cord Tires. I have driven it about 16,000 miles, when my husband started on a long trip to Canada, the other have now gone 16,000 miles. This mileage includes mud and ice other bad road conditions."—MRS. W. HEIMICH, Brunswick, N. J.

"I have been using Goodyear Cord Tires with the beveled All-Weather Tread on my Nash for the past 8,200 miles, and figure they are far above the average tires that can be bought."—CLYDE C. SMITH, Memphis, Tenn.

"Two of the Goodyear Cord Tires on our Old mobile were put on spare bracket after 16,000 miles, when my husband started on a long trip to Canada, the other have now gone 16,000 miles. This mileage includes mud and ice other bad road conditions."—MRS. W. HEIMICH, Brunswick, N. J.

"I have driven my Buick 21,000 miles, over roads, through ice and snow in winter, and still two of the original Goodyear Cord Tires with beveled All-Weather Tread and they look as if they would go at least 3,000 miles yet. The other two went 13,500 and 14,382 miles. I beat it?"—LOUIS H. HAWSTRAW, N. Y.

THE satisfaction delivered users by Goodyear Cord Tires is proverbial. That satisfaction now is deeper and more intense than ever before. The brilliant performance of the new Goodyear Cord Tire with the beveled All-Weather Tread is the reason. Read what these typical Goodyear users say, then ask yourself if the tires that are good enough to win such enthusiastic approval are not the tires you want on your car.

GOODYEAR

Copyright 1923, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.

"Since equipping my Cadillac with a set of Goodyear Cord Tires with the beveled All-Weather Tread, I have driven it about 16,000 miles in all kinds of weather and over all kinds of roads. The tires are in good condition, and from all appearances I have another 6,000 to 8,000 miles."—EDWARD C. BLOOMINGTON, Ill.

"I have driven my Studebaker 15,448 miles on the same Goodyear Cord Tires with the beveled All-Weather Tread with which it came equipped, and they are still good for a few thousand more."—H. F. BECHLER, Chicago, Ill.

"I have driven my Scripps-Booth a Goodyear Cord Tire with the beveled All-Weather Tread that has 3,000 miles and is still going."—C.W. ESTES, Monticello, Ala.

"I have driven my Studebaker 15,448 miles on the same Goodyear Cord Tires with the beveled All-Weather Tread with which it came equipped, and they are still good for a few thousand more."—H. F. BECHLER, Chicago, Ill.

"I have driven my Studebaker 15,448 miles on the same Goodyear Cord Tires with the beveled All-Weather Tread with which it came equipped, and they are still good for a few thousand more."—H. F. BECHLER, Chicago, Ill.

"Would you be interested in an old Goodyear casing, with the proper affidavit that it had run above 19,000 miles without a blow-out?"—J. F. ARMSTRONG, Post, Tex.



"It takes a mighty Good Oil to stand the heat of a motor."

"Do you know, Fred, that it averages over 300 degrees inside a motor? I didn't until Jim Betts of the Palace Garage stopped me recently to ask why I hadn't been in lately, and we got to talking about motors. He said few oils could hold up under this heat. I told him I'd been using Cities Service Oil for several months, and he said he'd heard several boost it lately. Said he'd like to get the agency. Well, it sure gives me the service."



REFINED FOR SERVICE

Look for This Trade Mark

Cities Service Oil, made from Mid-Continent Paraffin Base Crude, holds its "body" under intense heat. Sold by Cities Service Oil stations, trucks and dealers.

CREW LEVICK COMPANY

Subsidiary Cities Service Co.

Topeka, Kans.

or Cities Service Oil Co., Denver, Colo.

Farm Organization Notes

Senator Capper Will Speak at Farmers' Union Booster Week in Salina, September 24-29

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

CENTRAL KANSAS is looking forward with interest to "Union Booster Week" which will be held in Salina, during the last week of September, under the auspices of the Farmers' Union of Kansas and the Salina Retail Merchants' Association.

These organizations are co-operating to put on a very complete program. The Farmers Union plans to hold a school of instruction covering completely all phases of the co-operative marketing of wheat, livestock and poultry and various other farm commodities. The Farmers' Union will also obtain speakers of national repute such as Governor Davis of Kansas, Senator Robert La Follette of Wisconsin, Senator Magnus Johnson of Minnesota and Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas. The Salina Retail Merchants Association will furnish free street entertainment from 11:30 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. each day. Entertainment in the evening will be held in and around Memorial Hall.

National Grange Wins Fight

In accord with many recommendations which have been made from time to time by the National Grange, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has finally succeeded in working out a plan for a distinct Bureau of Home Economics in the United States Department of Agriculture, and has selected Dr. Louise Stanley as the chief of this Bureau.

Doctor Stanley will assume charge on September 1. She is one of the best known workers in Home Economics in the United States, having been connected with the Department in the University of Missouri for a number of years and for one year as a special agent of the Federal Board of Vocational Education engaged in investigating the work in home economics in the various states. Secretary Wallace holds that the work of the women in the farm homes is of equal importance to any other department of agricultural activity and hopes to make this Department of Home Economics reflect his view.

Jersey Week September 3 to 8

The American Jersey Cattle Club has announced September 3 to 8 as National Jersey Week. During that period breeders all over the country will be enlisted as missionaries for the breed. Special advertisements will be placed in papers, exhibits will be shown in store windows and an effort will be made to set forth the qualities of Jersey milk to the consuming public.

The national organization will provide literature, posters, charts, lantern slides and advertising plates. Local and state organizations are being urged to hold meetings, picnics and solicit memberships.

Farm Women Organize

Wisconsin farm women, members of the Wisconsin State Farm Bureau, have organized a state organization to carry on that part of the work peculiarly belonging to the women. Although having separate officers and committees, the new organization will operate within the state, county and township farm bureaus.

The program of work will follow lines of community development, social work, assistance in development of the farm bureau organization and may take up such marketing projects as egg and poultry marketing.

Livestock Producers Show Gain

Total earnings of the Livestock Producers' Commission Campaigns for the first five months of 1923 was \$140,000, according to the report made by F. M. Simpson, general manager of the National Livestock Producers' Association.

Cloud County Buying Dairy Cows

T. F. Yost, farm agent for Cloud county reports much interest in dairying in his county. Several farmers in the Aurora vicinity are thinking of shipping in some dairy animals from Wisconsin this fall. P. D. Leternean is working on the proposition in that territory. R. H. Colton of Jamestown

desires to secure several good bred Guernsey animals. Present prospects are that possibly two carloads will be shipped in from the northeast dairy section.

Never Runs Grocery Bill

(Continued from Page 3)

gan depending on cows and chickens for a living 25 years ago. One year the cream checks amounted to \$825. My cows averaged a return of \$51 above feed cost. Right now the hens are keeping up the table and the cream is providing cash for farm operations."

The Johnsons learned to cull chickens some time ago and they systematically eliminate the non-producers every year. They are keeping standardbred birds and sell hatching eggs and cockerels from the surplus. Grocery bills, however, are paid from sale of market eggs.

"The greatest trouble with this country," Johnson remarked, "is that

people depend too much on wheat. I have no quarrel with the man who plunges in wheat. If he hits it right he will make a lot of money. But I believe he should provide for his family first by raising chickens, some beef cattle, a few hogs and by milking several cows. Then they will not be so hard up when wheat falls.

"And it is easy to do. Any farmer in this region who cares to diversify can at least raise enough forage and grain for his stock and enough crops and produce to feed his family. He can do this on a comparatively small acreage and still devote the major portion of his land to wheat.

"You know, if more farmers tried to grow something for feed and food, business would be better in this Western Kansas country. There would be no necessity for the stores and implement dealers to carry bills over a year or two at a time. There would be no necessity for going in debt to provide seed wheat."

About a section and a quarter of Johnson's land is pasture. The grain sorghums and other feed crops are grown on that part of the land not devoted to wheat. Since there are 600 acres under cultivation and 400 to 500 acres normally grow wheat, he has from 100 to 200 in row crops and sowed forage each year. Wheat is the only cash crop marketed. The other grains and forages are fed to cattle, hogs, chickens and milk cows.

Imported Melotte

\$7.50
After 30 Days
FREE TRIAL

30 days' free trial—then, if satisfied, only \$7.50 and a few easy payments—and the wonderful Belgium Melotte Separator is yours.

No Money Down!

Catalog tells all—WRITE! Caution! U. S. Bulletin 501 shows that vibration of the bowl causes cream spots! The Melotte bowl is self-balancing. Positively cannot get out of balance therefore cannot vibrate. Can't remove cream with milk. Runs so easily, bowl spinning unless you apply brake. No other separator needs a brake. Bowl chamber is porcelain lined.

Catalog FREE

Send today for free separator book containing full description. Don't buy any separator until you have found out all about the Melotte and details of our 15 year guarantee.

MELOTTE, F. B. BARSON, U. S. Mfr. Chicago
2843 W. 19th St., Dept. C-277

1 1/2 HP \$43.45

Now a more dependable, durable, powerful engine Direct from Factory at Low Price. 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 5 and 7 horse-power sizes also at a Big Saving.
OTTAWA
EASIEST ENGINE TO START. 90 DAYS' TRIAL! 10-YEAR GUARANTEE; CASH OR EASY TERMS. FREE BOOK—How to Know Better Engines. Also Special Offer. Write today! OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO., 551Y King St., Ottawa, Kansas. Desk 551Y Main Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

15,000 More Allis-Chalmers Horsepower Helping Southwest Farmers This Fall

That is approximately the amount of Horsepower represented in the three solid trainloads of Allis-Chalmers tractors absorbed by the Southwest since April 1st this year. These trainload shipments were the record shipments of tractors for the year, if not for all time.

The prices at which they sold were the lowest in the history of Allis-Chalmers tractors. The productive value represented was greater than any like shipments because Allis-Chalmers tractors unmistakably set a new standard of tractor value, not only because of their price but because of the reliable service they render year after year.

Our Prices Will Not Advance

This is the promise we make to farmers this year. As long as prices of farm products remain at their present level, our tractor prices will not be advanced and not then, unless production costs make it absolutely necessary.

Just as our tractor gives better service than the farmer has been taught to expect, this assurance of price maintenance is more than the farmer expected, because other lines have been on the increase.

Allis-Chalmers Supremacy in the Tractor Field

It is only another indication of Allis-Chalmers enormous manufacturing and financial facilities being turned to the advantage of the farmer. When you buy an Allis-Chalmers Tractor, you get the product and the protection of a \$42,500,000 institution, a 126 acre factory, an engineering organization with 68 years' experience in building the world's greatest power-producing machinery. In other words you get the greatest tractor value on the market today, and through our dealers, the service co-operation of a chain of direct factory branches throughout the Southwest.

If you can't locate an Allis-Chalmers Dealer write our nearest branch. If you need assistance in financing the purchase, we have provided a plan for that also.

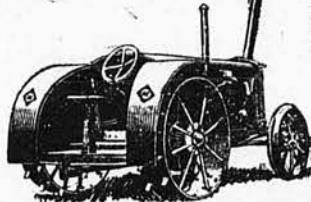
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Builders of Power for 68 Years

Tractor Division,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

BRANCHES:

Kansas City, Mo., Liberal, Kan.,
Wichita, Kan., Enid, Okla., Amarillo, Texas, Lincoln, Neb.



BEYOND HIS EXPECTATIONS

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.,
Amarillo, Texas.

Gentlemen:—Just a few words in regard to my A-C tractor and the satisfaction I have received from it. I have done all kinds of work with it in the field and on the road; grading, ditching, plowing, discing, drilling and pulling a combine. This year I put in 680 acres of small grain with it. I am enclosing a snapshot of the A-C doing a 21 horse load, which it has done most of the time, and I want to say I have never had cause to complain of the service my tractor has given me. The service satisfaction I have had with my A-C has been beyond my expectations.

Yours very truly,
W. A. HOLDEN.

ALLIS CHALMERS

Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

How to Make an Attractive Lamp Shade of Wall Paper

DO YOU need a new shade for your table or floor lamp? A very attractive and inexpensive one can be made of wall paper. For making this shade a piece of colored wall paper should be selected which is harmonious with the colors of the room. Perhaps you have ends of paper left over from when you re-decorated, or you can get short pieces from the decorator's sample book which are plenty large enough for the shade. Since the white shellac which is used to stiffen the shade sometimes changes

wire to this at the top and bottom edges by using narrow gummed paper folded in the middle. Paint shade with colorless shellac to make it transparent and then allow shade to dry over night. Stick seam in lining and place this seam even with the seam in shade. Then sew a narrow braid over edge at top and bottom, being careful to make stitches quite inconspicuous and to have seam in braid even with join in shade. The braid should be held rather tightly so that it will go on as smoothly as possible around the edge. (See illustration C.)

Florence Caton.

Happy Thoughts for Gray Days

After everyone has gone to sleep and our rather noisy daytime street has become quiet, I like to lie awake just listening to the little noises of the summer night. Even the nightly dispute of the katy-dids, as to whether 'Katydid she-did,' or 'Katy-didn't she-didn't,' sounds friendly. And all the world seems sweet and peaceful as if the many trivial vexations of the day had faded away with the sunset. Sometimes a sociable little screech owl comes and perches in a tall cottonwood tree nearby. I like his company and his queer little cry, tho some persons declare he sounds weird and spooky. I like the twittering of the chimney swifts that used to build in

our chimney, and which always seemed to be awake at night. But once when I was talking over the telephone with a friend, she said, "I wish you would tell me something to get rid of these birds in our chimney. Their incessant noise just gives me the creeps."

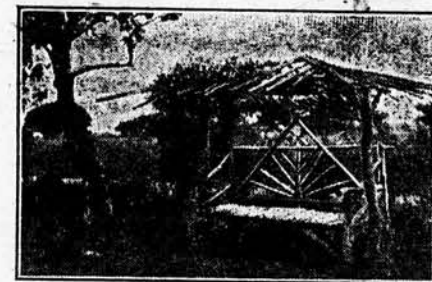
Interpretations of Frog Language

I even like the music of the frogs, and it always reminds me of the several interpretations I have heard of it. If you have read Gene Stratton Porter's book, you will remember that "Freckles," seeing a glossy black feather fall from the sky one day, was filled with curiosity and wondered from where it came. Just then he heard a big green frog in a pool nearby advising, "Fin'dout, fin'dout."

Sometime ago, in the American magazine, Ellis Parker Butler was proving the fallacy of the old adage, "Never get in a rut." As an apt illustration, he used the foolish young frogs that are always hopping about, declaring, "Out-o'-a-rut, out-o'-a-rut," yet never getting anywhere. Thornton W. Burgess in his "Little Stories for Bedtime" tells of wise old Grandfather Frog whose favorite expression is, "Chug-a-run, chug-a-run." When I was a little girl, mother gave me still another version. We lived on a farm and often, as we listened to the nightly chorus coming from a pond not far away, she told me that the mamma

and papa frog were saying to their children, "Knee-deep better-go-around."

To me all these prove that people hear pretty much the things for which they are listening. Freckles loved nature and was determined to learn about it, so to him it seemed that the big green frog said, "Fin'dout." Ellis Parker Butler needed a fitting illus-



THIS attractive bench stands just north of the cement walk that runs from the kitchen door to the back gate on the C. A. Said farm, Anderson county. It is made from timber on the farm. A Martha Washington rose is climbing up one side of the bench, doing its best to shade it.

tration to prove a point, so true to his characteristic style he chose one from the most unexpected source. Just why Burgess's Grandfather Frog should say, "Chug-a-run," instead of something else, I do not know; but it does seem to lend weight to his opinions and the children like it, which is all that matters. Mother with her interpretation was teaching me a little lesson in obedience.

Not only in the little noises of the night can we hear pleasant and interesting things if we listen for them, but I believe it is the same in all of life. If in our daily experiences, we tune our ears—yes, and our hearts—to catch the discordant notes of life, we are pretty likely to hear them; but if we listen we can hear quite as clearly its beautiful and inspiring tones. Irene Judy.

The Time to Slip Geraniums

When my house plants were transplanted to the garden, the first of June, I put a long row of geraniums back of one of the beds. These as they came into bloom made a good background for more delicate and lower growing blossoms. They have developed into large and healthy plants.

The first of August I choose the plants whose colors are what I want for winter. From the old plants I cut large slips, taking care to allow one or two joints to each slip for it is from the joints that the roots spring. These I plant in a row in front of the parent geraniums. In a short time, the slips will begin to take root, and before cold weather will have become well shaped and vigorous new plants, ready for potting before taking in for the winter.

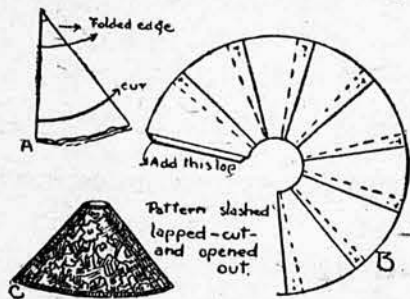
Start New Slips in Ground

Some gardeners pot these slips at once, and allow them to grow in the pots until time to take in. But my experience has been that the new slips will get a better start in the ground.

If I decide to keep one or two of the old plants which have been especially fine, I mark these the first of August and allow no buds to stay on. By keeping these picked off during the latter part of the season, the old plant will bloom as the others do. This cannot be kept up too many seasons in succession or the plant is in danger of blooming itself to death.

Plenty of sunlight, not too rich a soil and needed moisture is my rule for geraniums, either in the outdoor bed or in the house.

Anna Deming Gray.



the color of the paper a bit, it is well to get the effect of the finished lamp by treating a scrap of the paper first and holding it over a light globe to see if it is the color desired. Wall papers in all-over patterns and tapestry designs are especially good for this popular shade. The papers with the orange tints give the warmest and most cheerful light.

Use Light Paper to Line Shade

In addition to the paper for the outside of the shade, a piece of ceiling paper also is necessary for the lining. White paper reflects the light best but sand color or pearl gray make a very good light. Circles of stiff wire are needed to support the top and bottom of the shade. These circles may be bought in the large department stores or wire may be soldered together to form a circle at any tinmiths. The steel wire used in millinery work and fastened with millinery wire joiners has been found very satisfactory.

These wires are held to the shade by strips of gummed paper, such as is used in grocery stores to fasten bundles or the kind used in making dress forms is equally good. For the finish on the top and bottom of the shade use gumme tapestry braid or even some dress braids are suitable. Heavy glue is preferable to paste for sticking the seams in the wall paper.

Directions for Making Shade

Measurements necessary:

Width straight across attachment on which shade will rest.

Distance around bottom of shade.

Depth of shade on slanting side.

Use a square of stiff uncreased paper which is a few inches larger than twice the depth of the shade. Fold this in halves twice to make a smaller square. Then from this center point fold the folded edges together twice. To get the two circular lines on the pattern, use a pencil with a string tied as close to the point as possible. Hold string tight to point and draw one circle one half width across attachment on which shade will rest, and the other circle the depth of the shade beyond this. (See illustration A.) Then cut on these two curves.

With the paper still folded, cut up on the folded edges nearly to the top curve. Subtract the distance you want the shade to be around the bottom from the distance around this circle, divide by the number of sections, then lap and pin.

In order to lay the pattern out flat it is necessary to cut thru on one of the lapped edges, then add a narrow lap of about 3/4 inch with ends slanted a bit. (See illustration B.)

Lay pattern on the wall paper and draw around carefully, then cut. Cut lining in same manner. Stick up the seam in shade then fasten circles of

Seven of Fashion's Favorites

Jacquette Blouses Will be Popular This Fall Worn With Suits or Separate Skirts

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



1714—New Type Jacquette Blouse. This blouse is universally popular. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

1717—One-Piece Dress. To select a style which is simple and the latest is good judgment. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1719—Women's Dress. A snappy, attractive dress which gives full freedom of movement is shown. Sizes 16 years and 36 and 40 inches bust measure.

1803—Women's Dress. Plain material is recommended for this style if you are a trifle heavy. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure,

1803—Women's Dress. Attractive for either the street or at home is this style. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1705—Girls' Dress. An easily made and serviceable dress for the little girl is shown. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

1789—Women's Dress. Simplicity would enable even those who are very inexperienced to finish this dress in one day. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38 and 40 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.



Why Do Foods Canned in Glass Need Jar Rubbers?

Most Home Canners will answer at once—the rubber is needed to make an air-tight seal. Even the purest air contains minute living organisms called bacteria or germs which will start fermentation in an unsealed jar.

A jar rubber must be of good quality. If the modern cold pack canning method is used—and it must be used for vegetables, meats, or any food canned without sugar—a cheap, poor rubber will not stand the necessary long boiling. If the old-fashioned hot pack method is used a poor rubber will crack while the jar is on the cellar shelf.

GOOD LUCK RED JAR RUBBERS

not only stand boiling but they "age well." They have been tested and approved for all methods of canning by the experts of 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.



If your dealer cannot supply you send 10 cents for sample dozen. For 6 cents in stamps we will mail you our book on cold pack canning, containing many novel and excellent recipes.

Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.

48 Hampshire Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Largest Makers of Jar Rings in the World

ECONOMY PRESSURE COOKER

Cast aluminum, highly polished, cooks whole meal over one fire at one time. Bakes, Roasts, Fries, and Boils in 1/2 the time. Bakes beans in 40 min. Toughest meat becomes tender and delicious in 50 min. Canning 74 time. Sold only by mail. Easy terms.

\$3 DOWN, \$3 A MONTH

Lowest prices ever quoted. Saving of over \$3 a month guaranteed or money back. Pay from saving it makes for you. 10-day trial. If not satisfied, money refunded. Write for complete facts today.

Economy Pressure Cooker Co.
Dept. 210 Lincoln, Neb.

WRITE FOR COMPLETE DETAILS
Read the wonderful story of our new pressure cooker in our new booklet. Write for your free copy today.

When writing advertisers mention this paper

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

THE time of year when eggs are scarce is near at hand. Hens will be molting and young pullets will not have begun to lay. Now, when eggs are cheap and plentiful it is a good plan to store several dozen for future cooking purposes.

Perhaps the most common method of storage is by use of liquid glass. One is safest in storing strictly fresh infertile eggs. If fertile eggs are stored at this time of the year, they should be gathered twice each day and placed in the water glass solution at once. A large jar makes the best container. This should be kept in the basement.

To 1 quart of water glass add 9 quarts of cool water that has previously been boiled. A few extra efforts are necessary to make a success of storing

ALL the long August afternoon
The little drowsy stream
Whispers a melancholy tune,
As if it dreamed of June
And whispered in its dream.
—William Dean Howells.

eggs. Nests must be kept unusually clean as only clean eggs may be used. Washing the eggs is said to cause spoilage among the stored ones. All eggs should be weighted down under the solution.

Many find it advisable to tie an oiled paper over the jar to prevent loss of water by evaporation. Should the solution evaporate until the uppermost eggs are in danger of becoming uncovered, one should add enough boiled and cooled water to restore the amount lost.

In some respects for small quantities, a preferable method of storing eggs is that described by an elderly insurance agent. He gave us a detailed description of the way in which his wife had kept eggs for three years. She packed them in 2-quart fruit jars. All the air space in the jar was filled with a mixture of salt, lime and water. The proportion of the ingredients was 1 quart of salt, 1 pint of slaked lime and 3 gallons of water. The jars were placed on their sides on a cellar shelf. Once a week, she gave each jar a turn half way round. This probably prevented the yolk from becoming fast to the shell of the egg.

Two Pickle Recipes

"We have been watching the Farm Home Notes to see if you would not give that simple way of making cucumber pickles," said a reader. Her neighbor had sent a special request for what one might call "lazy" housewife's pickles. In a clean half-gallon jar, we pack the freshly cut, washed cucumbers. Over them we pour 1/2 cup of salt and fill the jar with cold vinegar. Then we seal. A pickle much preferred in this household is one made from the larger cucumbers. It is called chunk pickle. The large cucumbers are cut crosswise into 2-inch lengths. They are soaked three days in brine (1 cup of salt to 1 gallon of water) and then three days in fresh water. The freshened chunks are boiled for 2 hours in a mixture of half vinegar and half water with a small piece of alum dissolved in it. When well drained, the chunks are packed in jars and covered with sweetened, spiced vinegar. The sirup recommended is made by dissolving 3 pounds of brown sugar with 1 pint of good vinegar. In it, an ounce each of celery seed, cinnamon, cloves and allspice are boiled 3 minutes.

Shower Time Suggestions

As long as we continue to have brides, we'll continue to have showers, so we might as well accept the inevitable and plan for the same. Of two things are we certain: there will be gifts, but how shall we give them? There will be guests, and what will we do with them after they assemble? Our pamphlet on "Showers and Wedding Anniversaries" will answer both of these questions and tell you how to decorate the house and what to serve. This little pamphlet sells for 15 cents and may be ordered from the Amusement Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Frank Talk on the Price of Dentifrices

You wouldn't pay a fancy price for a cream separator simply because of flowers painted on its base. A separator can do no more than skim milk.

And likewise when you pay more than 25c for a dentifrice, your imagination does the spending instead of your common sense. A safe dentifrice can do no more than clean teeth.

Ask yourself what you get for what you pay above that price. Perhaps a fancy name; useless drugs; a "cure-all" theory; or possibly plain grit.

When you pay 25c for a large tube of Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream you have bought a dentifrice that is safe—and that cleans teeth the right way.

Colgate's is free from grit and harmful drugs. It "washes" teeth and does not scratch or scour their precious enamel. It is the safe common sense dentifrice. A large tube; 25c.



COLGATE & CO.
Established 1806

For the sake of the future
buy Colgate's today



If your wisdom teeth
could talk they'd say,
"Use Colgate's"

CLEANS
TEETH THE
RIGHT WAY
Washes, Polishes
Doesn't Scratch
or Scour

Truth in Advertising Implies Honesty in Manufacture

The Cost of Real Egg Production Is Near to Nothing

Your hens can be made to do their best for a penny per year per hen by giving them crushed Oyster Shell.



Always
ask for
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For Our Young Readers

WHAT were you doing out at 3 o'clock in the morning?" asked Peter Rabbit as he hopped up to the edge of the pond where Mrs. Duck was swimming.

"I was safe in bed and fast asleep at that time in the morning," replied Mrs. Duck.

"Safe in bed?" exclaimed Peter Rabbit. "Why, when I came back from the garden at 3 o'clock I saw you swimming around in the pond."

"That is where I sleep sometimes, but I don't do much swimming. I just let one foot hang down and by paddling a little, which I do in my sleep, I keep from being washed ashore."

"Don't you sit on a perch to sleep, like the Little Red Hen?"

"No, because I couldn't if I wanted to. You should know that by just looking at my feet," exclaimed Mrs. Duck. "The Little Red Hen has three long, strong claws in front and one behind on each foot so she can grip the roost firmly, but with my web feet I am not able to do that, so I sleep squatting on the ground, or swimming about in the water."

"Isn't it queer the way different birds sleep?" said Peter Rabbit. "Down in the brier patch Bob White and his family sleep, sitting in a close circle on the ground with their heads all turned outward, so they can see or hear any enemies that come their way."

"Nothing very queer about that," replied Mrs. Duck. "Just shows a lot of common sense. What I really call a queer way of sleeping is the way the woodpecker and chimney swift sleep. They hang themselves up by their claws on the side of a tree or wall and use their stiff tail for a brace."

"That is a most unusual way," ad-

mitted Peter. "Last winter I knew a grouse that would dive into a snow bank and snuggle down while the snow was falling and let it cover him up. The snow kept the cold winds off."

"Didn't he smother?" asked Mrs. Duck. This was almost more than she could believe.

"Oh, no, because he could get air thru the snow," answered Peter. "There are some birds that will get into a brush pile that is covered with snow, and the snow on the twigs will make a little tent over them."

"I have heard," said Mrs. Duck, "that our worst enemies, the hawks and eagles, sleep standing up instead of sitting on their feet as chickens and most birds do."

"I am getting sleepy just talking about sleeping," said Peter, "and I was up last night, so I think I'll find a quiet fence corner and take a nap," and away he hopped, chuckling to himself, thinking of the nice lot of tender lettuce he had discovered in the garden last night and how he was going back again as soon as it was dark.—Cobb X. Shinn.

In Our Letter Box

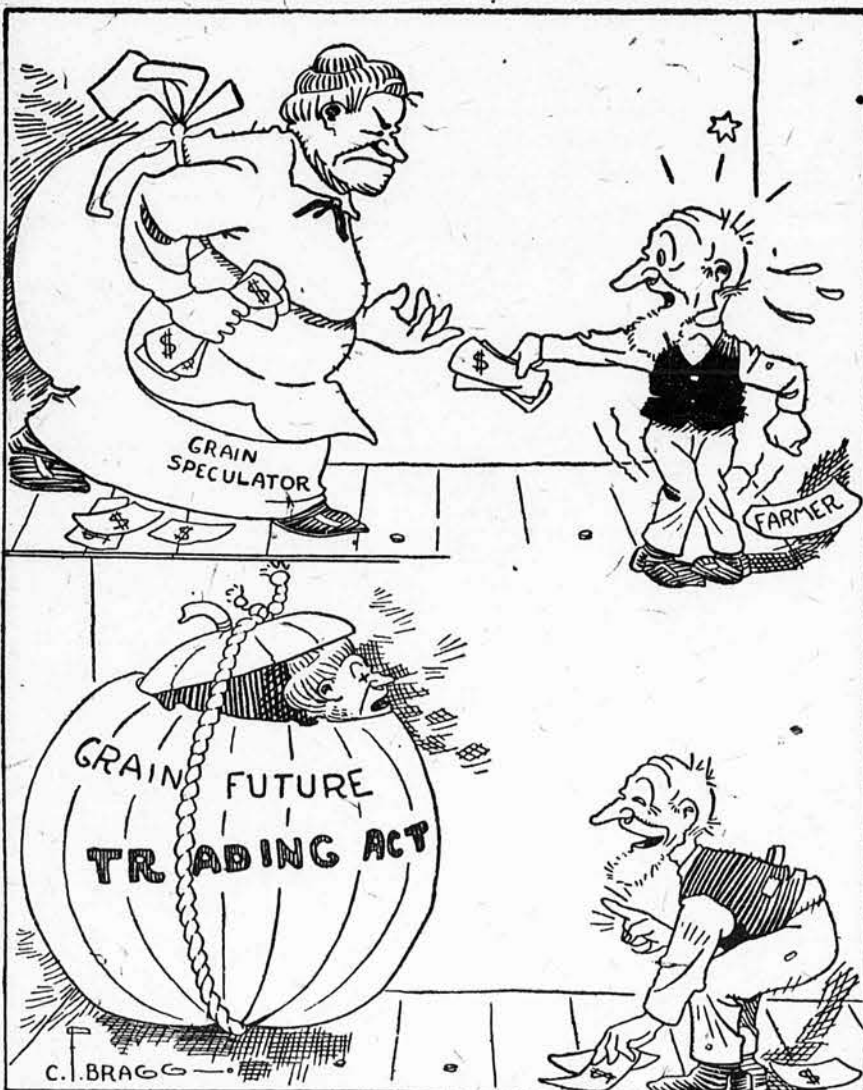
I am 10 years old and live beside a beautiful lake 60 miles long. I learned to swim last summer. In winter folks skate. I have a sister in high school. She says she would be glad if the young readers would send her postcard pictures of cathedrals or state capitol buildings. Her name is Eva Stutsman. Manson, Wash. Orpha Stutsman.

I am 9 years old and live on a big ranch in North Dakota. We raise Hereford cattle. Johnnie Reynolds. Powers Lake, N. Dak.

I am 7 years old and go to the Cripple Creek school. There are 16 of us and we ride in the stage to school. I have a big dog named Kazan. He sits up and shakes hands and almost speaks. I also have a kitty named Spook. Elkton, Colo. Margaret Saunders.



An Old Popular Nursery Rhyme



The Old, Old Story—Peter, Peter, Pumpkin Eater, Had a Wife and Couldn't Keep Her; So He Put Her in a Pumpkin Shell and There He Kept Her Very Well

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you're ready for company"

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The Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze
Topeka, Kansas

Health in the Family

Disturbances That Come at Night Time Always Cause Undue Apprehension and Distress

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

DISTURBANCES that come in the quiet hours of night always cause an undue amount of apprehension and distress, and this is especially so when the sufferer is one of the children. Mothers often write to me about the "night terrors" suffered by their little ones. What is their cause? What can be done for them?

We must consider these cases from two aspects, the immediate and the remote causes. The immediate cause may be something that can easily be remedied and a guard put against its recurrence. Such a thing as smothering the child in too many covers, bringing bright lights into the bedroom, the occurrence of unusual noises, allowing the little one to go to bed without attention to voiding urine—any of these or similar errors may be the immediate cause of night terrors.

It will not do, however, to dismiss the subject with this. A normal child would not suffer any unusual distress from such trifles. There is a remote cause that is deeper and more basic. This may go back to early mistakes in allowing the child to be terrified by tales or possibly threats that have left a serious impression on the subconscious mind. If anything of the kind is indicated the child must be carefully and painstakingly helped in getting rid of the impression, which left uncorrected, will grow more and more confirmed and handicap him thru a lifetime.

On the other hand it is quite possible that the reaction producing his "terrors" is purely from some physical disturbance which may be readily corrected. Enlarged tonsils or adenoid growths sufficient to impede proper respiration is a common cause. Irritation from carious teeth would be sufficient; or it might be solely a reflex from a condition of general under nourishment.

You will see that there is no one medicine that may be prescribed as "good for night terrors," but the matter must be patiently studied by parents and doctor, working together, and the trouble cleared away from the ground up.

Concerning Purpura Hemorrhagica

What causes purpura hemorrhagica and is there any cure? J. F. C.

This is a complaint marked by the formation of hemorrhages under the skin and changes in the character of blood. It usually comes as a complication of some other disease, such as malaria. The outlook for recovery is always serious, but a fair proportion of patients recover.

Dropsy and Bright's Disease

I had an attack of dropsy several months and am unable to do anything yet. I am 76 years old. Is the dropsy considered a fatal disorder? C. A. V.

Dropsy may be a symptom of many diseases, the two most prominent being Bright's disease and valvular heart disease. Many persons have dropsy and recover, but it depends entirely upon what disease causes the dropsy and what treatment they get for it.

Examinations for Tuberculosis

A little over a year ago my husband died of tuberculosis. If I had taken the disease would I have symptoms of it by now? S. M. R.

Quite likely, but as you are not an expert you might not detect them. Better go to a good doctor and have a careful examination.

Send Postage for Personal Replies

A. G. R., A. R. M., G. S. and others: Your letters are making inquiries about subjects of great interest to you personally, but not sufficiently general to print in the paper. Send me addressed envelopes, explaining your case fully, and I will give you a personal reply.

Variations in Human Temperature

Should the temperature of a healthy person be the same at all times of the 24 hours? Mine is as low as 96½ in the mornings and sometimes gets as high as 99½ during the day. I feel well. K. A. N.

Variations in temperature within a reasonable degree are not a sign of ill health. Most well persons show a variation of half to one degree at different periods of the day and under

varying conditions of exercise and diet. The temperature is usually a little higher just after a meal. Perhaps if your temperatures were accurately registered, using a rectal thermometer, you would not find so much variation. An afternoon temperature persistently as high as 99½ degrees would call for a careful study of the whole body to make sure that nothing was wrong; but that is all.

The Farmiscope

An Embarrassing Situation

Doctor—Remember, if you give your husband anything to drink but hot water it will kill him.

Patient's Wife—Oh, but, doctor, if I give him water he'll kill me.

When Coue's Idea Failed

The doctor and his patient were talking about Coue and his auto-suggestion ideas. "As I understand it, doctor," said the patient, "if I believe

I'm well, I'll be well. Is that the idea?"

"It is."

Then if you believe you are paid, I suppose you'll be paid."

"Not necessarily."

"But why shouldn't faith work as well in one case as in the other?"

"Well, you see," replied the doctor, "there is considerable difference between having faith in Providence and having faith in you."

Did His Best

A Western exchange tells of a speed maniac who ran head-on into a seven-story office building and after regaining consciousness weakly murmured, "I blew my horn."

The Farmer's Viewpoint

The young man was lauding the services rendered by science to agriculture. "I tell you," he said to an old farmer, "that the time is coming when you'll be able to carry all the fertilizer necessary for an acre of ground in one vest pocket."

"And all the crop in the other," answered the farmer.

The Right Answer

A man who believed he knew all about parrots undertook to teach what he thought to be a young, mute bird to say "Hello!" in one lesson. Going up to the cage, he repeated that word in a clear voice for several minutes, the parrot paying not the slightest at-

tention. At the final "Hello!" the bird opened one eye, gazed at the man, and snapped out, "Line's busy."

An Aid to Appetite

"Why don't you eat your Gapple, Johnny?"

"I'm waitin' for Pete. It tastes much better when another fellow is lookin' on."



Gentleman with cane—I observe you handle your pet with great care.

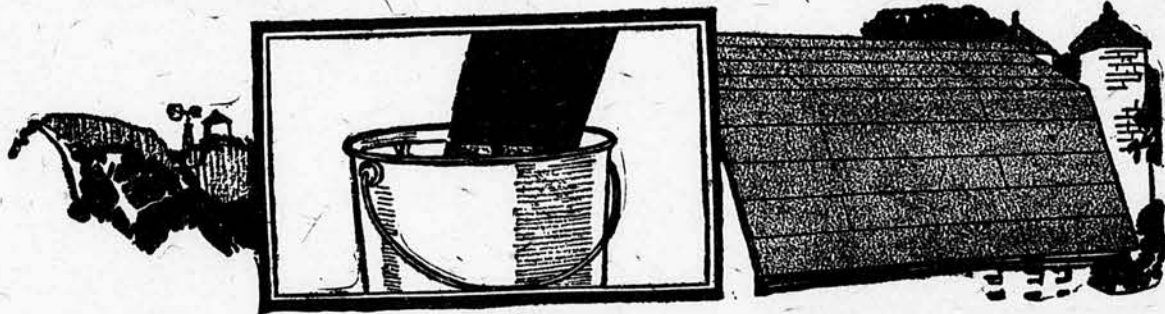
Boston Infant—Yes, indeed. This quadruped is a "tortoise shell," which as you may have been informed is an extremely fragile substance.

At the Wedding

1st Bachelor—"Who gave the bride away?"

2nd Bachelor—"No one, we all kept our mouths shut."

This roofing has no soft or porous spots to admit moisture and start rotting



Soaked 12 hours—

not an ounce of water absorbed

HEAT TEST

1 Lay a sample of Vulcanite Slate Surfaced Roofing on a hot radiator for 12 hours—see if it will melt, dry out, warp or curl.

ICE TEST

2 Now, lay the sample on ice for 12 hours, then pour boiling water over it—see if the extreme and sudden changes of temperature will affect its tough pliability.

WATER TEST

3 Soak the sample in water for 12 hours—see if, by weight, it will absorb any water.

ACID TEST

4 Immerse the sample in muriatic acid—see if it is affected in any way.

FIRE TEST

5 Lay a burning ember on the sample—see if it will set it on fire.

"SCUFF" TEST

6 Lay sample on the floor; scuff it hard with your shoe—see how little of the slate surfacing will come off.

These daring tests prove that Beaver Vulcanite will stand up under every test. Send the coupon for free samples and test it for yourself.

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If you do not have a wallow, use the sprinkling can freely. Sprinkle the animals—the sleeping quarters and pens.

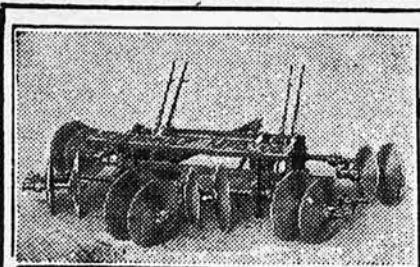
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Business and Markets

Farm Sentiment is Mixed, East and South are Satisfied; West and Corn Belt are Pessimistic

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

FARM sentiment is mixed, with the South and East in better frame of mind than the Corn Belt," says the United States Department of Agriculture in the monthly review of the agricultural situation just issued. Such agricultural depression as exists is still largely due to the disparity of prices of farm products and the prices of things which farmers buy, it is pointed out.

It is not an easy season. The weather has been harassing and labor is scarce, the review states. The Wheat Belt is the sore spot.

Farm Situation Analyzed

The situation of wheat growers and of the farming population in general has been the subject of much comment, mainly because of the drop in wheat last month to about 96 cents a bushel, in Chicago, and the supposed effect upon an election in Minnesota and political prospects for next year. Ninety-six cents at Chicago is the lowest price for wheat since 1913, but the market was below that in every month of 1913. July wheat sold down to \$1.05 last year, and the September delivery sold below \$1 in both August and September last year.

The present corn-hog relationship brings little advantage to farmers as a group since corn is not sold to the urban community but to other farmers. High priced corn in itself mainly adds to the cost of producing animal products.

Prices paid to producers decreased about 1.4 per cent during July, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. On August 1, the index of prices was about 15.5 per cent higher than a year ago, 25.6 per cent higher than two years ago, but 19 per cent lower than the average of the past ten years on August 1.

The purchasing power of farm products expressed in terms of unit quantities of other products was 71 for June, the same as for May. Farm prices of crops and livestock declined as did the prices of non-agricultural products.

Eastern Bankers Optimistic

The National City Bank of New York City takes a somewhat optimistic view of the present farming situation and in its August Financial Review says:

"Cattle feeders who have closed up operations in the last six months have generally made a satisfactory profit. The same has been true of feeders of sheep and lambs. Dairy products during the storage season have brought better prices than last year. Wool is bringing satisfactory prices, and the cotton crop from the present outlook will bring returns surpassed in but few years.

"This survey does not show the farmer's situation as a desperate one. As a matter of fact, the calculation of the Department of Agriculture based upon the July 1st outlook indicates aggregate crop values this year of 1,000 million dollars in excess of last year, and the aggregate last year was nearly 2,000 million dollars in excess of the year before."

Not much change is reported in the livestock market situation at Kansas

City. Cattle are strong, while hogs are steady to weak and sheep are steady to lower.

There were no prime fed steers on sale. Hogs with light receipts locally were steady, with fairly liberal receipts at other markets. Sheep receipts were also light, no fat sheep offered. Idaho's brought \$12.15.

With no prime fed steers on sale, the market ruled strong to 15 cents higher on practically all killing grades. She stuff was 10 to 25 higher, while calves sold steady to 25 higher.

Top steers for week brought \$11.70; yearlings, \$11.25; better grades cows and heifers, 25 to 40c higher; in-between grades, 15 to 25c higher; canners and cutters steady to strong; bulls, weak; light vealers mostly 25c higher; heavies and mediums, 50 to 75c lower; desirable stockers and feeders, 25 to 50c higher; others uneven, 20 to 25c higher.

Hogs Generally Steady

With light receipts of hogs locally, reports from other market centers were reflected here and hogs were generally steady, with the market closing 5 cents lower to packers, and the heavier grades dull. Top \$7.55, bulk \$7.40 to \$7.55. Packing sows \$5.65 to \$6.

Range Lambs 15 Cents Lower

There were no fat sheep offered, the market for range lambs was 10 to 15 cents lower, Idaho's selling at \$12.15. Odd bunches of natives sold for \$11.85.

Receipts of horses and mules were limited. Demand for cotton feeders exceeded the supply. There is also considerable inquiry for good fat chunky mares that are gentle.

Wheat Takes Upward Trend

With estimates current that the Canadian yield of wheat this season would fail to total more than 325 million bushels, notwithstanding a previous forecast of 500 million bushels, the wheat market reached the highest price level in Chicago and Kansas City in several weeks. Closing quotations were firm at $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ cent net gain in Chicago. September 99% to 95% cents and December \$1.03%. Corn finished at $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ cent off to a shade advance, oats unchanged to a shade higher, and provisions varying from unchanged figures to a rise of 10 cents.

Late Cash Quotations

General demand in Kansas City for wheat was good at advancing prices. Choice dark hard continued scarce and was quoted 1 cent to 2 cents higher. Hard was steady to 2 cents higher and red was up 1 cent. The following quotations are reported in Kansas City:

No. 1 dark hard wheat, 99c to \$1.12; No. 2 dark hard, 98c to \$1.12; No. 3 dark hard, 97c to \$1.10; No. 4 dark hard, 94c to \$1.10.

No. 1 hard wheat, 98c to \$1.09; No. 2 hard, 97c to \$1.08; No. 3 hard, 96c to \$1.08; No. 4 hard, 94c to \$1.07; No. 5 hard, 92c to \$1.04; sample hard, sales 95c to \$1.03.

No. 1 red wheat, \$1.01 to \$1.04; No. 2 red, \$1 to \$1.04; No. 3 red, 97c to \$1.03; No. 4 red, 96c to \$1.02; sample red, sales 92 to 94c.

(Continued on Page 22)

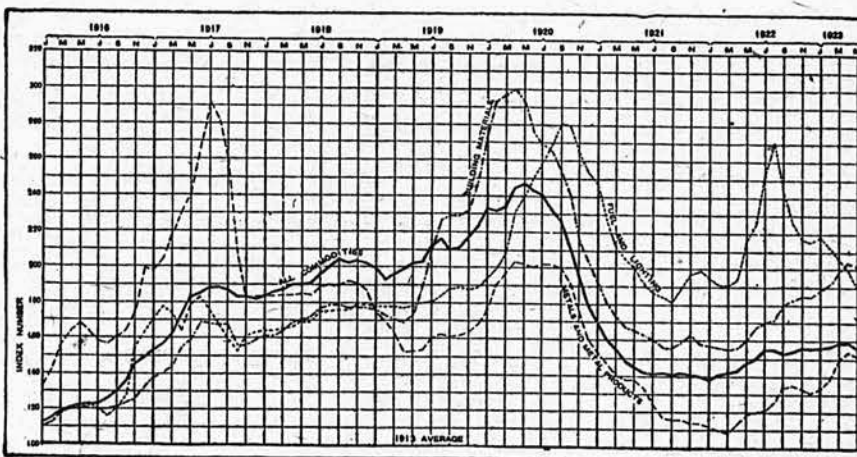
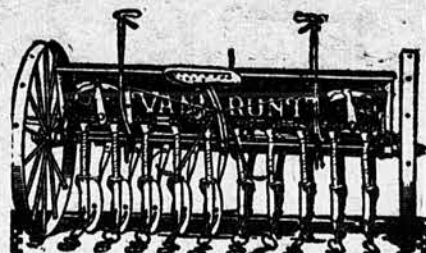


Chart Showing a Comparison of Price Trends from 1916 to 1923 of Building Materials, Fuel, Metal Products, and All General Commodities



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Fitting Stock for the Show

Careful Grooming and Proper Feeding Will Help the Exhibitors to Win Success

BY J. H. FRANDSEN AND VIOLA I. FISCHER

THE last weeks before shows are a crucial time for the showman. Prior to this time animals of correct type have been chosen as show prospects; during the weeks of this period they put on the finishing touches. The amateur showman may gain some aid from these few hints on feeding, grooming and schooling stock.

Handling Dairy Stock

The object of feeding is to bring the animals into condition and then keep them there, and a smooth covering of flesh is desired. A fitting ration, consisting of 200 pounds of bran, 100 pounds of ground oats, 100 pounds of ground corn, 75 pounds of oilmeal and 10 pounds of salt, serves this purpose admirably. Feed according to size—about 15 pounds daily for mature stock, 10 pounds for young stuff, and less for small calves. This, we admit, is a rather costly ration, but the man or child that shows stock must expect to put some extra expense and care into it if he would get results.

The rules for grooming dairy stock are briefly as follows:

1—Blanket animals night and day the last few weeks before the show. This causes shedding of the heavy, rough hair, the growth of a lighter and finer coat, and makes the hair lie down smoothly.

2—Brush the animals daily, using a soft brush and a block covered with sandpaper. Massage the hide with your hands, and rub down with a flannel cloth moistened with sweet or olive oil. The sandpaper block removes long hairs; the brushing stimulates circulation and cleans the skin; massaging the skin after brushing softens the skin; and rubbing with a soft cloth smooths down the hair and makes it glossy.

3—Clip the animal about 10 days before showing, trimming well around the head, tail, udder and belly. A good power-driven clipper is most satisfactory for this work.

4—Wash animals about a week before show time with warm, soapy water. White animals may be washed again the day before showing, but excessive washing takes the yellow skin coloring out of the coats of Jerseys and Guernseys. Dry with a soft cloth. While tail is damp, braid it.

5—Polish horns by scraping first with a piece of ordinary window glass to clean off all scurf. Next rub with sandpaper, then with a piece of emery paper, and finish off with a polish made by mixing a little pumice stone with sweet oil.

The importance of schooling cannot be over-emphasized. When exercising the animals, teach them to walk, to stand with head erect, and with legs squarely under the body. Females may be posed with the right hind leg a few inches in the rear of its mate so as to expose the udder to better advantage.

Just before entering the ring, un-braid the tail and fluff it out, polish horns and hoofs with a soft cloth, and remove blanket. When in the ring keep your eye on your animal, not on the judge.

Groom Beef Cattle With Care

Animals of this type are naturally shown in much higher condition than dairy stock. In fact, the more firm flesh an animal can carry, without degenerating into soft, gobby fat, the more likely it is to win, particularly in the fat steer classes. Stock intended for show usually is forced on a variety of feeds—variety makes for palatability, which in turn induces the animal to eat more, and hence to put on more flesh. The ration should contain oilmeal, a feed which tends to promote a heavy, glossy coat of hair. It should not be too bulky, or the animal may tend to get paunchy, too heavy in the middle.

Curly Finish the Best

Grooming beef animals varies with the breeds. Most Shorthorn men and Hereford and Galloway breeders prefer a curly finish. Angus cattle, on the other hand, are often shown with smooth coats.

Whatever the finish, careful daily brushing for weeks before the show is

essential. Two weeks before the show wash the animals thoroly, using any laundry soap. Repeat a week later, and again the day before the show. While the coat is still wet, run a currycomb over the sides of the animal from front to rear, parallel with the ground. Then grasp the comb with the handle pointing up, and brush it lightly up the sides of the animal from the underline to the back. This fluffs out the hair and when it dries, leaves it curly or wavy. A strip about six inches wide down the middle of the back is usually brushed smooth, parting the hair along the backbone.

Clipping is usually limited to the tail-head, where close clipping decreases any undue prominence. The heads of Angus cattle usually are

clipped. Hoofs and horns are polished and switch braided and fluffed as directed for dairy cattle. To give an especial gloss to Angus cattle, a soft cloth moistened with olive oil is rubbed over the body just before entering the ring.

Beef animals are posed with their legs set squarely under the four corners of their body, stretching the body or not, whichever gives the straightest top-line.

Hogs Need Balanced Rations

Granted a pig is in thrifty condition, how can he best be shown? First, feed him right. A balanced, muscle-and-bone-building ration is essential, particularly for young hogs; and dairy by-products, tankage or fishmeal, together with good pasture and corn, furnish the best hog feed. It is better to under-feed than over-feed young pigs. Have them enter the ring in thrifty, growing condition rather than with a very fat finish or "bloom."

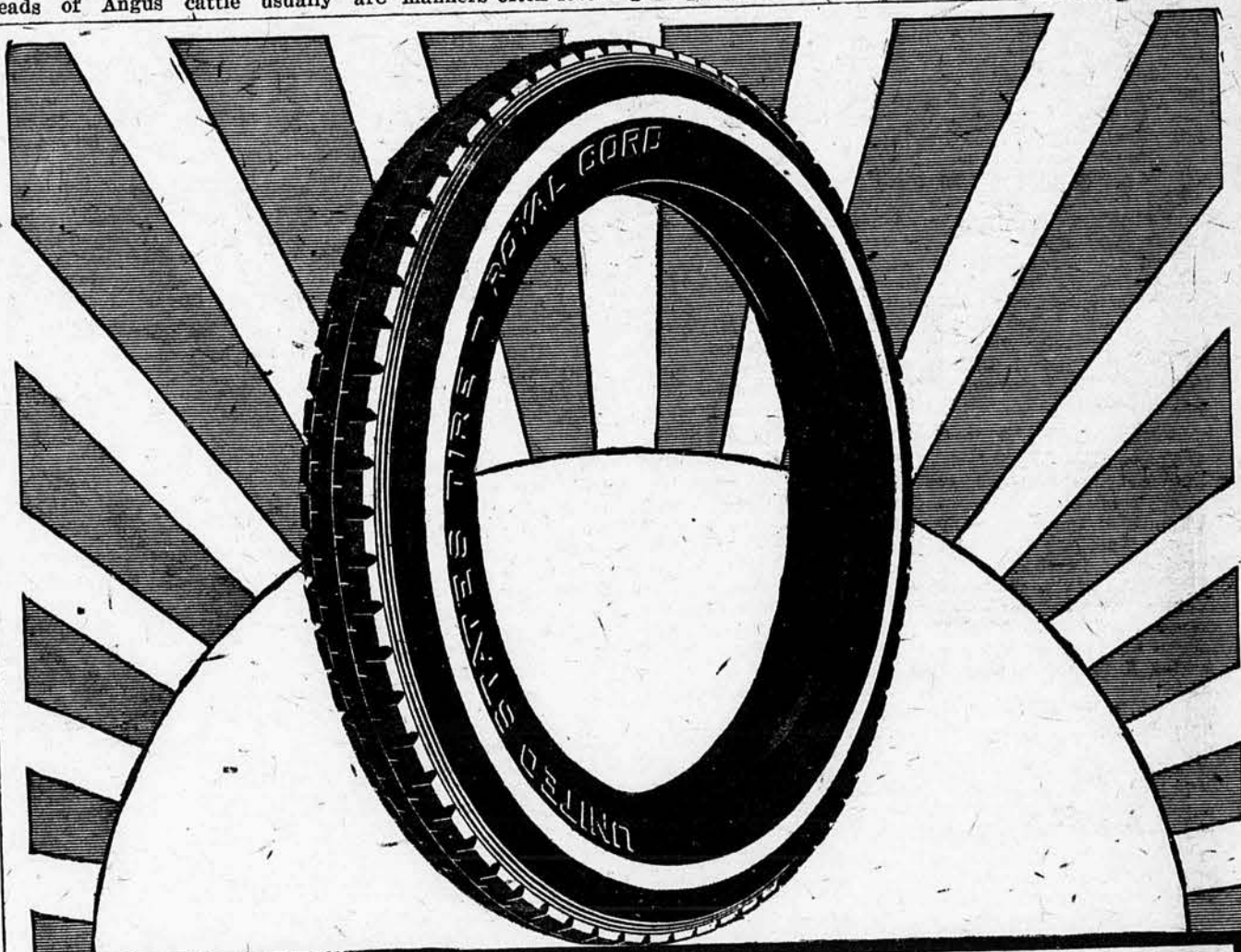
Then teach them good manners. When giving your hog his daily exercise, teach him to respond to the slightest touch of whip or cane. Bad manners often lose a good pig a prize.

Pose the pig with head down to accentuate the arch of the back.

Grooming of young animals usually consists of brushing and oiling only, while mature animals may have to be clipped all over. Just before the show, trim the hair away from the ears, the tail from brush to body, and any other rough-appearing spots. An occasional application of crude oil or coal-tar disinfectant during the weeks before the show will benefit the hair and skin. Then shortly before show-time, wash the animal thoroly with soap and water, and apply an oil (castor or raw linseed) cut with wood alcohol. Shake the oil with alcohol, and apply sparingly with a brush or cloth.

Powder sometimes is applied to white hogs and to the white belts of Hampshire to make them appear whiter. Toes should be cut short and stubby, to make the pigs stand up straighter on their pasterns, and tusks should be removed from boars to prevent injury to other animals and to the attendants.

Give your farm a name. If you have named it already, better see whether the sign needs repainting now.



What the three U.S. Rubber discoveries bring to Royal Cord Leadership

A GREATER confidence than any tire has shared since the beginning of the automobile

An increasing money's worth as promised by the Royal Cord policy of doing business.

A more definite way of comparing tire values than the public has ever had before.

The three new U.S. Rubber discoveries as fully described in recent news-

paper and magazine announcements are:

Flat Band Process—ensuring the positive length, angle and strength of each cord.

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Sprayed Rubber—the first absolutely pure rubber.

United States Tires are Good Tires

NOTE TO LIGHT CAR OWNERS—The three U. S. Discoveries apply to Royal Cords in all sizes from 30 x 3½ inch up.

U. S. Royal Cord Tires
United States  Rubber Company

Third Largest Corn Crop

August Condition for Kansas is 80 Per Cent Which Forecasts Yield of 126,641,000 Bushels

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

SEASONABLE rains in July and August in many sections of Kansas will result in bumper crops of corn and sorghums but it must be kept in mind that the rains were more or less spotted. Especially was this true of the rains in July.

S. D. Flora, United States Meteorologist at Topeka, Kan., in his monthly weather report says:

"Rainfall in July would have been ample over Kansas if it had been distributed better but it was even more spotted than usual, some counties having less than an inch being along side of others that had more than 4 inches.

Southeastern Counties Need Rain

The region of the greatest deficiency of moisture was in the south central and southeastern counties, where corn was badly damaged the closing week. Over the rest of the state it was an exceptionally fine corn month and pastures and alfalfa made a good growth. Wheat harvest progressed well and fall plowing made good headway until the close when the ground became too dry in many parts of the state."

The accompanying map shows the amount of precipitation in each county for the month of July. Rains in August also have been somewhat spotted and some localities are still in need of moisture. Splendid rains, however, fell over the counties in Northeast Kansas last week that provided from 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches of moisture, but only a few stray showers fell in Southeastern Kansas.

Prospects in Northeast Kansas

"These rains came just at the right time for corn in the heavy producing counties of Northeast Kansas, where the bulk of the crop is making a fine growth and has reached the roasting ear stage. In the northwestern counties of the state, which have been especially favored with timely rains, corn is reported to be as good as ever known at this time of the year. In this section it is just coming into silk and tassel.

A radically different outlook prevails in the south central and southeastern counties, where corn has been so badly damaged by drouth that much of it cannot recover. Around Wichita, where pastures have been burned brown, some farmers are cutting corn and feeding it to stock. Part of the crop in this section has reached the hard roasting ear stage, but some of it has been so badly burned that it probably will never get that far along."

Threshing wheat has made excellent progress. It is about all finished in the southeastern quarter of the state and half completed in the northeast and north central sections, but barely begun in the northwest counties.

Pastures are good in the northern half but badly damaged in the southern. The third crop of alfalfa has been cut in the southern counties, where it had made poor growth, but is still progressing well farther north. Grain sorghums are faring better than corn in the dry sections and doing well elsewhere.

Fall plowing is farther along than usual in the western counties where there was so much abandoned wheat ground and extensive damage by hail

earlier in the season. The ground in most sections has now become too dry and hard for this work. Digging the commercial crop of potatoes in the Kaw Valley is nearing completion.

General crop conditions in Kansas now are considerably less favorable than they were two weeks ago. Corn prospects, however, are bright in most sections and the state's yield this year probably will be the third largest in the last decade. E. C. Paxton, Government Statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture at Topeka, Kan., in a recent report says:

Big Corn Yield Expected

"The corn crop for the opening of August showed a condition of 80 per cent which forecasts a crop of 126,641,000 bushels. Last year's crop was 98,391,000 bushels and the five-year average production is 91,128,000 bushels. The only Kansas corn crops in 10 years that have exceeded the present forecast are 1920 with 122,686,000 bushels and 1915 with 172,050,000 bushels. Chinch bugs are very menacing and in the continued absence of rain may cut the present prospect very materially in many Eastern Kansas counties.

"The time of harvest condition of oats was 71 per cent of normal, promising a crop of 34,187,000 bushels which is 6 million more than was produced last year. Barley is rated at 75 per cent of a normal crop which forecasts 23,351,000 bushels of this grain. This is the largest crop of barley Kansas ever produced.

Sorghums Best Since 1915

"The grain sorghum crop from present condition of 80 per cent makes a bid to be the largest one since 1915. Present outlook justifies a forecast of 26,772,000 bushels. Last year's crop amounted to 20,260,000 bushels. The state's largest crop was 35,100,000 bushels in 1915. Sorghums at the close of July were badly in need of more moisture.

Potatoes in Good Order

Other crops on August 1 were rated as follows: Wild hay, 91 per cent; timothy, 88 per cent; clover, 84 per cent; alfalfa, 75 per cent; millet, 85 per cent; pasture, 93 per cent; apples, 56 per cent; potatoes, 80 per cent.

Capper-Tincher Act Not to Blame

Mr. Paxton estimates the state's wheat yield at 79,596,000 bushels as compared with an estimate of 90 million bushels made by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture two weeks ago based on reports of threshing returns. Farmers are very much dissatisfied with present marketing conditions and the prices offered for wheat. The effort made by grain speculators to make farmers believe that the Capper-Tincher Anti-Grain Gambling act is responsible for the present low prices of wheat is not making any headway. This propaganda was nipped in the bud and got a knock-out blow when O. W. Pugsley, Acting Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture specifically stated that this law was in no way responsible for the present prices and in support of his statement said:

"There is no restriction or restraint

in the form of an arbitrary limitation on trading at the present time, and there is none in contemplation. Furthermore, notwithstanding similar agitation in grain trade for the past several months, our records now show that total volume trading in May wheat futures was in excess of same month in two preceding years."

When present regulations under grain futures act were promulgated Secretary Wallace issued a statement deprecating the persistent rumors which have come out of some markets to the effect that administration of this law would drive operators out of the market and cause severe decline in prices. He said violent opponents of the law have always claimed that the price of grain is regulated by supply and demand and asked how this law has affected supply and demand. He noted that some have said that decline in wheat prices is due to this law and asked what about corn prices.

"This law applies to corn trading in precisely the same manner as to wheat trading. If it has driven down the price of one, why not the other? The secretary pointed out that if persons subject to the law would stop their misrepresentations of the regulations and co-operate in administering it, it would be better for all concerned because the secretary has no intention to interfere with ordinary or proper speculation, and the law does not authorize such action."

Kansas Local Crop 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:

Bourbon—All the corn has been hurt by the hot dry weather, but showers and cooler weather have come in time to save the bottom-land corn. Prairie hay is a good crop and most of it has been baled. The third cutting of alfalfa will be light. Threshing is nearly finished. Rural market report: Corn, 85c; wheat, 70 to 80c; hogs, \$6.85; hens, 16c; springs, 24c; eggs, 18c; butterfat, 32c.—Robert H. Smith.

Clay—Shock threshing is finished and the ground is too hard for good plowing many farmers are turning their fields. Corn, pastures, meadows and forage crops of all kinds are needing rain. Web worms destroyed many fields of alfalfa. The swine plague is cleaning out many hogs for farmers. Rural market report: New wheat, 82c; corn, 80c; butterfat, 35c; eggs, 19c.—P. R. Farslund.

Cloud—A recent good rain stopped shock threshing, put the ground in excellent condition for threshing and greatly benefited corn and feed crops. Pastures are good and stock is doing well although flies seem to prevent cows from giving as much milk as they should. Wheat and oats yields are up to expectations but the price of wheat is disappointing. Farm sales are numerous. Threshers charge from seven to nine cents for threshing and pitchers get \$4 a day. Cream and eggs are bringing better prices.—W. H. Plumly.

Cowley—The dry weather is hurting the corn now. We need a soaking rain to help all growing crops along. The markets remain steady. Things sell cheap at the numerous farm sales.—T. Dillman.

Crawford—Continued dry weather has reduced the corn prospects. Pastures are getting short and stock water is scarce. As yet very little plowing for wheat has been done. About all the corn acreage will be cut for feed. Many farmers are selling out and moving to town.—H. F. Painter.

Ellis—The ground was put in fair condition for fall plowing by a recent heavy rain. Threshing is in progress and while the wheat yields are unsatisfactory, barley and oats are turning out well. The corn crop will be short because of dry, hot weather. Rural market report: Wheat, 80c for old and 70c for new; corn, 80c; eggs, 18c.—C. F. Erbort.

Ford—We have been having a few light showers but a good general rain is needed badly. Farmers are busy preparing their wheat ground. Early corn will make a fair crop but late corn to fill well needs more rain. Pastures are getting dry. Rural market report: Wheat, 80c; corn, 75c; cream, 34c; eggs, 17c; butter, 30c.—John Zurbuchen.

Geary—Altho we are having real hot summer weather, moisture is plentiful and corn never looked more promising than now. Some fields are in the roasting ear stage. Threshing has been delayed some because of rain. Wheat is making from eight to 26 bushels an acre. Oats are good but the acreage is small. Money is hard to get. Rural market report: Wheat, 70c; corn, 75c to 85c; oats, 40c; eggs, 18c; butter, 35c; rye, 53c; hogs, \$6.50 to \$6.—O. R. Strauss.

Gove and Sheridan—Harvest is finished and threshing is the order of the day. The grain is threshing out an unsatisfactory yield and poor quality. Corn looks very promising. Hay and feed are plentiful. Flies still are annoying livestock of all kinds. Rural market report: Wheat, 60c; barley, 30c; oats, 25c; eggs, 16c.—John I. Aldrich.

Kingman—The weather remains hot and very dry. Ground is too dry to list wheat ground. The potato crop was short. Corn will yield about half a crop. Wheat is threshing out from three to 20 bushels an acre but the quality is unsatisfactory. Many sales are being held. Rural market report: Potatoes, \$1; wheat, 83c; corn, 90c; butter, 40c; butterfat, 36c; eggs, 15c.—J. F. Kirkpatrick.

Greenwood—Weather remains hot and dry and corn is sustaining damage. Haymaking has started and much baling is being done. Cattle are moving to market rapidly. As the ground is too dry to do good plowing not much plowing is being done. Rural market report: Eggs, 16c; corn, 95c; butter, 25c; wheat, 75c.—A. H. Brothers.

Lane—Corn, kafir and sorghum all look well but we need rain for them soon. Bar-

(Continued on Page 22)

A Full Year's Wear Guaranteed

THOUSANDS get two and three years' wear from a single pair of

Nu-Way
STRETCH
SUSPENDERS

No rubber to rot. Phosphor Bronze Springs provide the comfortable, "never-die" stretch. Slip-loop back provides freedom of movement without strain on buttons or garments.

Suspenders, 75c; Garters, 50c; Hose Supporters, 25c; Corset Sew-Ons, 25c; Hose Supporter Harness, 50c.

40,000 dealers sell Nu-Ways. If you can't supply you we'll fill your order upon receipt of price and dealer's name.



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Built of specially corrugated, galvanized steel; last for years. Saves your grain and time. Thresh right into them. Used for many other purposes when not guarding your grain. They protect against rats, fire and weather.

Pay For Themselves

Best material and workmanship. Easy to erect. Full capacity when level full. Order of your dealer or write us; we will send circular telling exactly what you should get when you buy a bin.

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LOCK-JOINT CEMENT SILO

Quick erection, permanent, guaranteed, no up-keep expenses.

"The King of Silos"

Priced in keeping with farm products. Write today for our attractive discount for early orders. The Interlocking Cement Silo Co., Wichita, Kansas

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.

Save \$10 to \$20

on every saddle or harness. Buy direct from the factory. No middleman's profit. Send for free catalog—no cost to consumer.

The FRED MUELLER SADDLE & HARNESS Co.
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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. SWEET FEED GRINDER 7th & Holliday, \$22. Topeka, Kansas.

FENCE BARGAINS

Send your name and address on postcard for FREE Fence Bargain Book. Full of wonderful bargains. 164 styles Fences and Gates. Prices are down now. Write today. OTTAWA BIFCO CO., 101-E Union Avenue, OTTAWA, KANS.

CLARK'S BLACKHULL SEED WHEAT

Will yield more to the acre and is better adapted to climate than either Kanred or Red Turkey. Write for samples and prices. CENTRAL MILLS, TOPEKA, KANSAS

FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Outlets illustrated in colors. Electric Wheel Co., 75 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

CHEYENNE 562 536	RAWLINS 652	DECATUR 671 761	NORTON 238	PHILLIPS 132	SMITH 9	JEWELL 109	REPUBLIC 114	WISCONSIN 422	MARSHALL 153	NEWMAN 301	BROWN 237	PORTLAND 234
SHERMAN 316	THOMAS 350	SHERIDAN 337	GRAHAM NO REPORT	ROOKS 361	OSBORNE 174	MITCHELL 197 180	CLOUD 448	CLAY 574	WYOMING 271 792	JACKSON 527	ROBINSON 389	WYOMING 556
WALLACE 293	LOGAN 676	GOVE 263	TREGO 195	ELLIS 070	RUSSELL 231	LINCOLN 140	OTTAWA 327	GEARY 572	WABASH 1012 375	SHAWNEE 289	SWANSEE 556	JOHNSON 612
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HAMILTON 285 202	KEARNY 238	FINNEY 436	HODGEMAN 155	PAWNEE 187	STAFFORD 147	RENO 078	HARVEY 229	BUTLER 229	GREENWOOD 313	LYON 410 464	COFFEY 341 430	ALLEN 182
STANTON 286	GRANT 143	WASKELL 155	GRAY 251	FORD 195 221	KIOWA 165	PRATT 301	KINGMAN 075	SENGWICK 069	WILSON 101	MCDONALD 407	CHANDLER 466	NO REPORT
NORTON 157 664	STEVENS 425	SEWARD 276	MEADE 099	CLARK 211 172	COMANCHE 086	BARBER 191	HARPER 061	SUMNER 125	COWLEY 163 135	CHITMAN 177	LABETTE 139	CHEROKEE NO REPORT

Chart Showing the Amount of Rain or Precipitation in Each County of Kansas For the Month of July; Note the Extreme Variations

To Save Farmers From Ruin

Senator Capper Asks Freight Reductions of 25 Per Cent on Export Grain and Flour

THE most feasible proposal to help farmers dispose of their surplus at a time when they need every chance to meet competition in foreign markets, has come out of the West.

Uniting with the Omaha and Lincoln Chambers of Commerce, and other organizations, Senator Capper is urging a reduction of 25 per cent in freight rates on all wheat and flour shipped to seaports for export.

In a letter to Hale Holden, president of the Association of Railway Executives, and to Balthasar H. Meyer, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, urging such action be taken, the Senator declares its effect on business and markets would be instantaneous and most salutary, but to be effective the proposal would have to be carried out immediately. He urges that this be done.

An Opportunity for the Roads

The letter to the two officials follows:

"The railroads, in my estimation, are offered a great opportunity to do the Nation a service at a critical time and greatly improve general business conditions by coming to the rescue of the country's hard-pressed wheat growers and putting immediately in force a reduction of at least 25 per cent in rates on wheat and flour shipped to seaports for export, as suggested by the Omaha and Lincoln Chambers of Commerce and by other organizations. I am loath to believe that the roads or the Commission will let this opportunity pass.

Make Good With Public

"This is a most excellent and practicable proposal to help the farmers dispose of their surplus at a time when they need every chance to meet competition in foreign markets. It would at once tend to give them a better and a broader market.

"The roads from every viewpoint, it seems to me, should court such an opportunity as this. They can well afford to make this concession in behalf of quite possible benefits to general

business and therefore to themselves, while throwing out the life-line to the struggling wheat farmer. I need scarcely point out to you that it isn't the farmer alone who is likely to be substantially benefited, but all of us. Besides all this, it is a great opportunity for the roads to make substantial gains in the good will of the public.

Would Save Wheat Growers

"I appeal to you to take some action along this line. But to be effective it must be immediate. With the average price for wheat considerably below the cost of production among 10 million wheat raisers, the acuteness of the situation is apparent. You will never have greater cause, or warrant, for taking such action, but if the producers are to get the benefit of it, it must come soon.

"A man exceedingly well-informed in the present situation is Alexander Legge, president of the International Harvester Company. He is quoted in press dispatches as saying that the 'increased cost of transportation has vitally affected the wheat growers.' We know this to be true. Farm organizations everywhere are appealing for lower rates on farm products, especially in wheat.

A Debt Owed the Farmers

"The Omaha proposal, if carried out, would enable us to get into foreign markets in a better way, while the psychological effect on business, on markets, and on the farmer himself would be instantaneous and most salutary.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroads will, in my judgment, show exceeding wisdom if they decide to grant this concession and put it in force immediately. There never will be more urgent need of it nor a better opportunity for the railroads to make friends while befriending those who have contributed so generously to their welfare during the three most difficult years within a generation.

ARTHUR CAPPER."

Capper Pig Club News

County Clubs Eagerly Searching for Unusual Ways in Which to Pile Up Pep Points

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON
Club Manager

PERHAPS nothing is more interesting to club members just now than the standing of each county in the pep contest. The following table gives the standing of the 20 leading counties up to July 1.

Morris I. 409	Clay I. 203
Dickinson I. 404	Dickinson II. 194
Anderson 376	Bourbon 188
Republic 328	Gumner 182
Linn 316	Jackson 176
McPherson 287	Butler 148
Morris II. 250	Crawford 145
Barber 221	Cowley 126
Hooks 216	Sherman 124
Shawnee 215	Mitchell 118

Unusual things are being done to make the club work more interesting, and these unusual things are being done by the club members themselves. For example take Dickinson county team No. 1. With the man who is boosting for them, W. N. Wilkins, bank cashier at Chapman, these club members went on a two-day camping trip. You can imagine what a grand, good time the boys had. Sam Marston wrote a letter and said about 312 visitors were registered.

Over in Morris county is another real booster, and he and his wife and son are responsible for a happy day spent by team No. 1 of that county. It was on July 25 that Superb Farm put everything aside for the club picnic. C. V. L. Branic, Mrs. Branic and Emil, took care to see that things were in readiness for the visitors. You couldn't lose your way to Branic's because big signs printed in red letters read, "This Way to Superb Farm, Capper Pig Club Picnic Today." These signs were put up on eight different roads. No efforts were spared to make the day a success. Shade trees were missing, but there was plenty of shade

because Mr. Branic rented a big tarpaulin and put it up on tall poles making a "big top" tent.

The first big number on the program was "fried chicken" and all the picnickers joined in without waiting for a second call. After that folks settled down for the program and business meeting. Lauren Rumsey, county leader, presiding. Frank Manning of Sylvan Park Ranch, and Paul B. Gwin, county agent, two ever-ready and willing boosters when it comes to club boys and livestock, gave very interesting talks. One of the most interesting features of the program was a talk by M. F. Amrine of Council Grove. Mr. Amrine has been warden at the state penitentiary for some time, and just returned home to take up active work with the "Council Grove Guard," the paper he owns. He told the story of how the farm work is carried on at the penitentiary, giving special attention to the hog raising end. B. M. Anderson, professor in the animal husbandry department at the Kansas State Agricultural College, gave an instructive talk immediately followed by several judging contests which he conducted. Mr. Branic's Ayrshire cattle and Spotted Poland hogs made up the classes that were judged. For the best grade made in judging the hogs, Mr. Branic gave a \$50 gilt. Fred Johnson, of the Alta Vista Pig Club, won this prize.

When your tractor begins to knock, don't knock the tractor. Look for trouble—and you may find it.

The best feed for rats is white arsenic and cornmeal.



tractor-owners!

Friction is the Killer.

White Eagle tractor oil

stop it!

Wears longer and retains its lubricating value - It resists both - friction and heat

Less carbon in your cylinders means more power and fewer repair bills, a longer life to your tractor.

White Eagle quality kerosene

- Clean - Pure - Uniform -

more miles
in your tank



more power
to your motor

Nº 8

You'll Like the 1923 Free Fair

If you like to have a good time and at the same time brush up on what the world is doing, you'll like the 1923 Kansas Free Fair. It's as instructive and interesting as a good long trip and a lot more fun. Give the family an outing after the summer's work.

Come to Topeka and Measure the Year's Progress in Farming

Not a year passes but better implements are built, better animals produced, and conveniences for the home improved. There will be many new features at the 1923 Free Fair, both in amusement lines and instructive lines. And then there is the new \$200,000 Grandstand, the finest in the state, which is comfortable and shady from the lowest row to the highest.

KANSAS FREE FAIR September 10 to 15



Bovee's Coal and Wood Furnaces

AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Central Heating, Regular Pipeless, or with piping to each room, as desired. The Bovee requires thirty per cent less coal than the average furnace used. The Bovee Horizontal Wood and Coal Furnace has large, 28 inch combustion chamber, burns 4 foot wood, with double doors 15x16 inches. Average wood requires little cutting and no splitting and saves 75 per cent of cost of coal for fuel. Write for descriptive catalog and manufacturer's prices.

BOVEE FURNACE WORKS

West Eighth Street

Waterloo, Iowa

CARTER Strictly Pure WHITE LEAD

A soft paste which is thinned with pure linseed oil and turpentine to make white paint. Simply tint with colors-in-oil to make beautiful grays, creams and other durable colors. Dries hard and glossy, wears well on all exposures and really gives the service you have the right to expect of good paint.

Concentrated Paint

Sold by the pound—You get your money's worth.

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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.

TABLE OF RATES					
Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	26.....	\$2.50	\$8.20
11.....	1.10	3.52	27.....	2.70	8.64
12.....	1.20	3.84	28.....	2.80	8.96
13.....	1.30	4.16	29.....	2.90	9.28
14.....	1.40	4.48	30.....	3.00	9.60
15.....	1.50	4.80	31.....	3.10	9.92
16.....	1.60	5.12	32.....	3.20	10.24
17.....	1.70	5.44	33.....	3.30	10.56
18.....	1.80	5.76	34.....	3.40	10.88
19.....	1.90	6.08	35.....	3.50	11.20
20.....	2.00	6.40	36.....	3.60	11.52
21.....	2.10	6.72	37.....	3.70	11.84
22.....	2.20	7.04	38.....	3.80	12.16
23.....	2.30	7.36	39.....	3.90	12.48
24.....	2.40	7.68	40.....	4.00	12.80
25.....	2.50	8.00			

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that every advertisement in this department is reliable and exercises 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.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED: SINGLE MAN FOR DAIRY farm. Must be good milker. Apply, stating wages wanted, to James Johnstone, Route 3, Tonganoxie, Kan.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

TEN MONEY MAKING PLANS. SEND post card for particulars. The Herman Co., Garden City, Kan.

PUT YOUR BUSINESS BEFORE MORE than 1,180,000 farm families in the 16 richest agricultural states in the Union by using the Capper Farm Press. A classified advertisement in this combination of powerful papers will reach one family in every three of the great Mid-West, and will bring you mighty good results. This does not apply to real estate or livestock advertising. The rate is only 6 cents per word, which will give you one insertion in each of the five sections, Capper's Farmer, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Missouri Ruralist, Nebraska Farm Journal, and Oklahoma Farmer. Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

SITUATION WANTED

MAN WITH FAMILY WOULD LIKE POSITION as manager on farm; salary or share basis; 10 years experience. Box 700, Havensville, Kan.

TOBACCO

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

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. CHEWING, 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Pay when received. Pipe and recipe free. Farmers Co-operative Tobacco Union, Paducah, Ky.

MACHINERY FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE: GOOD CANE MILL AND evaporator. John Duggins, Uniontown, Kan.

FOR SALE: AVERY TRACTOR, 12-25; 3 bottom tractor plow. W. C. Beall, Wamego, Kan.

20-40 RUMELY TRACTOR, 28x48 RUMELY steel separator; nearly new. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

FOR SALE: OLIVER TRACTOR PLOW, 10-20 Mogul Tractor. Clarence E. Jones, Box 236, Enterprise, Kan.

FOR SALE—BIRDS ELL ALFALFA Huller No. 7; trade for small separator. Frank Silvester, Little River, Kan.

AULTMAN-TAYLOR 20 H. P. STEAM ENGINE No. 8669, in good shape, ready to run. Write for price. Roy W. Stevens, Galva, Kan.

OHIO ENSILAGE CUTTER COMPLETE, nearly new, No. 17, \$125. Four Bottom Grand Detour self lift plow, \$75. Fred Lanphere, Deer Creek, Okla.

FORD TRUCK DUMP. TRUCK OWNERS dump instead of shoveling load. Strong, practical, durable, easily attached. Price complete \$15.00. T. L. Oler, Patentee, Parsons, Kan.

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING USED MACHINERY priced for quick sale. 30-60 OH Pull, 20-40 OH Pull, 18-36 OH Pull, 12-20 OH Pull, 15-30 Hart Parr, 15-27 Case, 12-25 Avery, 10-18 Case, 12-25 Waterloo Boy, 15-25 Wallis Cub, three steam engines, two 22x36 separators, one 8 bottom plow, one 6 bottom plow, two 5 disc plows, one Empire milking machine, one Sandwich hay press. We have the largest stock of new and used Waterloo Boy repairs in Kansas. Green Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

2 BRAND NEW 12-24 H. P. LA CROSSE Happy Farmer Tractors with plows, taken in on debt, at \$450.00 each. Cost \$1200.00 each f.o.b. factory Wisc. One 10-ton Holt Caterpillar Tractor, with guide wheel in front, 4 cylinder automatic gasoline engine. Overhauled and in splendid condition. It can handle an elevating grader, 4-5 gang plow. Can be demonstrated in our yard to any prospective buyer. To be sold at a bargain price. The H. C. Darnell Machinery Co., 15th & Elmwood, Kansas City, Mo.

SEEDS—PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

ALFALFA SEED WANTED OF 1923 CROP. Mail us sample and the price you want for it. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedarvale, Kan.

PRIME ALFALFA \$7.00 BU.; WHITE Sweet clover \$6.50 bu.; Timothy \$3.25 bu. On track here. Bags free. Standard Seed Co., 109 E. Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE. PURE CERTIFIED seed of Kanred, Blackhull, Harvest Queen, Fulcaster, and other varieties. For list of growers, write the Secretary, Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

TREES SURE LIVE. ENJOY GOOD healthy trees, shrubbery, etc., when you transplant. Get my circular; guarantees healthy, fast growing, sure-live in driest of seasons. Get it now. Mailed 25 cents. V. W. Dockins, Cuba, Kan.

BICYCLES—MOTORCYCLES

HARLEY-DAVIDSON SERVICE CENTER. Parts-Tires-Oil. Dustin-Smith Cycle Co., Topeka, Kan.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

NEVER-FAILING FISTULA REMEDY, guaranteed. Steele & Company, Abilene, Kan.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

PATENTS—BOOKLET AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS without obligation. B. P. Fishburne, Registered Patent Lawyer, 381 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

INVENTORS WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED book and record of invention blank. Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references, prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

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

CREAMERIES

CREAM SHIPPERS. WRITE US FOR prices and tags. We make a specialty of buying direct from farmers. Thousands of satisfied shippers. Keystone Creamery Co., 2120 Washington, St., Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

CATALPA POSTS: CAR LOTS, WELL SEASONED; grades one and two. Harry Oldfather, 413 W. 2nd, Wichita, Kan.

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

FARMERS, DAIRYMEN, LEARN TO SOLDER. We teach you. Outfit and instructions \$1.50. Money back if dissatisfied. Particulars free. Sheet Metal Products Co., Independence, Kan.

WHOLESALE PRICES ON LUMBER, DIRECT from the mill. House or barn bills, delivered prices. Bank references. J. E. McKee Lumber Co., Corner Western & Washington, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Can't Raise 'em Fast Enough

"Will you please give me credit and not run my ad under heading Dogs and Ponies until you hear from me again. If all who have answered my ad send orders I will have to refund a great many or have to raise more pups."—A. K.

DOGS AND PONIES

AIREDALES: PEDIGREED, 8 WEEKS old, \$10.00. Alvin Means, McLouth, Kan.

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

AIREDALE PUPS, ELIGIBLE TO REGISTER; Orang stock. W. F. Slagle, Alton, Kan.

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

COLLIES—PEDIGREED, ANY AGE, ANY color. Send for free illustrated circular. Kennel personally endorsed by Albert Payson Terhune. Jefferson White Collie Kennels, Wauseon, Ohio.

FOR SALE: AIREDALE PUPPIES, BIG husky fellows, Champion bred, from stock trained bitch, eligible registration, nothing better for the money. \$25 and \$20. Wacanda Kennels, Lebanon, Kan.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED AD USE THIS FORM—IT SAVES DELAY

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Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze

Topeka, Kansas

Rate: 10 cents a word on single insertion; 8 cents a word each week if ordered 4 or more consecutive weeks. Minimum charge is \$1.

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

SERVICES OFFERED

PLEATING, ALL KINDS, HEMSTITCHING. First class work, prompt service. Mrs. M. J. Mercer, 800 Topeka Blvd., Topeka, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE

4½ POUNDS FULL CREAM CHEESE \$1.30, postpaid in Kansas. Roy C. Paul, Moran, Kan.

NICE LARGE SMOOTH TOMATOES, ONE dollar a bushel by express. Theodore Pine, Lawrence, Kan.

KODAK FINISHING

FIRST ROLL DEVELOPED FREE WITH free enlargement. Wolcott, Topeka, Kan.

HONEY

FINEST LIGHT EXTRACTED HONEY 28 lb. can \$3.50; 60-lb. \$6.50; 120-lb. \$12.00; here. Frank H. Drexel & Sons, beekeepers, Crawford, Colo.

STRAYED NOTICE

TAKEN UP BY T. E. GOENGS OF CLAY Township, Reno county, on July 25, 1923, one white faced cow, 2 years old, weight about 600 pounds, value \$40.00. T. R. Lutz, County Clerk, Hutchinson, Kan.

POULTRY

Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on your order the heading under which you want your advertisement run. We cannot be responsible for correct classification of ads containing more than one product unless the classification is stated on order.

ANCONAS

FINE ANCONA COCKERELS, 2 AND 3 months old. Now at \$1.00 each, 12 or more prepaid. M. M. Dick, Englewood, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS—6c UP. BIG CATALOG FREE. Comfort Hatchery, Windsor, Mo.

CHICKS: LEGHORNS, \$8. OTHERS, \$9. Circular free. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

PURE BRED CHICKS: REDUCED PRICES, 7½ up, 14 varieties. Big catalog free. Booth Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS, PULLETS and cockerels for least money from Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

BABY CHIX FOR SEPTEMBER. WHITE Leghorns, \$8.00 per 100 delivered. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

25,000 PURE BRED CHICKS WEEKLY. Lowest prices, live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Lindstrom Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS, Wyandottes, Leghorns. Orders filled year round. Large breeds 10c, small 9c. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Floyd Bozarth, Manager, Maple Hill, Kan.

PURE BRED QUALITY CHICKS. LEGHORNS \$8.50 per 100; Reds, Rocks, Anconas, \$9.50; Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Langshans, \$11.00; Mixed, \$8.00. Postpaid. Live delivery. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.

LEGHORNS

CHOICE APRIL, MAY, BARRON S. C. White, Leghorn cockerels, 75c each. E. G. Calkins, Morland, Kan.

GOOD BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS, March cockerels and pullets, \$1.50; April \$1.00. Grover E. Lee, Pratt, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF AND ENGLISH White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 to \$5.00 each. H. N. Tyson, Nickerson, Kan.

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

FOR SALE: PEDIGREED S. C. W. LEGhorn cockerels from actual trapnested stock. 50% discount during summer sale. Free catalog. Martin Egg Farm, Hiawatha, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, DIRECT from Ferris, 300 egg strain. Your choice pullets and yearling hens, also unrelated cockerels, two dollars each. Carl Elliott, Harper, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Parks direct, \$1.50. Lillian Marshall, Geneseo, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS

ENTIRE FLOCK ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds. H. Hulse, Stockton, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

BROILERS, HENS AND EGGS WANTED. Ship direct. The Copes, Topeka.

PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

FARMERS SHIP YOUR OWN POULTRY. Top of Kansas City market prices on arrival. Remittance same day. Goods furnished free at your station, or your own coops returned free. We are independent of all combines and price manipulators. The Farmers Produce Company, 126 East Missouri Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

USE KEROSENE IN OUR PATENTED poultry roost and keep your flock free from lice and mites. Results guaranteed. Write for circular. Hope Manufacturing Company, Hope, Kan.

A NEW DISCOVERY, HOW TO PRESERVE eggs, that will keep them fresh for months. Preserve your summer eggs, and get a big price for them, won't cost over 10 cents to preserve a hundred dozen. Write me by return mail and let me tell you more about this method. H. A. Pinegar, Box K, Wellington, Utah.

Coming Farm Events

September 10-15—Kansas Free Fair Association, Phil Eastman, Secretary Topeka, Kan.

September 15-21—Kansas State Fair, A. L. Sponsler, Secretary, Hutchinson, Kan.

September 24—October 5—International Wheat Show, Horace S. Ensign, Manager, Wichita, Kan.

September 24-30—International Belgian Horse Show, Waterloo, Ia.

October 10-12—International Farm Congress, W. I. Drummond, Managing Director, Kansas City, Mo.

November 3-10—Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oregon.

November 17-24—The American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Mo.

January 19-26, 1924—The National Western Livestock Show, Denver, Colo.

The Cross-Cut

(Continued from Page 9)

"To—to what?" It was all Fairchild could think of to say.

"To the Old Timers' Dance. It's a sort of municipal thing, gotten up by the bureau of mines—to celebrate the return of silver mining."

"But—but I'm afraid I'm not much on dancing."

"You don't have to be. Nobody'll dance much—except the old-fashioned affairs. You see, everybody's supposed to represent people of the days when things were booming around here."

There'll be a fiddle orchestra, and a dance caller and everything like that, and a bar—but of course there'll only be imitation liquor. But," she added with quick emphasis, "there'll be a lot of things really real—real keno and roulette and everything like that, and everybody in the costume of thirty or forty years ago. Don't you want to buy a ticket? It's the last one I've got!" she added prettily. But Robert Fairchild had been listening with his eyes, rather than his ears. Jerkily he came to the realization that the girl had ceased speaking.

"When's it to be?"

"A week from to-morrow night. Are you going to be here that long?"

She realized the slip of her tongue and colored slightly. Fairchild, recovered now, reached into a pocket and carefully fingered the bills there. Then, with a quick motion, as he drew them forth, he covered a ten-dollar bill with a one-dollar note and thrust them forward.

"Yes, I'll take the ticket."

She handed it to him, thanked him, and reached for the money. As it passed into her hand, a corner of the ten-dollar bill revealed itself, and she hastily thrust it toward him as the return money paid by mistake. Just as quickly, she realized his purpose and withdrew her hand.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, almost in a whisper, "I understand." She flushed and stood a second hesitant, flustered, her big eyes almost childish as they looked up into his. "You—you must think I'm a cad!" Then she whirled and left the store, and a slight smile came to the lips of Robert Fairchild as he watched her hurrying across the street. He had won a tiny victory, at least.

Not until she had rounded a corner and disappeared did Fairchild leave his point of vantage. Then, with a new enthusiasm, a greater desire than ever to win out in the fight which had

The Real Estate Market Place

There are 10 other Capper Publications that reach over 2,170,000 families which are also widely used for real estate advertising. Write for special Real Estate advertising rates on these papers. Special discount given when used in combination.

Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinuance or change of address must be reached this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

REAL ESTATE

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature. Mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

120 ACRES ON IMPROVED ROAD Near R. R. town; cottage with fireplace, ample barn. Only \$1,200 and to settle immediately. 10 cattle, implements, tools, 8 A. corn, cane, hay, etc., included. Part cash. Details page 538, Illus. Catalog Bargains—many states. Copy free. **Strout Farm Agency, 831GP New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

KANSAS

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

S. EAST Kan. farms \$35 acre up. Free list. A. M. Cole Land Co., Independence, Kan.

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

IMPROVED 160 A. stock and grain farm, 4 1/2 mi. Fredonia, a real business community. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

1020-ACRE WHEAT RANCH \$43.50 acre, 3/4 in cult., mtg. \$24,000. Trade equity for clear. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

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

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.

brought him to Ohadi, he hurried to the courthouse and the various technicalities which must be coped with before he could really call the Blue Poppy mine his own.

It was easier than he thought. A few signatures, and he was free to wander thru town to where idlers had pointed out Kentucky gulch and to begin the steep ascent up the narrow road on a tour of prospecting that would precede the more legal and more safe system of a surveyor.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Our Best Three Offers

One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2; or one three-year subscription, \$2.—Advertisement.

Musicians to Compete at Topeka

Amateur musicians will have a fine opportunity to show their skill at the 1923 Kansas Free Fair to be held at Topeka, September 10 to 15. In addition to instruments featured last year the management has included the cornet this season, and this is expected to add to the interest in the contest.

Some doctors say that the house cat and dog carry scarlet fever, mumps, chicken pox, diphtheria and other diseases from other places to the home, and that little children catch these diseases by handling the animals and then putting their hands into their mouths.

RATE

For Real Estate Advertising on This Page

50c a line per issue

Pay No Advance Fee Don't give option for any kind of contract without first knowing those you are dealing with are absolutely honorable, responsible and reliable.

KANSAS

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

360 A. IMPROVED wheat, corn, alfalfa and hog farm, at forced sale. Terms. Couch Land Co., Anthony, 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.

160 ACRES, well improved, Coffey county. Best bargain in state. Very easy terms. Send for views and prices. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kansas

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.

Griffith & Baughman Chosen farm land for sale on crop payment plan. Write for desc. and prices. Liberal, Kan.

FOR SALE—Fine stock farm containing 240 acres. Eight room house, with basement. Water system in house. Good barn 36x45 ft. hog shed, two cattle sheds, chicken house, two windmills, 90 acres farm land, 25 acres hay meadow, 120 acres pasture, 10 acres fenced hog tight. Three and one-half miles from Americus, Kan. Price \$79.50 per acre. Address J. C. Turner, Americus, Kan., Owner.

ARKANSAS

\$1 AN ACRE a year for five years buys good homes in the Ozarks. Write for free folder to U. S. Barnsley, Ozark, Ark.

GOOD FRUIT and farm land cheap. Write for free literature, land obtainable and prices. J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

FREE U. S. LAND, 200,000 A. in Ark. for homesteading. Send 85c for Guide Book and Map. Farm-Home, Little Rock, Ark.

MISSOURI

LISTEN! 80-acre Valley farm \$2,500. Other farms. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

SEND FOR new land bargains. We have what you want. Jenkins & Jones, Ava, Mo.

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

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

300-ACRE Mo. stock farm, imp. \$70 A. Equity \$10,000. J. D. Klefer, Harrisonville, Mo.

120 ACRES on hard road, well improved. Tiled. 3 miles to Dexter, Mo. \$10,000. 30 improved farms. 40 to 640 A. Write for list. D. C. Steele, Dexter, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Missouri.

JACKSON County, Mo., farm, south of city, only 40 minutes, the best location, on rock road, station at farm, no water, land, in finest neighborhood, best land. 520 A. will double in value in a few years. J. H. Lipscomb & Son, 311 Gloyd Bldg., K. C. Mo.

BUY FARM NOW

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

CALIFORNIA

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

COLORADO

3440-ACRE RANCH S.E. Colo., fenced, cross-fenced. Creek water, timber, \$4 per acre, cash. Millikan Realty Co., Dodge City, Kan.

FOR SALE Southeastern Colorado irrigated and non-irrigated farms and ranches. Write for free information. Gregg Realty Company, Lamar, Colorado

960-ACRE Colorado farm, good new house, barns, other bldgs. Well fenced. Plenty water. Sandy loam, 2 1/2 mi. school, 3 mi. good town. Can all be farmed at good profit. Been used for raising feed and as stock farm. Lost wife. Must sell farm, \$22,500 A., 1/4 cash, bal. time. Samuel Miller, Boone, Colo.

OKLAHOMA

270 ACRES fine bottom, 2 sets good improvements, 160 A. cult., 1 mi. P. O. Pushmataha Co., Okla. \$12,500. \$2,000 cash, bal. easy terms. Write owner, R. H. Knowles, Topeka, Kan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

FARM WANTED—Send particulars. Mrs. W. Roberts, 320 E. Tray, Roodhouse, Ill.

WANTED to hear from owner of farm for sale. Describe. J. W. Houck, Tiffin, Ohio.

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, Kan.

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

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

REAL ESTATE LOANS

6% MONEY. Reserve system. 6% loans on city or farm property.

Reserve/Deposit Company, Lathrop Building, Kansas City, Mo.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

80-ACRE irrigated farm, 50 A. alfalfa. Would trade. John M. Wheeler, Owner, Powell, Wyo.

YES, WE TRADE ANYTHING. Write us. J. R. Bright, West Plains, Mo.

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

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

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

WE HAVE high class Kansas City income property to exchange for farms. Write Commerce Investment Company, 812 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

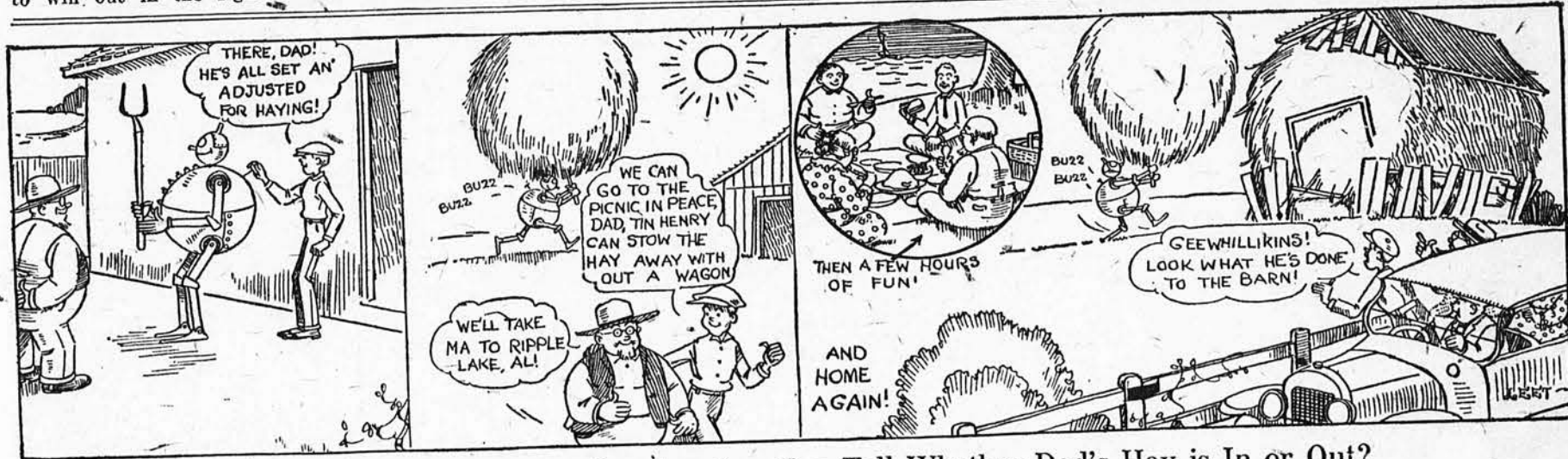
320 A. CLEAR, smooth wheat land, to exchange for well improved Eastern Kansas farm. Will assume some difference. Vrooman Loan & Realty Co., 831 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Ks.

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

535 ACRES, 2 sets improvements, high state cultivation, 40 alfalfa, 5 miles Ottawa. Will consider income or smaller farm. Write for description, special list farm bargains. Buy land now. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for Kan., Mo., or Ia. land—a good 252 A. creek bottom farm in Coffey Co., Kan., well improved, good soil, handy to school and good roads to market. Give full description and price in first letter of what you have to offer. Martin Stromme, Owner, Le Roy, Kan., R. 3.

15-ACRE CHICKEN FARM, five-room house, large barn, good chicken house, 6 oil wells pumping, gas well in operation, gas furnished to cook, light, heat and also heats brooder in chicken house. All in blue grass, one eighth of the oil and \$50 per year for gas. Price \$4,500. Want larger farm. Mansfield Land and Loan Company, Lawrence, Kan.



The Activities of Al Acres—Puzzle—Can You Tell Whether Dad's Hay is In or Out?

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Yield!



Every man who milks cows for a living knows that *Yield* is one of the best reasons for Holsteins.

Yield To You Will Mean:
Dependable Cash Income - Profits
Bank Account - Independence
Better Things for the Family

Holsteins hold all world's records and average highest over all breeds for both butterfat and milk yield.

Let Us Tell You the Story
of the Holstein Cow.

EXTENSION SERVICE,
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

HOLSTEINS

We Are Offering for
Foundation Herd

Two heifers and bull; unrelated. Best lines of breeding that can be secured at any price. Write for further information to COLINS FARM CO., Sabetha, Kan.

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.

DRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

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

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

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Diversify With Ayrshires

Sold out of bulls serviceable age but am selling bull calves at \$35.00 and up. Females all ages, open or bred to Canadian Grand Champion bull, one or a carlot at moderate prices. All of proven production and real type, with best of udders and teats. Write or come. Can give terms. David G. Page, Topeka, Kan.

CUMMINS AYRSHIRES

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE

ADRIA'S KING REGISTER No. 80822. A fine Guernsey bull, sixteen months old, fine disposition, ready for service. L. L. Willard, Baxter Springs, Kan.

RANSOM FARM GUERNSEYS. Purebred females and bulls of breeding age and calves. Most of them by or bred to Dauntless of Edgemoor, 1919 world's grand champ. Fed. accred. C. E. King, Mgr., Homewood, Kan.

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, phone or wire.

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

Third Largest Corn Crop

(Continued from Page 18)

ley is making from 30 to 40 bushels an acre but oats are rather light. Wheat is threshing out from three to six bushels an acre. Rust damaged it badly. At farm sales horses and machinery go cheap. Corn is in the roasting ear stage. Rural market report: Wheat, 80c; barley, 40c; butterfat, 31c; eggs, 14c.—S. F. Dickinson.

Lyon—A good, recent rain was great for corn as it had gotten to the place where it needed moisture badly. About half of the wheat crop, which has all been threshed, was sold while the rest is being held for fairer prices. Stock of all kinds are doing well on pasture. Rural market report: Wheat, 80c; corn, 82c; eggs, 20c; butter, 33c.—E. R. Griffith.

Ness—Crops are in need of rain as the last few days have been hot, dry and windy. The second cutting of alfalfa was as good as the first. Barley is making a poor yield. Rural market report: Wheat, 80c; barley, 35c; corn, 80c; cream, 27c; butter, 40c; eggs, 15c; hogs, \$6.—James McHill.

Osgo—Threshing is finished. Wheat of good quality but of smaller quantity than was expected. The acre and yield will be less next year as many farmers will not sow this fall. Probably those who do will get better prices next year. Corn is not sustaining injuries from bugs like it was expected. It may be plentiful and cheap this fall. With cream and eggs bringing fair prices, farmers are talking dairying and poultry raising. Rural market report: Cream, 35c; eggs, 18c; wheat, 80c; potatoes, \$1.—H. L. Ferria.

Phillips—The five weeks' drought was broken last week by a good general rain which was very beneficial to all growing crops. Although corn in some localities has been badly damaged by dry weather and chinch bugs the corn in other parts of the county will make a very satisfactory yield, because of local showers. Comparatively no plowing has been done as the ground has been too dry. Reports from the southeast portion of the county indicate hog cholera. Veterinarians all over the county are being kept busy.—W. L. Churchill.

Rawlins—Harvest is about finished. Farmers are disappointed because so many fields were badly infested with Black rust. Thousands of acres will not be cut because of the rust and weeds. Wheat is yielding from one to six bushels an acre.—J. S. Skolout.

Reno—Although it is getting very dry, there will be corn unless something unexpected happens to it. The two-thirds of the wheat ground remaining to be turned will be plowed after a rain. We are having ideal haying weather.—D. Engelhart.

Rice—Threshing is progressing rapidly and it will soon be out of the way. Most of the farmers are waiting for a rain before finishing plowing their ground. The wheat acreage this fall will be normal. All row crops would benefit greatly from moisture. Rural market report: Wheat 78c; corn, 77c; oats, 55c; barley, 50c; potatoes, \$1.20; young chickens, 21c; hens, 17c; eggs, 18c; butter, 40c.—Lester N. Six.

Riley—The ground is getting rather dry and hard. A soaking rain would be greatly welcomed. Shock threshing is practically finished and plowing has started. Wheat yielded from eight to 20 bushels an acre and oats from 40 to 50 bushels an acre. A web worm is attacking alfalfa fields and stripping off the leaves. Farmers soon will be putting up their prairie hay. Rural market report: Wheat, 80 to 83c; corn, 75c; eggs, 19c.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Roos—Corn and feed crops are doing nicely. However, pastures are drying up. The wheat yield is disappointing. Many fields do not pay threshing expenses and several farmers discontinued threshing where it would not pay out by the hour. Rural market report: Butterfat, 29c; wheat, 72c; barley, 37c.—C. O. Thomas.

Scott—Harvest is practically finished. Some fields are yielding as low as two bushels an acre. Corn, kafir and all row crops are doing well. Some plowing for wheat is in progress. We had a recent light rain. Farmers pay 6 cents a bushel and board the threshers to have their grain threshed. No horse buyers are in evidence. Rural market report: Eggs, 16c; hogs, \$6; butter, 40 to 45c; cream, 31c.—D. T. Smith.

Sherman—Two heavy rains and several showers last week measured 3 1/2 inches of rainfall. A strip across the county 2 miles wide and 20 miles long was recently devastated of all vegetation by hail. It has been 20 years since such a destructive hail storm occurred here. Corn never was better. It is in the roasting ear stage with three ears on most stalks. Forage, grass and row crops have never lacked moisture all summer. Farmers just let most of the wheat stand. Rust damaged it so that it wasn't worth cutting.—J. B. Moore.

Smith—The weather is very hot and dry and corn has sustained damage. Very little plowing or disking for wheat has been done yet. Several public sales are billed for the next two weeks. Shock wheat that has been threshed yielded from four to 12 bushels an acre. Hog cholera is general over the county. Rural market report: Wheat, 78c; corn, 65c; cream, 33c; eggs, 20c.—Harry Saunders.

Stafford—Exceedingly dry weather continues and but little wheat has been prepared for fall sowing. The acreage will be greatly reduced. Some fields of corn will be a total failure. Alfalfa is making scarcely no growth at all. Hog cholera has been reported from several parts of the county. The fly nuisance has abated and cattle are doing well. Rural market report: Wheat, 80c; corn, 85c; prairie hay, \$6.—H. A. Kachelman.

Trego—The weather is dry and hot. July 31 was the hottest day so far this year. Corn and feed crops need rain badly. Not much plowing is in progress now because of the lack of moisture. Oats and barley are threshing out from 20 to 35 bushels an acre. Pastures are getting rather dry.—C. C. Cross.

Washington—Wheat and oats have been mostly stacked or threshed. Recent heavy rains made the ground too wet to plow. The third crop of alfalfa is making a vigorous growth. Corn is making rapid developments. Livestock of all kinds are doing well. Rural market report: Wheat, 75c; corn, 75c; oats, 30c; hogs, \$6.60; pigs, \$8.50 cwt.—John T. Cummings.

Colorado Crop Reports

Otero—Local hail has materially damaged the melon crop. Late winter and spring wheat have been damaged badly by rust. Other crops look very promising. Cattle on the range are doing well. Plenty of pasture.

No hay is moving at present. Cantaloupe picking and shipping will be the order of the day in about two weeks. Rural market report: Wheat, 80c; butterfat, 40c; eggs, 25c.—Jacob A. Heatwole.

Phillips—Farmers are busy cutting their wheat. Black rust has done much damage and thousands of acres will not be cut. Many farmers are heading and several are operating combines. If it doesn't freeze too soon corn will be a bumper crop as the ears are formed and we had two good rains last week.—Mrs. J. Dittmer.

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.

Four Swine Futurities

With the hog population of Kansas higher than it has been for several years and the same condition prevailing in other states, the indications are that the hog show at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, to be held from September 10 to 15, will be unusually complete and larger than for several years.

The 1923 show will be featured by four breed futurities, Poland China, Chester White, Duroc Jersey and Spotted Poland Chinas. The Spotted Poland China futurity is new this year. Several thousand dollars will be distributed in prizes in the hog show. Indications now are that entries will be exceptionally heavy.

Business and Markets

(Continued from Page 16)

No. 2 mixed, 98c to \$1.03; No. 3 mixed, 96 1/2c to \$1.03; No. 4 mixed, 90c to \$1.02.

Corn—No. 2 white, 81 to 81 1/2c; No. 3 white, 80 to 80 1/2c; No. 4 white 79 to 79 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 82c; No. 3 mixed, 80c; No. 4 mixed, 79 to 79 1/2c; No. 1 yellow, 84c; No. 2 yellow, 84c; No. 3 yellow, 83 to 83 1/2c; No. 4 yellow 82 to 83c.

Oats—No. 2 white 40 to 42c; No. 3 white, 39 to 40c; No. 4 white 38 to 39c; sample white, 38 1/2c; No. 2 mixed oats, 38 to 40c; No. 3 mixed, 38 to 39c; No. 4 mixed, 36 to 37c.

Kafir—No. 2 white, \$1.50 to \$1.55; No. 3 white, \$1.49 to \$1.52; No. 4 white, \$1.47 to \$1.59.

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 Pattie 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

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Kirkpatrick's
Poland Sale

Cedarvale, Kan.
Tuesday, August 28

Bred sows and gilts, sows with litters, spring gilts and boars.

Breeding includes Big Bob, Long Dan, Buster, Cedarvale King, Revelation, The Yankee, Masterpiece, etc.

All well grown and from good varieties of the leading strains.

An attraction in the sale will be a ton litter at 7 months by Cedarvale King out of a Wonder dam.

This will be my annual summer production sale of good Polands.

Send for catalog at once. Mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

D. A. Kirkpatrick
Cedarvale, Kan.

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer
J. T. Hunter, Fieldman

How Much Are
We Bid?

B. E. McAllaster of Lyons, Kan., a breeder of purebred Poland China hogs, has donated a choice late spring gilt to be sold to the highest bidder and the money to go to the Capper Fund for Crippled Children.

Mr. McAllaster will furnish pedigree and crate free, the buyer of the gilt to pay the express. Bids on the gilt will be received up to and including September 4. Address all bids to Con Van Natta, Administrator Capper Fund For Crippled Children, Care Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Silver's Hampshires

1,000 to select from. Boars, bred gilts, one or a carload. All immune. Lookout-Wickware breeding. Write for free price lists. Wickfield Farms, Cantril, Ia.
F. F. Silver, Prop., Box 8

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 150 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.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions.
Ohas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

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

BERKSHIRE HOGS

KNAUSS' BERKSHIRES

Must sell 30 large type Superbus and Iowa breeding. Herd boar, bred sows, open sows. Dec. to April gilts and boars. Immuned and registered. Can mate trios. Priced to sell at once singly or as a herd.
L. M. KNAUSS, GARNETT, KAN.

The North Central
Kansas Free Fair

August 28, 29, 30, 31
Belleville, Kan.

Liberal awards, best of ribbons, free bedding, feed at cost, no entry fees, no deductions from winners. Money ready before you leave. Good buildings and conveniences. Expert judges. Official A. P. A. Poultry Show. Ask the boys that have been here before. We make you feel sorry to leave. Write for list. Entries close 6 P. M. Monday, Aug. 27th. Make reservations early. Best Hotel in Kansas, The Elliott.
R. B. Donham, Pres. W. R. Barnard, Secy.
Tulmo, Kansas. Belleville, Kansas.

When writing advertisers mention this paper

Milo—No. 2, \$1.57 to \$1.60; No. 3, \$1.55 to \$1.58; No. 4, \$1.52 to \$1.54.
Rye—No. 2, nominally 68 to 69c.
Barley—No. 3, nominally 54 to 55c;
No. 4, nominally 51 to 52c; sample, nominally 48 to 51c.

General Feed Stuffs

Mill feeds—Nominal prices for carlots of feeding stuffs; Bran, \$1.05 to \$1.08; shorts, \$1.25 to \$1.28; corn chops, \$1.65 to \$1.70; alfalfa molasses, \$1.15; linseed meal, \$2.47; cottonseed meal, \$2.44; ground oats, \$1.50; ground barley, \$1.40 a cwt.

Hay—Hay prices were unchanged. Best kinds continue steady, with out-of-condition grades in heavy supply, and trade slow. Prairie sold from \$8 to \$11; alfalfa from \$13 to \$20; timothy from \$10.50 to \$12.50, and straw, \$7.50 to \$8 a ton.

Northern Kansas

By J. W. Johnson



Edward Schuster, Ozawie, Kan., owns two extra good Spotted Poland China boars. One is Big Spot by Smiley's Royal Prince and the other is Prince Edward, a grandson of Y's Royal Prince 6th.

The north central Kansas free fair at Bellville, Kan., is going over again this month and bigger and better in every way. W. R. Barnard, Secretary and "Bob" Donham are on the job and big crowds are looked for. The dates are Aug. 28, 29, 30 and 31.

D. J. Mumaw, Onaga, Kan., has 150 spotted Poland China spring pigs. He is going to sell a draft of boars and gilts Oct. 15. Kansas Archback and Fashion Star are two herd boars in use. He also breeds Herefords and heading the Hereford herd is Beau Mischief 42nd.

John D. Henry, Leocompton, Kan., lives one mile south of Big Springs which is a little town about half way between Topeka and Lawrence on the fort to fort highway. He is a well known breeder of Poland Chinas and because he gets his mail at Leocompton those wanting to buy often go to Leocompton. He has about 75 spring pigs and they sure are good.

Hosford & Arnold, Lawrence, Kan., own 550 acres of land two miles out from Lawrence, comprising one of the finest stock farms in the state. On this farm they raise registered Shorthorns and recently they have decided to disperse the herd Oct. 4. Hosford & Arnold are successful real estate men and do a big business, especially in additions in Lawrence and they are closing out their big investment on the farm in Shorthorns to give all their time to the business.

As a youngster enrolled in the grade schools Oscar Dizman, Bronson, Kan., joined the Copper Pig Club and very soon had a Duroc herd ranking among the best of that part of the state. Graduating from high school a year ago he worked in a store the past year and cared for his herd. This fall he enters the agricultural college and will disperse his herd Saturday, Sept. 1. In a way it is regrettable to note the passing of a good herd but the young man is quitting temporarily and dropping out for a good cause—that of going to college.

Southern Kansas

By J. T. Hunter



B. R. Agan, Lost Springs, Kan., has a Spotted Poland April 6 farrow litter by Pathfinder Model 2nd that are the best Spotted Poland pigs we've run across in Southern Kansas this season.

E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kan., grows and sells registered Durocs on a pretty big scale. His herd of sows represents the leading families of Durocs.

W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan., is a Duroc breeder of long standing and excellent reputation. He holds a number of sales yearly as well as disposes of lots of hogs at private treaty. Tuesday, Sept. 4, he holds his annual summer sale.

Lyle Knauss, Garnett, Kan., lives at edge of town and maintains a small but excellent Berkshire herd started some years ago. By careful mating and culling his small herd is one of the best, perhaps the best, in Kansas. It is superb and Iowa breeding. The spring pigs are by son of Sym-bolizer Recorder 3rd. This has been a profit paying herd for Mr. Knauss.

Earl Hopkins, Larned, Kan., is one of Western Kansas' most progressive Poland breeders. The best available individuals are put in his herd when any new blood is needed. Result is that Mr. Hopkins is making the Poland breeding business go at a time when his neighbors farming wheat are not doing so well. Present herd sire is Sunflower Wonder by Big Giant Wonder. Dams include daughters of this boar and close up descendants of Big Hadley, Big Sensation, Seward Buster, Sterling Buster, etc. Pigs are mostly by the herd sire and Sterling Buster.

H. O. Sheldon, manager of the hog department of the Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan., not only is convinced that he has the best bunch of spring pigs ever farrowed on the ranch but that the 66 head set aside for breeding at the breeding barn are some pippins. Latchnite has sired many good Poles but it is likely that the cross of Ranch Yankee on Latchnite gilts is better yet. To one who knows anything about the business of breeding purebred Poles in

Kansas or the Southwest it is superfluous to state that the Deming Ranch Poland herd is the greatest of its kind in that territory. To those who are unacquainted with this herd we suggest that if you visit the fair this fall at Topeka, Hutchinson, Oklahoma City, Muskogee, and south, you go to the hog barns and meet Manager Sheldon and listen to him expound the virtues of his hogs or if that fails to convince you just stick around the Poland show ring awhile and see that many of the better ribbons go into his keeping.

Public Sales of Livestock

Holstein Cattle

Sept. 5—Montgomery County Breeders, Independence, Kan.
Sept. 8—Guy C. McAllister, Lyons, Kan.
Oct. 12—W. H. Shroyer, Miltonvale, Kan.
Oct. 18—Guy E. Wilcox and A. B. Wilcox, Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 3—Northeast Kansas Breeders, Valley Falls, Kan.
Nov. 19—State Sale, Wichita, Kan.
Jan. 25—"Show Sale" Wichita, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 4—Hosford & Arnold, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 4—M. H. Anthony, Zenda, Kan.
Oct. 23—R. B. Donham, Talmo, Kan.
Oct. 24—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
Oct. 30—D. W. Dole, Almora, Kan.
Nov. 22—American Royal Sale, Kansas City, Mo.
Oct. 31—Northwest Kansas Breeders, Concordia, Kan.

Polled Shorthorns

Oct. 30—W. A. Prewett & Sons, Asherville, Kan.
Nov. 6—S. H. Haight, Rantoul, Kan.
Nov. 8—J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

Red Polled Cattle

Nov. 15—C. O. Wilson, Rantoul, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

Aug. 21—Cottrell & Montague, Irving, Kan.
Aug. 24, 25—Andy Norell Estate, Walden, Colo.
Sept. 27—Paul Junod, Vermillion, Kan., at Onaga, Kan.
Oct. 16—C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kan.
Oct. 17—Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.
Oct. 17—Janssonius Bros., Prairie View, Kan., at Phillipsburg, Kan.
Oct. 26—Harry Hitchcock, Belaire, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Aug. 28—D. A. Kirkpatrick & Son, Cedarvale, Kan.
Sept. 8—Guy C. McAllister, Lyons, Kan.
Sept. 22—H. E. Esty, Leshara, Neb.
Oct. 3—M. B. Gamble, Greensburg, Kan.
Oct. 8—S. U. Peace, Olathe, Kan.
Oct. 9—Ed. Brunner, Jewell, Kan.
Oct. 10—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Oct. 15—B. U. Ewing & Son, Beloit, Kan.
Oct. 16—R. A. McElroy, Randall, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. R. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. C. Dawe, Troy, Kan., at Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 19—Grant Appleby, Ames, Kan.
Oct. 20—Jess E. Rice, Athol, Kan.
Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 25—Mrs. A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Oct. 29—W. A. Prewett & Sons, Asherville, Kan.
Nov. 6—S. H. Haight, Rantoul, Kan.
Nov. 6—S. H. Haight, Rantoul, Kan.
Nov. 7—Geo. Wharton, Agenda, Kan.
Nov. 14—Chas. Krill, Burlington, Kan.
Jan. 10—W. H. Hills, Milford, Kan.
Jan. 25—G. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Jan. 26—Fitzsimmons & Pride, White City, Kan.
Feb. 7—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 8—J. C. Dawe, Troy, Kan., at Bendena, Kan.

Feb. 9—L. E. Knox, South Haven, Kan.
Feb. 11—A. L. Wiswell & Son, Ocheltree, Kan.
Feb. 15—C. J. Shanline, Turon, Kan.
Feb. 18—Logan Stone, Haddam, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Aug. 14—Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan.
Sept. 5—Edward Schuster, Ozawie, Kan.
Sept. 23—J. M. Spurlock, Chiles, Kan.
Oct. 8—C. W. Bale, Chase, Kan.
Oct. 11—Henry Haag, Holton, Kan.
Oct. 12—Community Breeders Sale, Chapman, Kan.
Oct. 12—Dr. J. A. Beveridge, Marysville, Kan.
Oct. 16—D. J. Mumaw, Onaga, Kan.
Jan. 3—R. J. Bazant, Narka, Kan.
Jan. 17—R. J. Bazant, Narka, Kan.
Feb. 19—R. R. Frager, Washington, Kan.
Feb. 20—J. S. Fuller, Alton, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Aug. 17—G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.
Aug. 18—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
Aug. 20—W. W. Jones and others, Beloit, Kan.
Sept. 1—Oscar K. Dizman, Bronson, Kan.
Sept. 4—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
Sept. 8—Brice Newkirk, Hartford, Kan.
Sept. 24—H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.
Oct. 2—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
Oct. 9—M. Stensaas & Sons, Concordia, Kan.
Oct. 11—M. A. Martin, Paola, Kan.
Oct. 13—H. W. Flook & Son, Stanley, Kan.
Oct. 15—Hieber & Hylton, Osawatomie, Kan.
Oct. 17—O. G. Criss, Agricola, Kan.
Oct. 19—Glen R. Coad, Cawker City, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. C. Martin, Jewell, Kan.
Oct. 18—Ross M. Peck, Gypsum, Kan.
Oct. 19—J. J. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 27—F. C. Woodbury & Son, Sabetha, Kan.

Nov. 5—F. R. Jenne, Luray, Kan.
Nov. 6—West Mitchell County Breeders, Cawker City, Kan.

Nov. 15—C. O. Wilson, Rantoul, Kan.
Jan. 21—M. Stensaas & Sons, Concordia, Kan.

Feb. 2—E. O. Hall, Reece, Kan.
Feb. 4—Frank J. Schaffer, Pratt, Kan.

Feb. 5—Zink Stock Farms, Turon, Kan.
Feb. 6—John Hern, Wamego, Kan.

Feb. 6—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 6—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.

Feb. 7—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.
Feb. 7—M. I. Brower, Sedgwick, Kan.

Feb. 8—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 8—Breeders' sale, Concordia, Kan.

Feb. 9—G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 11—Leo J. Healy, Council Grove, Kan.

Feb. 12—W. R. Huston and S. M. Biddison & Son, Americus, Kan.
Feb. 13—H. E. Mueller, Macksville, Kan.

Feb. 14—Glenn Louhead, Anthony, Kan.
Feb. 14—J. M. McDaniels, Scottsville, Kan.

Feb. 20—D. Arthur Childers, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 23—Ray Cooley, Plymouth, Kan., and Will Albion, Saffordville, Kan. Sale at Emporia, Kan.

Feb. 25—Mike Stensaas & Sons, Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 27—W. A. Gadsfelder, Emporia, Kan.
March 12—John Hern, Wamego, Kan.

Hampshires

Aug. 15—Wickfield Farms, Cantril, Iowa.

Once You See It, You'll Never Miss It Again



If you have visited the Kansas State Fair, of course you will come again. If you haven't, try it this year.

\$40,000.00 In Prizes

Be an exhibitor. Be a visitor. Send for Free Prize List or Information. Great Entertainment Day and Night. Camp Out. Good Roads. Reduced Railway Fares.

The Meeting Place of the Breeder and Buyer

H. S. THOMPSON, President

A. L. SPONSLER, Secretary

McComas Summer Duroc Sale Wichita, Kansas, Tuesday, September 4

Fifteen sows by Pathrion, Jack's Orion King A. Bred to Senfinder by Leading Sensation, 1921 Nebraska junior champion, and Mc's A High Sensation by A High Sensation, out of a daughter of Pathfinder, fifteen gilts in service to same boars and five spring boars by Major Sensation's Col. Senfinder and Orchard Scissors.

Some sows and gilts will have pigs at side. (Mr. McComas is a Duroc breeder of long standing and excellent reputation. He presents a good useful offering and you will more than likely find just what you want in this sale.—J. T. Hunter.)

Write for a catalog mentioning Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

Address W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kansas

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.

J. T. Hunter, Fieldman.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Schuster's Sale Spotted Polands

Ozawie, Kansas, Sept. 5

20 sows and gilts bred to Big Spot by Smiley's Royal Prince. 15 spring boars, 15 spring gilts sired by Prince Edward, a grandson of Y's Royal Prince 6th.

Ask for sale catalog today. Address

Edw. Schuster, Ozawie, Kan.

Aucts.: C. M. Crews, Dan O. Cain.

\$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, Cornage, My Searchlight. Good ones. Priced right. PETE ANDERSON, Burlington, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester Whites For Sale

Bred gilts to farrow in September. From prize winning strains. Early spring boars and gilts ready to ship on approval. Write or call

E. M. RECKARDS, 817 Lincoln St., TOPEKA, KAN.

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.

SPRING BOARS by Henry's Pride and Kansas Type out of well bred dams. Immuned. Will make both state fairs and Belleville and Concordia fairs. Watch for us. H. C. KRAUSE, Hillsboro, Kan.

SHEEP

Registered Shropshires

Yearling and ram lambs \$20 to \$35. Also ewes any age sired by imported rams. Meet us at the Free Fair.

MAPLE HILL FARM

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

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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.

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

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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.

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Bronson, Kansas

Saturday, September 1

5 tried sows, 5 fall gilts, 13 spring gilts, 11 spring boars. Offering by Radium Sensation by Giant Orion Sensation 4th by Great Orion Sensation, Giant Pathmaster by Pathmaster, Oscar Sensation by Echo Sensation, etc. Dams include Choice Goods, Kansas Pathfinder, Sensation's Pride, etc.

(Oscar Dizman while attending high school built up one of the best small herds in eastern Kansas. He enters the State Agricultural College this fall and must disperse his herd. We think that Radium Sensation to which 10 of the females are bred is an extra good boar and that a sow in service to this boar will be a good buy.—J. T. Hunter.)

Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. For catalog write

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Sows and gilts and spring boars by or bred to Senfinder, Shepherd's Orion Sensation, and Giant Orion 5th. Priced reasonably.

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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 Unedora Orion Sensation. We will sell you good ones.

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Sows and gilts in service to Big Pilot by Sensational Pilot and High Royal by Royal Sensation. Begin farrowing Sept. 1. A lot of spring pigs, same breeding.

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This guarantee covers breakages from any cause whatsoever, and in the case of the ball bearings guarantees them from wearing out or burning out during the life of the tractor.

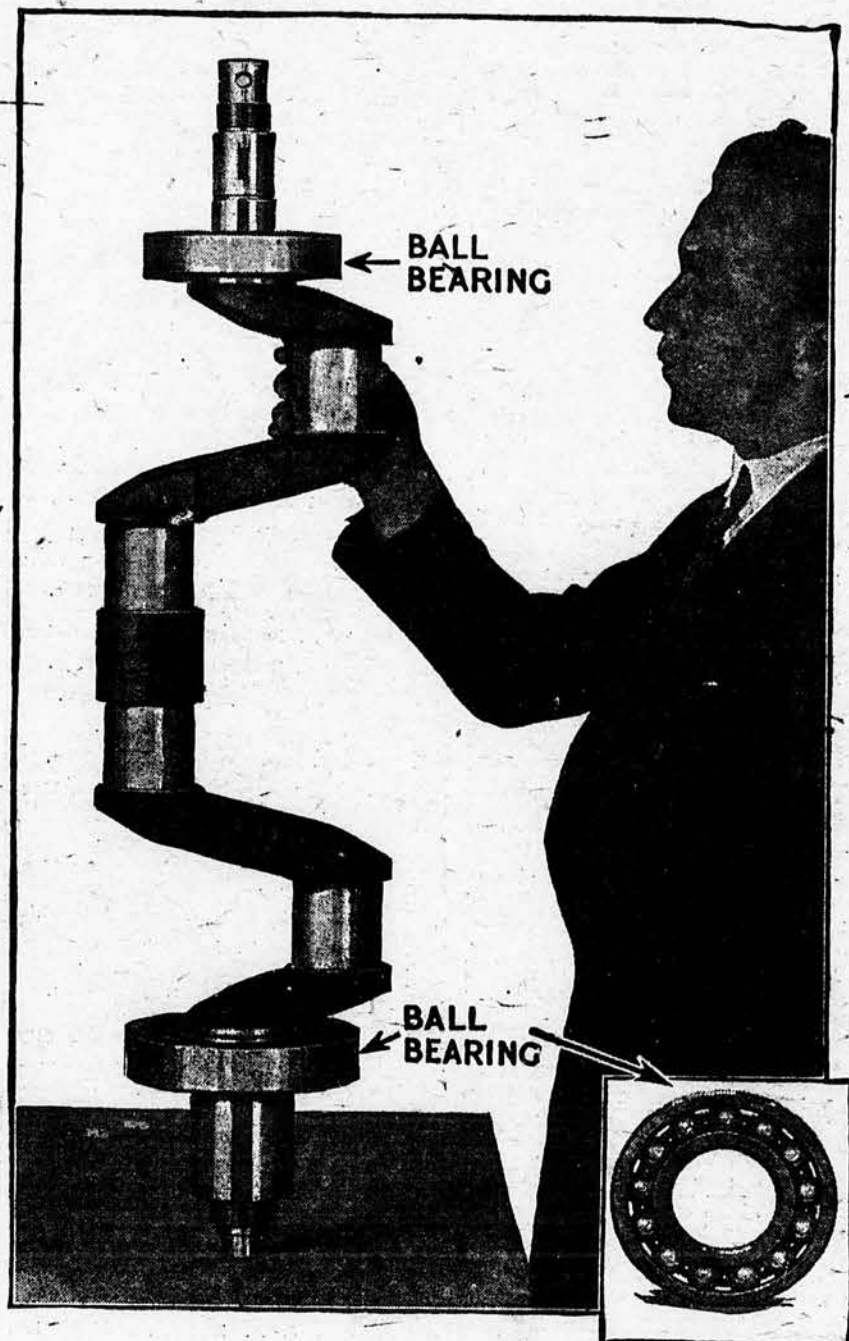
Read this SPECIAL TRACTOR WARRANTY, which every purchaser gets in writing:

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