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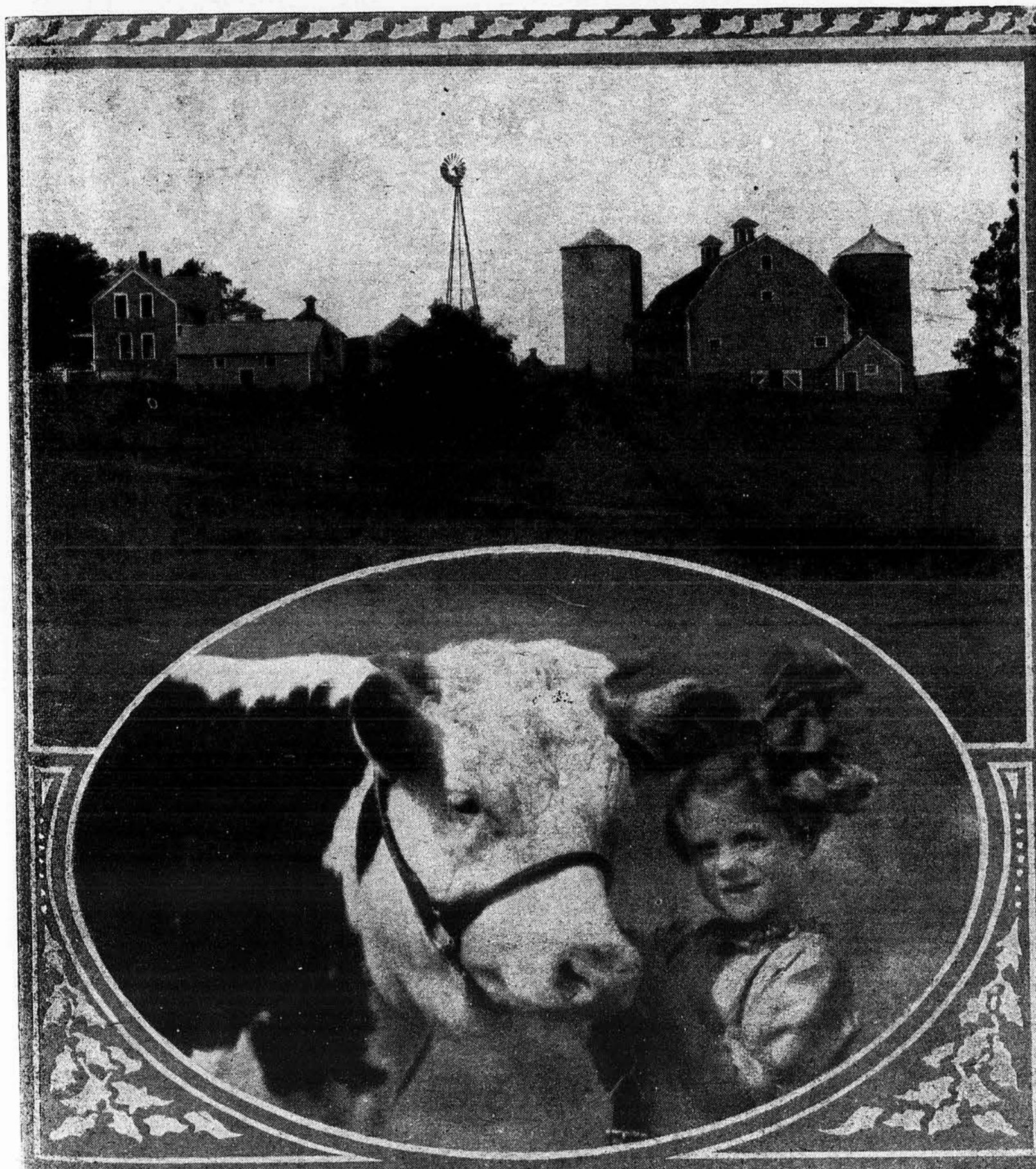
KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 60

September 16, 1922

Number 37



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DID you ever stop to think how important to you it is to have an opportunity once every week to review and study market conditions as affecting all farm products and livestock? Current changes in the market are the best indicators of what is likely to develop in the future and much valuable information can be obtained by analyzing these statistics.

It would be an almost impossible situation if every farmer had to dig these statistics up at the source, collect them from all the different markets, work them out and make comparisons. He simply would not have time to do it.

Realizing that fact, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze every week performs this service for the farmer who reads it. From all the markets in the country it receives reports and statistics. These are assimilated and interpreted as they affect the farming business and the results are set forth in the business and market page. Not only are farm products and livestock considered but much attention is given to the prices of other commodities and all factors that may affect agriculture, either closely or remotely, are taken into consideration.

Business conditions thruout the country are determined and described so that the farmer-reader may judge for himself what is likely to occur. The trend in all lines of industry is pointed out. Many interesting graphs, showing the influences of various factors on prices, are reproduced.

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze takes particular pains that its business and market page material shall be complete and authentic. It insists on accuracy and specific facts and figures. Therefore it may be depended on as a basis for arriving at a correct conclusion in regard to market matters.

This market service is vitally important to the farmer and he can profitably make use of it every week. Only thru the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze can he obtain this high quality, condensed but efficient market service. The paper spends considerable money getting this information and much time is required to prepare it. Often a reader, who follows this department closely, will be so well informed on market conditions that he will be able to make shipments at the very best time and increase his profits materially.

In this connection I wish again to emphasize the value of the new financial department to subscribers. This department will be filled with authentic information regarding all kinds of investments. It will describe various securities in such detail as the reader will be able to gauge their value to

him. And the free service offered in investigating a stock or bond for an individual subscriber will be of very great value. Such service, ordinarily, if performed by an individual, would be costly. Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze is glad to perform it for a subscriber or a reader without charge.

The business of the editors of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze is to serve its subscribers in any way they can. Naturally they are ready to answer any questions they can and they invite and urge subscribers to send along questions they wish answered. They will be especially glad to help as much as they can in marketing matters and with respect to investments.

This market service is just one of many that Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze constantly renders. The paper's entire purpose is to serve, instruct and entertain. It seeks to cover every phase of farm life and to supply information about everything that affects agriculture. It keeps its 120,000 subscribers in close touch with what is happening in the state and Nation, particularly with reference to their business—farming.

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze is more than a visitor in your home. It is a friend and an assistant. It always is stretching out a hand to boost you along and it always will. It is eager to help in any way it can and it always welcomes suggestions from its subscribers—the only folks to whom it owes allegiance. If it can help you, give it a chance and you'll not regret it.

Too Many Cattle in Australia

The East is being looked to as the solution of Australia's livestock problem. With tremendous herds of cattle roaming the country and her usual markets already well supplied, Australia is seeking for new markets for the overstock and meat supplies. The Grazier's Association of New South Wales is inquiring into the possibilities of Java, Japan, and China as markets. For a number of years livestock have been sent to Java and Japan recently took 100 tons of Australian frozen beef. R. H. Fisher of the American Consulate at Sydney informs the Department of Commerce. In China canned meats are already selling in many of the big cities, according to a Sydney paper. American and Canadian competition will have to be considered, for the paper remarks that "America and Canada are already shipping considerable quantities of meat to Hongkong and Shanghai at prices practically the same as Queensland cattle would bring, notwithstanding the low price of cattle in that state."

Best Season for Cows to Freshen

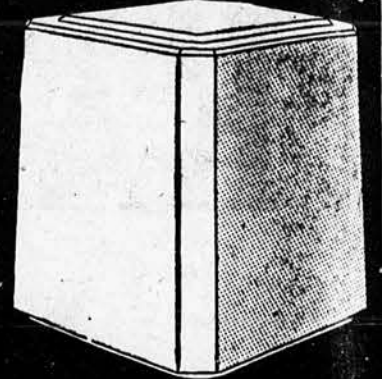
SOME of the factors which determine the season at which the herd shall freshen are: length of the pasture season, amount of labor available, and market demands.

Where it is possible for the herd to get an abundance of good feed on pasture thruout a considerable portion of the year, it is usually desirable to have the cows freshen in the spring in order that one may take advantage of the inexpensive feeds at the stage of lactation when the largest amount of nutrients in the ration must be supplied.

There are several advantages in having the cows freshen in the fall provided there is a sufficient supply of labor available during the winter months. Cows freshening in the fall may be fed so that they will produce a good flow of milk during the winter months. During the latter part of this period the flow tends to decrease, but it will be increased with the stimulus of spring pasture. The period of smallest flow will be during the latter part of the summer, when conditions are not favorable for high milk production and labor can be used to advantage in other farm work. This tends to equalize labor to a greater extent than when the majority of the cows freshen in the spring.

Calves born in the fall make good growth during the winter and are able to make some use of the pasture in the spring. Calves born in the spring are not sufficiently mature to make much use of pasture even in the latter part of the same season, on account of the annoyance of heat and flies. When the milk is sold to a whole-milk market, it may be more profitable to have the cows freshen in the fall, since prices for whole milk are usually higher in winter than at any other season of the year.

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Power Farming 100 Per Cent

R. T. Hamilton of Pratt County Has Figures to Back Up His Contention That Tractors are Economical, Efficient, Speedy and Profitable

By Ray Yarnell

POWER farming on as nearly a 100 per cent basis as it is possible to get it has been developed on the farm of R. T. Hamilton of Pratt county. Practically every operation on this farm is carried out with power machinery. Except for hauling grain and some minor tasks, all field work is done with a tractor.

Seven gasoline engines perform jobs around the house and barns. An electric plant operates labor-saving machinery in the house, sweeping, cleaning, ironing and supplying a breeze on hot summer days. A gasoline engine does the washing. The windmill pumps water which a pressure tank forces to taps conveniently located in every necessary place in the house.

When Hamilton goes to town an engine pulls him. His wife also has a light car. For cutting the bulk of his wheat Hamilton uses a combine harvester-thresher. He also owns two binders, a string of plows and listers, three drills and much other machinery.

Farms on a Big Scale

Hamilton always has farmed on a big scale, growing around 400 acres of wheat a year. He has been a power farmer four years and he is thoroly sold on it. Use of power machinery, he says, has enabled him to work out many economies in operation, to handle larger acreages more efficiently than formerly, to speed up his work and to increase his yield of wheat. Hamilton was not satisfied to guess at results. He has kept detailed records on his tractor and combine so he knows what they cost to operate and can make comparative studies with the machinery he formerly used.

Mr. Hamilton's tractor, a 24-40, has been in use four years, employed on draw bar work alone. It figures in every operation connected with the production of wheat, plowing or listing, shedding down, disking and harrowing, drilling and harvesting.

Upkeep Averages \$100 a Year

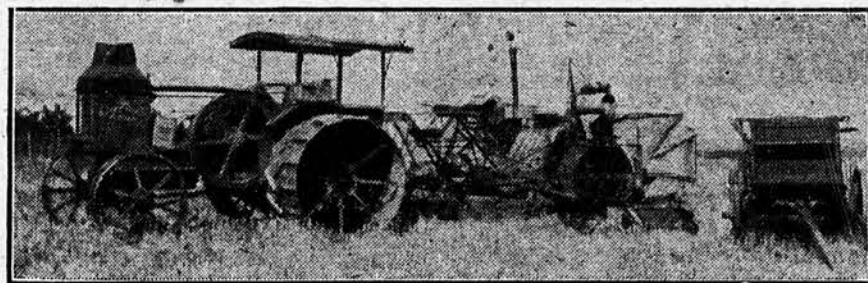
Upkeep on this machine has averaged about \$100 a year, not counting fuel and oil. Hamilton, who is of a mechanical turn of mind, does all the repair work. He is a crank about oil and probably uses more than is actually necessary under ordinary conditions. "I would rather waste a little oil," he said, "than burn out a bearing. I am liberal with oil and grease and I have yet to regret that liberality. I believe it pays to use lots of oil. Too many machines don't get sufficient lubrication to do good work."

Hamilton's tractor has given him very little trouble. He watches it closely and if something does not seem to be working properly, he stops and fixes it then. He doesn't wait until the machine actually gets out of commission.

Hamilton has detailed figures on tractor power costs for various operations involved in wheat culture. He always operates his tractor. If a man was hired to do it the wage would be from \$5 to \$7 a day.

Wheat ground usually is listed. The tractor lists 40 acres a day. Cost of operation includes 45 gallons of kerosene at 12 cents a gallon, \$5.40; 4 gallons of oil at 70 cents a gallon, \$2.80; cup grease, 50 cents; tractor operator, \$7, making a total of \$15.70 operating cost a day or 39 cents an acre.

In double disking and dragging the same acreage is covered in a day and the cost is identical, 39 cents an acre. The tractor pulls three 12-hole drills and covers 80 acres a day, the operating cost being the same as for listing,



The Power Harvesting Outfit on the Farm of R. T. Hamilton, Pratt County. The Owner Says It is One of His Most Profitable Investments

\$15.70. This makes an acre cost 19.6 cents. In the future one 16-hole and two 12-hole drills will be used.

Hamilton estimates that it costs \$15 a day to plow 27 acres with his tractor including pay for the operator. That would be at the rate of 55 cents an acre as compared with 39 cents an acre to list, and the ground can be turned with a lister more than a third faster. That is a big item in wheat production.

The combine has been on the farm three years and Hamilton estimates that with the care he gives it the machine will render good service for 10 years. Upkeep on the combine, aside from gasoline and oil, has averaged \$30 a year, Hamilton doing all his repair work.

Gives Comparative Costs

The comparison is made on the basis of the 1922 harvest. Forty acres, a day's cutting with two binders, is taken as another base. The 40 acres is accepted as 15-bushel wheat, yielding 600 bushels, in order to get the comparative bushel cost of harvesting by the two methods.

In this comparison the wages of the man operating the tractor has been eliminated as he figures in each group. To obtain actual costs his wage may be included at \$7 a day. The wage of harvest workers is fixed at \$3.50, which may or may not be low, except in the case of the man on the combine who is allowed \$4.50 a day, \$1 more than the binder riders draw.

Tractor expense for pulling two binders one day to cut 40 acres of wheat totals \$5.75, which is 14 cents an acre or .009 cents a bushel. Three men to shock get \$10.50 or 26 cents an acre or 1.7 cents a bushel. Two binder riders cost \$7 a day, 17 cents an acre or 1.1 cents a bushel. Threshing costs include eight bundle haulers

at \$28 a day, 70 cents an acre or 4.6 cents a bushel; three grain haulers at \$10.50 a day, 26 cents an acre or 1.7 cents a bushel; threshing the grain, 8 cents a bushel for 600 bushels, or \$48 which is \$1.20 an acre or 8 cents a bushel. Total harvesting cost with binders and separate threshing on 40 acres is \$109.75, which is \$2.73 an acre or 18 cents a bushel.

Expense of Operating a Combine

With a combine only 25 acres, on the average, can be cut in a day. It would require one and three-fifths days to harvest 40 acres with this machine, so figures supplied by Hamilton are on the basis of 40 acres instead of a single day's cutting.

Tractor costs include 40 gallons of kerosene, \$4.80; oil, \$4.48 and grease, 80 cents, a total of \$10.08. This is at the rate of 25 cents an acre or 1.6 cents a bushel. Combine operation costs include gasoline, \$4, oil, \$4.48 and grease, 80 cents, a total of \$9.28, which is 23.2 cents an acre or 1.5 cents a bushel. The man on the combine draws \$7.20 or at the rate of \$4.50 a day, the cost being 18 cents an acre or 1.2 cents a bushel. Two grain haulers, at \$3.50 a day, cost \$11.20 which is 28 cents an acre or 1.8 cents a bushel.

Cost of harvesting 40 acres with a combine totals \$37.76, which is 94.4 cents an acre, or 6.1 cents a bushel, as compared with \$2.73 an acre and 18 cents a bushel with binders and separate threshing.

It would be unfair, however, to accept a comparison without figuring in depreciation on the machinery, interest on investment and taxes, because the combine is much more costly than the two binders.

If the value of two binders is accepted as being \$500 and depreciation is figured at 10 per cent annually, it

would amount to \$50. Interest on investment and taxes is lumped at 7 per cent, making \$35, or a total additional charge of \$85 for the year. This charge is distributed over 400 acres, which is the amount of wheat grown by Hamilton, in order to get the acre cost of 21.2 cents.

Cheaper Than a Binder

The combine cost Hamilton \$1,780, altho the machine can be bought for less now. Ten per cent for depreciation equals \$178 and 7 per cent for interest and taxes amounts to \$124.60, making a total of \$302.60. Distributed over 400 acres, this gives an additional acre cost of 75.6 cents.

The binder harvest cost of \$2.73 plus the depreciation, interest and tax cost gives a total acre cost of \$2.942 by that method. The combine cost of 94.4 cents plus 75.6 cents for depreciation, interest and taxes, makes a total combine cost of \$1.70 an acre, or \$1.242 an acre below the binder cost.

Those figures, probably better than anything else, explain why Hamilton is thoroly sold on the value of the combine harvester-thresher in handling wheat. He says these relative costs will hold good every year altho the actual costs will vary according to wages and the price of fuel and oil.

Some farmers may think Hamilton is overly enthusiastic in stating that the combine is 20 per cent more efficient in saving wheat than when the grain is harvested with binders and threshed from the shock or stack. Yet he has good grounds for making that assertion. He says he has checked up on the matter on his own farm and has proved that from the same acreage, with wheat running as nearly average in yield as is possible in a field, he has gotten 100 bushels from a given area with his combine where he only got 80 bushels from the same area when the wheat was harvested with binders.

Where Many Wheat Losses Occur

In explaining this discrepancy, Mr. Hamilton said:

"When wheat is cut with a header much of it is shattered out while being loaded into the barge and from the barge to the stack. There is bound to be some shattering in the stack and again when the wheat is pitched into the thrasher. Some grain usually is blown out with the straw. Always there is a certain loss in the bottom of the stack where the grain spoils. This either is actual loss of the grain or a loss in quality. If wind blows off the top of the stack, as it frequently does in Pratt county, additional loss occurs because it is impossible to recover all the straw and the heads are bound to shatter while being raked up. Shattering also occurs when wheat is being shocked and when it is stacked or loaded into wagons to be hauled to the threshing machine. Some of it very likely will spoil or be damaged. The more the grain is handled the greater the opportunity for loss. In the combine there is little opportunity for the grain to shatter."

By the use of power machinery, Hamilton is able to drill wheat on 400 acres in a week, which indeed is very important in taking fullest advantage of moisture in the soil. His tractor has enabled him to list his land early, which has increased his average yield. The earlier he has tilled the seedbed the more wheat he has harvested the next summer.

"I thoroly believe in power farming," said Hamilton, "especially when a man is handling around 400 acres."

Power and Production

POWER farming, inasmuch as it will contribute to economy in production, is bound to come in the United States. It already is pretty well established, but the real development is yet to come. Success with power farming depends to a large extent on the man and the amount of work he has to do. On large acreages power probably will prove economical. On smaller areas power machinery will be profitable according to the way in which it is managed and operated.

There are many examples in Kansas where tractors and other power machinery have added materially to the farmer's earning ability, especially in the production of wheat, because it enables him to more efficiently handle land, speed up operations, reduce labor overhead and generally results in more systematic and better tillage.

R. T. Hamilton of Pratt county is almost an exclusive power farmer. He uses machinery to perform every task of which it is capable. He has kept careful records of operating costs and work performed, and the results of his experiences are set forth in the accompanying article.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

ONE of the three greatest scientists in the world is Doctor Steinmetz and he is not given to talking thru his head covering. Here are some of the things he thinks not only possible but even probable in the future. Unlimited power may be broadcasted by radio as speech is now broadcasted, only it will be done in a far more efficient manner.

The tremendous energy of the sun beating down on the desert will be utilized to turn the wheels of commerce in distant lands.

All houses will be heated and lighted by electricity and the making of morning fires will be as a hideous nightmare of some half forgotten dream caused by indigestion.

The time is coming when coal smoke will be abolished; when the traveler will cease to howl and swear on account of the cinder in his eye, when all houses will be lighted and heated by electricity and the building of fires will only be recalled as an abomination of a past and semi-barbarous age.

The great unused water powers of the world will be harnessed and joined together and made to do the work of the world with an ease and cheapness that is undreamed of now by the mind of man.

The time is coming when air travel will be as common as travel by railroad or automobile and safer; when the average citizen will get his family in his individual airship, press a button and with a velocity suited to the whims of the travelers, fly at any speed from 60 to 500 miles an hour. Then a summer vacation may be taken in the icy regions of the North Arctic seas and the winter vacation amid the fringed palms and langorous winds of the tropics.

Despite the amount of hell which is being raised at this time, I am of the opinion that we are near the dawn of the golden age of the world when men and women will live more comfortably, more democratically and more idealistically than ever men and women have lived before. I think the time is coming when poverty will be abolished, when ignorance will be a thing of the past; education will be universal and men will wonder how it was possible for people to live as we live now.

The Ku Klux Klan

MANY letters are coming to me from Texas, Oklahoma and a few from Kansas defending the Ku Klux Klan. Now for the most part these letters are not written in an intemperate spirit. I welcome letters written in good temper tho they may differ radically from me. I realize first that my viewpoint may be wrong and second, whether I am right or wrong my readers have an entire right to disagree with me. Among other letters received is one from Oklahoma. I withhold the name of the writer but quote a few sentences from his letter. He says: "I wish to challenge you as to what sort of an organization the Ku Klux Klan is and what it stands for. From what I can learn about the Ku Klux Klan it is not the hideous, rotten, terrorizing, unpatriotic order that you make it out to be. On the other hand I am firmly convinced that 80 per cent if not more of its members are men of the noblest character. I know a few clansmen, unofficially but certainly, and every man of them is a church member of the highest standing. * * * It is estimated that Oklahoma has from 100,000 to 175,000 Ku Klux Klans. When a man flirts with other men's wives then the Ku Klux Klan takes one of these fellows out and spans him and issues warnings to others of like caliber while the law can only stand by and the flirt cannot be touched by said law if the flirt uses any brains at all.

"Now to be honest with you I am going to ask you to set me right by pointing out wherein I have been misled." That is certainly fair. If I cannot show wherein the Ku Klux Klan is a dangerous organization and where it violates the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and also by the state of Oklahoma then I should not only cease to criticize the order but also apologize for criticisms already made.

Article VI of the Constitution of the United States reads as follows: "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense."

If the writer of the letter will examine the constitution of Oklahoma he will find a similar provision in the bill of rights, guaranteeing the right of trial by jury.

Now let me quote again from this letter: "It is estimated that Oklahoma has from 100,000 to

Alexander Graham Bell

DURING the burial service of Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, telephone wires thruout the United States and Canada were stilled. Sarah Elizabeth Howard of Greeley, Colo., has written the following lines based upon this incident:

Be silent for one moment, vibrant wires,
That stretch from shore to shore the land across,—
Be silent and declare a world's great loss.

The brain, the hand, that gave to iron,
speech,—
The tireless worker has been called away.
Be silent. Earth receives his lifeless clay.

'Twas his desire to help his fellow men
How he fulfilled it words can never tell,—
The old, the young, the gay, the sad, know well.

His thought developed to a mighty power,—
Relieving toil, annihilating space,—
And gave his name in grateful hearts, high place.

To honor him, that men may know his gift
In aiding them to reach their fond desires,
Be silent for one moment, vibrant wires.

175,000 Ku Klux Klans and when men flirt with other men's wives the Ku Klux Klan takes one of these fellows out and spans him and issues warnings to others of like caliber."

I presume it will be granted that it is a serious crime for a man to flirt with another man's wife and for such offenses the laws of Oklahoma provide punishment. But when a man is accused of such a crime he is entitled under both the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Oklahoma to a trial by jury, to the opportunity of meeting the witnesses against him face to face and to counsel for his defense.

According to the writer the Ku Klux Klan takes this man accused of this crime out and "spans" him. I do not know just how this spanking is to be administered but I assume that it must be sufficiently severe so that the offender will dread a repetition of it.

He is deprived of his constitutional right to a trial by jury. He is not permitted to face his accusers, for they are masked and hooded for the purpose of concealing their identity.

In other words the writer has furnished the reason why the Ku Klux Klan should not be tolerated. Suppose we grant that laws are frequently violated and that offenders very often go unpunished, you must either say that our Government founded on the Constitution is wrong and that the administration of laws ought to be left to secret oath-bound societies, or else you must say that such societies should not exist.

Ag this is the second or third letter I have received from defenders of the Ku Klux Klan in which the crime of men flirting with other men's wives is referred to, I wish to dwell upon the very grave danger of dealing with offenders of this kind in this way.

Suppose that a member of the Ku Klux Klan gets a spite at a neighbor, caused perhaps by jealousy. He reports to the Ku Klux Klan that this man is guilty of immoral conduct. The accusation is made in the secret meetings of the clan. The accused has no opportunity to prove his innocence. He is arrested without warrant, taken

out to some lonely spot and there given what is called a trial. The trial is conducted by masked men. The accused is denied his constitutional right of meeting his accusers face to face. The whole environment is calculated to terrorize him and make it difficult for him to make a defense, if he has a defense. The very fact that these men boast their superior morality and Christianity makes them the more dangerous when sitting in judgment.

Finally, the Ku Klux Klan is not the first organization of its kind. Other organizations have started with just as supposedly laudable purposes and in every case sooner or later the organization has degenerated into a dangerous, cruel and tyrannical organization.

Any organization which denies the rights guaranteed by the Constitution is a dangerous one. I regret that so many well meaning people have been apparently blinded to the fact that if we destroy the Bill of Rights we destroy the foundation of our Government and strike a deadly blow at human liberty.

The Industrial Court

IN YOUR Passing Comment," says Thomas W. Perks of Wichita, Kan., "you are generous in your criticism of the Court of Industrial Relations. Would it not be a wiser attitude to give us a constructive paragraph on the same court?"

"Any man can knock, but that spirit never corrects evils. You admit that strikes are wrong. If your statement is correct how are you going to eliminate them? Neither laborer nor capitalist is idealist enough to apply the teachings of Jesus Christ in the adjustment of their differences. Some other method must be adopted, a method of law, a process of judicial force. Unions cannot be reasoned with.

"They only work by force. They strike with the deadliest weapon they think they possess; cut the production, cease to operate, force capital to its knees and at the same time injure the citizenship. You say the Court of Industrial Relations is based on a wrong principle. In what respect? Has the Court of Industrial Relations no redeeming feature? Is section 17 all that you can see? Even then, do you interpret it correctly? What's wrong with the Federal Court's restraining injunction obtained at Washington by the Government? If the principle of the Kansas court is wrong, then the Federal court is wrong.

"The Government at Washington and state authorities are groping after some method to cure the evils of the strike method. The public is tired of this unnecessary evil. The Court of Industrial Relations is sound in principle and properly supported by the press and with a ready obedience by the laboring man will go a long way in adjusting the crime of strikes. The time has come, Mr. McNeal, when men like you must get on the constructive side and forever leave the destructive side. Offer us a better law, a practical law of adjustment. Why not tell us of some of the good features of the court?"

"Point out the defects and rearrange into better order. Unless you can do that I think I would write an obituary of the Court of Industrial Relations in Passing Comment."

I thoroly agree with Mr. Perks on two points: first that strikes are an evil and that criticisms should be constructive as well as destructive.

I am not egotistical enough to say that I can outline a plan that will cure the evils of our present industrial system but I am willing to offer a suggestion for what it is worth.

But first as to the objections to the Industrial Court law and why I say it is founded in my opinion on a wrong principle.

There are 31 sections in this law but the whole intent of it centers about just one thing, to prevent strikes.

Evidently Mr. Perks agrees with that, for his whole letter bears upon the evils of the strike and how to prevent it. He also virtually admits that the purpose of the law is to prevent strikes by force; as he calls it "a process of judicial force."

The Industrial Court law makes it a crime for two or more persons to conspire together to hinder or delay the operation of any industry which comes under the jurisdiction of the Kansas Industrial Court, and to make it certain that the legislature intended to make it a crime for a number of men to quit work at the same time, an excep-

tion is made in the law in the following words: "Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as restricting the right of any individual employee engaged in the operation of any such industry, employment, public utility or common carrier to quit his employment at any time, but it shall be unlawful for any such individual employee or other person to conspire with other persons to quit their employment for the purpose of hindering, delaying, interfering with, or suspending the operation of any of the industries."

Now the meaning of the word "conspire" has been pretty well settled by the courts. It means an agreement between the persons interested. If Mr. Perks and myself were employed in any of the industries covered by the Industrial Court law each of us might quit without committing a crime, but if he and I talked the matter over and both decided to quit, knowing that our quitting would necessarily hinder and delay operation of the industry at least to some extent, we would be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to both fine and imprisonment.

The Industrial Court law would, if carried to its logical conclusion, destroy collective bargaining. Supposing that he and I and 48 other men collectively contracted to work for a certain industry for a certain time at a certain wage. I apprehend that Mr. Perks would scarcely say that was wrong. If we have the right to make the bargain of course we have the right to refuse to renew it at the expiration of the contract; in other words we have the right or should have, to quit collectively, just as we had the right to make the bargain in the first place, but if we all quit at the same time it will necessarily hinder and delay the operation of the industry and that under the Industrial Court law makes us criminals.

Camouflage it as you will the logic of this law is that the state has the right to compel men to work and to work under conditions and for wages fixed by the state. That is state socialism and state socialism is industrial despotism.

Lenine, the great leader of the Soviet government, recognizes this fact. He makes no bones of it and ordered compulsory employment. Strikes are forbidden under the rule of Bolshevism. I apprehend, however, that Mr. Perks does not regard the government of Lenine and Trotsky as the ideal, yet that is the logical end of his reasoning. The Bolshevik government certainly fills the bill if "a process of judicial force" is the correct plan.

Mr. Perks seems to think the injunctions obtained by the Government are based on the same principle as the Industrial Court. I am surprised that so intelligent a man should make such a statement. The injunctions have nothing to do with the right to strike. All they do is to forbid the strikers from interfering with the operation of the plants after they have struck.

Now I fully agree that strikers have no right to interfere with other men who take their places. I believe fully in the protection of every man in the right to work and if I were governor would use all the power vested in me to protect that right. When a striker has given up his job it is his no longer and another man has a right to take it if he wants to and gets the chance.

Farmers' Service Corner

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

Various Questions

- 1—Does a widow pay inheritance tax in Kansas?
- 2—A and B own adjoining farms. A keeps stock; B raises wheat. Can A make B build half of the line fence? W. T.
- 1—The widow pays an inheritance tax on all the estate in excess of \$75,000.
- 2—Yes. B must build his part of the fence.

Responsibility on a Note

I gave a first mortgage on growing wheat. When the time came to harvest it I did not have the means to do so. The persons holding the mortgage would not stand any of the expense of harvesting the wheat so it was left standing in the field. Can they now come on me for what I owe them or must they look to the wheat? E. D.

I presume you gave a note secured by mortgage on this wheat. The mortgage was merely collateral security for the note and you are therefore not relieved from responsibility on this note. The holder of collateral security is not obliged to look to his collateral. He might if he saw fit to do so abandon his collateral and look to the maker of the note.

Home Study Courses

Is there any way in which a girl can take a high school course at home? If so, could she teach after completing the course? If you know of any such school please print the name and address. E. A. H.

There is no reason why a girl could not pursue her studies at home. In that event, of course she would have to take an examination in order to get a teacher's certificate. If she can pass the examination she would be entitled to a certificate whether she really attended a high school or not. There are several correspondence schools, the most prominent of them perhaps being the Interna-

tional Correspondence School at Scranton, Pa. This school gives all kinds of courses by correspondence. You might write to the school and find out just what courses they give to prepare a student for teaching, and the price.

Colorado Game Laws

Where can I get the game laws of Colorado? On what does the state pay royalty? C. A.

Write to either the secretary of state at Denver or to the game warden and ask for a copy of the game laws.

Loan on a Homestead

A has 160 acres of land on which a few years ago he obtained a loan of \$700. He has not been able to pay more than the interest on this loan. Now he is old and unable to work or manage his business. His wife so far has kept up the interest but now owing to poor crops and bad health is unable to pay the interest this year. Can they hold this by putting it in her name or can they hold it under the exemption act? C. E. N.

It would do no good to change the title of this land from the husband to the wife. That would in no way affect the rights of the mortgagee or whoever holds this mortgage. Neither would the homestead exemption in any way affect this mortgage. The homestead of course would not be subject to execution for any ordinary debt but the owners of the homestead have the right to mortgage it if they see fit to do so.

Liens on Threshed Grain

Last year A threshed wheat for B, but B never has paid the bill. He has promised to pay him many times. And now his wheat and everything he has is mortgaged. Is threshing considered labor and can it be collected before the mortgage? E. G.

Chapter 231 of the Session Laws of 1917 provided for a lien on the grain threshed. This lien was preferred to all other liens, incumbrances, and interests that might attach to the said grain after the date of such threshing, provided the thresherman complied with the provisions of the act. The law made it necessary that he file his lien within 15 days after completing the job of threshing. The place where you are weak is that you failed to file your lien within the time required by law and it would not now hold as against a mortgage put on the grain of the debtor.

Settlement of an Estate

A man's wife dies without children. Can her surviving husband inherit any of her parent's estate? H. R.

If the wife died before the death of the parents she would inherit no estate and consequently her husband would inherit none.

Who Gets the Straw?

A, B and C own a farm together. A has been living on the farm but decided last June to leave it and had a public sale. He sold 30 acres of growing barley with the understanding that one-fourth of the crop was to be delivered to B and C who are now living on the farm. D bought the crop. Who is entitled to the straw? Nothing was said about the straw at the time of the sale. C. W. H.

If D were living on the place he would probably be entitled to the straw. As it is, my opinion is that the straw remains on the place.

Improvements on Mortgaged Property

If a son has 320 acres of land with a three-room house on it and a mortgage takes this land and the son's mother has 120 acres adjoining her son's land and moves her house and other outbuildings on the son's land after the mortgage has been made, can she move her four rooms that are joined to the son's off, also the outbuildings including the windmill that belonged to her? L. M. C.

The courts have generally held that a building which is attached to the land by a foundation becomes a part of the realty and cannot be moved without the consent of the owner of the land. If these buildings were moved and set up in what was plainly a temporary manner with the evident intention of moving them off, I think in all probability the Colorado courts would hold that they did not become part of the realty and in that event the mother would be permitted to move them off. I am inclined to think the windmill is not so attached to the land that it would become a part of the realty and therefore the owner of the windmill would be permitted to remove it.

Let's Collect All of the War Debts

UNCLE SAM, you remember, borrowed 10 billion dollars from the American people during the war, to lend to the Allies. It has never been repaid. Today that loan, with accrued interest, amounts to 11 billion 600 million dollars.

To pay the interest on that debt and something more to help extinguish the loan, you and other citizens of the United States are now being taxed 600 million dollars a year. Roughly, this tax amounts to \$6 a head for every man, woman and child in the United States.

So you see we still are contributing something like 600 millions a year to Europe aside from the millions spent in our various relief activities which we are glad to continue so long as need for them exists.

In order to make this enormous war loan Uncle

Sam borrowed the money from the people—from us. As he hasn't yet collected either principal or interest from the European borrowers, Uncle Sam has been paying interest on his own loan ever since the war. Together with sinking fund requirements, this interest amounts to 600 million dollars a year. And Uncle Sam collects this from us by the simple expedient of adding that 600 million a year to our taxes. Thanks to what our flesh and blood did to win the war, these taxes seem quite high enough for a country that was an innocent bystander. Not so many years ago we maintained the entire United States Government on 600 millions a year and less. Our war debt today, for which we are beholden to Europe, is 23 billions of dollars—twice as much as the entire cost of the Civil War to date.

We seem to be doing our full share to help the world heal the scars of a war for which we were in no way to blame. But certain powerful financial interests in this country that have invested large sums in foreign securities, are not satisfied. They are seconding the untiring efforts of the European governments, which have come to think we are easy marks over here, to have Uncle Sam make these governments a present of this 11 billion 600 million dollars. For other than purely benevolent reasons doubtless, these financial interests wish us to "wipe the slate clean," as they express it; to be generous to poor Europe, to help it come back, by going on for long, long years paying 600 million dollars a year additional taxes to wipe out this huge loan ourselves, and small thanks at that.

To what end?

Europe at this moment is seething with intrigue and greedy diplomacy. War is going on between Turkey and Greece. Another war is threatening between Rumania and Hungary. There may be war or benevolent assimilation between Italy and Austria.

European governments have a million more men under arms than in 1914. They are spending 2 billion dollars a year on the old militarism when they should be retrenching. Why give them 11 billions more to spend?

It would seem that the plain, common-sense way for Americans to help Europe would be to collect every dollar of that 11 billion war debt as soon as possible within reason, that Europe may not spend still more for larger armies, greater air fleets and more deadly poison gas.

If Europe is so well pleased with the results of its last war that it desires another, that is its affair. But it shouldn't expect us to contribute 11 billion dollars toward another massacre of nations. That is what canceling the European war debt would seem to amount to. And furthermore, if I understand the temper of the American people, they intend to plant no more forests of white crosses in foreign lands. We should make that plain.

It provokes me somewhat to have our suave friends, the Wall Street bankers, preach this debt-cancellation policy with such pious unction. They are always so vastly generous with other people's money.

While Uncle Sam was lending our 11 billions to the Allies, J. P. Morgan & Company, Wall Street bankers, also were lending money to these countries in exchange for bonds. Have Morgan & Company canceled their war loans to Europe? Not at all. The interest on these Morgan loans has all been collected, also a large part of the principal. All will be paid to the last red cent.

One of Wall Street's stock pleas for letting Europe off on our 11-billion war debt is that we shall get it back and more in the better purchasing power of European markets.

If that is so, why doesn't Wall Street dig down into its own pocket and set the example of practicing what it preaches by canceling the unfunded trade balance owed us in Europe, which is estimated by its financial experts to range somewhere between 279 million dollars and 1 billion. If Wall Street's argument is correct it would profit by this fully as much as we should. But we hear nothing from Wall Street on this branch of the cancellation subject, nor are we likely to.

A year ago these propagandists were saying the low prices of our farm products were due to Europe's impoverished condition and the crushing war debt owed to us. That year's record of exports showed we had shipped 903,000 tons of animal products to Europe in 1921, or 26 per cent more than the 5-year average before the war; that our exports of grain were 14,097,000 tons, or more than this country had ever before exported in a 12-month period; and that our dairy exports for the year exceeded by 12 times the pre-war 5-year average.

We have long since learned that it was no lack of a market in Europe during that deflation and sky-high-freight-rate year that made farm products low in price.

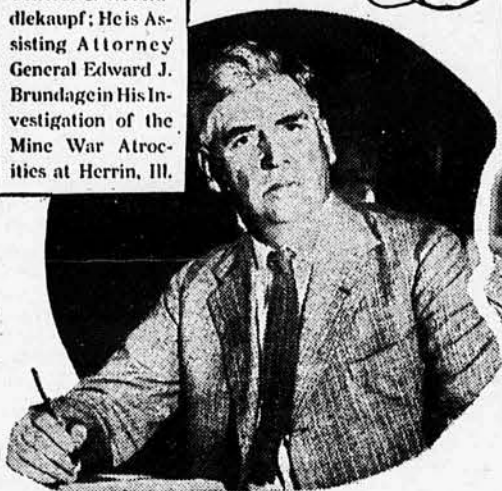
Under the circumstances I can see no good reason for clearing Europe's war debt at a cost of \$200 apiece to us, or \$900 a family, when the more these warlike powers are burdened by debt, the more likely these powers are to come down to serious and far-reaching considerations of peace and amity for the future.

This is what we must do with that 11 billion 600 million dollars. We certainly will not use it to encourage Europe to commit suicide. Let's hear no more about canceling the foreign debt. Washington, D. C.

Arthur Capper

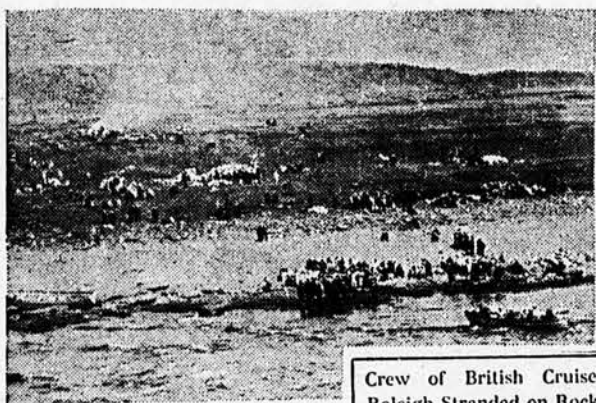
News of the World in Pictures

Assistant Attorney General C. W. Middlekauff; He is Assisting Attorney General Edward J. Brundage in His Investigation of the Mine War Atrocities at Herrin, Ill.



Edna M. Freeman of East Orange, N. J., in Her Wonder Gown in the Role of Queen Titania Shown at Asbury Park; Court Attendants are Grouped Around Her; This Gown Required 200 Hours of Work

Maha Majiravudh, King of Siam Who Has Selected Princess Lakshi Lavan His Cousin to be His Wife and Only Consort; His Father Had 300 Wives



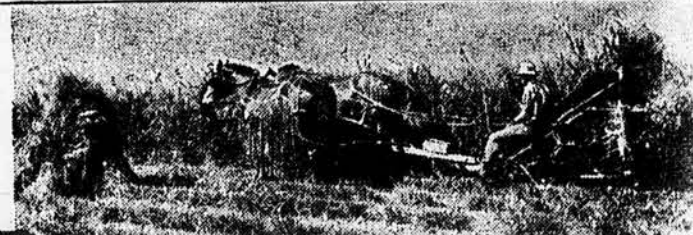
Crew of British Cruiser Raleigh Stranded on Rocks Off Treacherous Labrador Coast Escaping on Life Rafts With Scanty Food and Clothing Supplies



An Attractive Slip-Over Sweater Costume of the Hand Knitted Three-Piece Variety Shown in the Recent Atlantic City Fashion Show; They are Quite Stylish and Popular



Angora, Present Capital of Turkey Under Kemal Pasha; It is Planned to Have This City Supplant Constantinople as the Real Center of the Moslem World



Cutting Sudan Grass at the Fort Hays Experiment Station; It Has Proved to be a Most Dependable Hay and Pasture Crop in Kansas



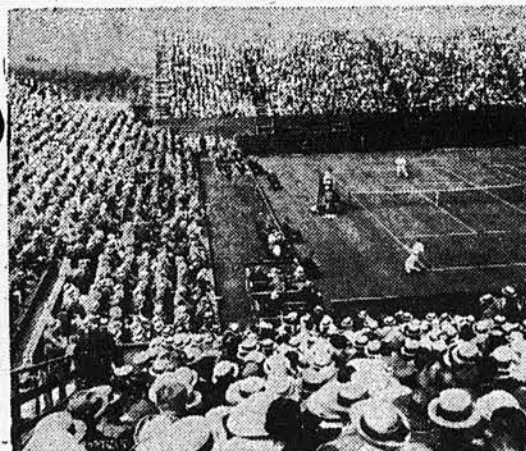
Dr. H. C. Taylor, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and W. C. Ten Eyck, Superintendent of the Telegraph Bureau Consult about Market Reports over Leased Telegraph Wires; This System Covers 3,300 Miles and 32 Branch Offices



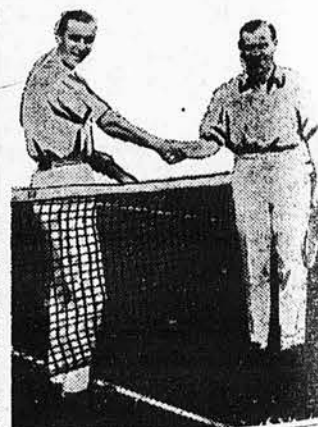
William Jennings Bryan and John Wanamaker Exchange Greetings with Each Other in the Philadelphia Merchant Prince's Office



Brotherhood Chiefs Recently Held a Conference on Terms for Strike Settlement in the Office of D. B. Robertson, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen



The United States Davis Cup Defending Team Made a Clean Sweep of the Courts at the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, N. Y., in the First Two Singles Matches



Walter is Glad He Did It

The Modern Home He Built Six Years Ago to Replace the One He Did Not Like, Has Been a Decided Pleasure as Well as a Profit

By John R. Lenray

CITY folks have nothing on H. H. Walter, Mitchell county farmer, when it comes to comparing homes. In fact his modern house has a great many town dwellings backed off the map when comfort, convenience and general appearance are considered.

Six years ago Walter bought a 120-acre farm near Beloit and moved there from Solomon Rapids. The farm house was not located on the main road and was not very attractive. It didn't appeal to the Walters as a place in which they could live comfortably or which they would desire to improve.

Selects an Ideal Site

A site was chosen on the highway running along the west side of the farm and at a cost of \$2,500 Walter built a modern dwelling, two stories high and well constructed thruout. It contains 11 good large rooms, a full basement and an unfinished attic which can be used for storage if desired.

In designing the house attention was centered on making it handy for Mrs. Walter. The kitchen, well arranged, has two built-in cupboards and a china closet in which dishes are kept.

Running water is piped to both floors and is available in the basement. The pressure tank is 4 by 16 feet in size. Water is forced into this by the windmill which is automatically shut off when the pressure reaches the 40 pound mark. Hot water is also available, the heater and tank being located in the kitchen. The house is equipped with bath and toilets. Sewage is disposed of in a septic tank which was constructed shortly after the house was completed.

The full basement, which is cemented, is divided into two large rooms. In one room is located the electric plant which supplies electricity

for lighting and power. An emery grinder is attached to the engine shaft. The house was wired when built but the electric plant was not installed until two years ago. Walter's only regret is that he did not buy it sooner because, he says, it has been one of the most beneficial and satisfactory machines he ever owned. The pleasure of having a good clear light for reading alone has justified the investment in the plant, he says, and it has been valuable in many other ways.

The yard light is in frequent use on this farm. Neighbor boys and girls like to visit the Walter home because the yard is lighted in the evening and they can play out of doors longer. The yard light is mighty handy, too, when Walter is delayed in getting his chores done or when he returns home late in the evening from Beloit.

The barn and garage also are lighted with electricity and the system will be enlarged to take care of any other buildings that may be erected.

Walter estimates that it cost him 75 cents to \$1 a month for electric light and the power used in operating an iron. The plant is no more expensive than oil lamps and it has eliminated all the work of cleaning and filling lamps, in addition to supplying a greatly superior illumination.

Recently the battery on Walter's car ran down so he could not start it. He simply hooked it up for a few minutes to his electric plant, put a small charge in the battery, and away he went.

When Walter built a modern home for himself and family he decided his livestock should be well taken care of, so he invested \$1,200 in a barn, 42 by 50 feet in size, with a large hay loft. This building also is lighted with electricity.

Walter is opposed to dumping his crop on the market at whatever price is being offered for it. So in developing the improvements on his farm he included corn cribs with a capacity of 2,500 bushels. These are well roofed

so the corn may be held indefinitely without great deterioration. The cribs are full of corn, as Walter would not sell at 25 or 30 cents a bushel. He says he will keep the crop until he can get a fair price for it. The cribs stand 10 inches from the ground to protect the corn from dampness and to keep out rats.

Walter is going from wheat into corn production. He will raise some wheat, rotating it with corn, but he has decided that in his locality corn growing, combined with the production of hogs to consume at least part of it, will pay best returns.

Plants 80 Acres of Corn

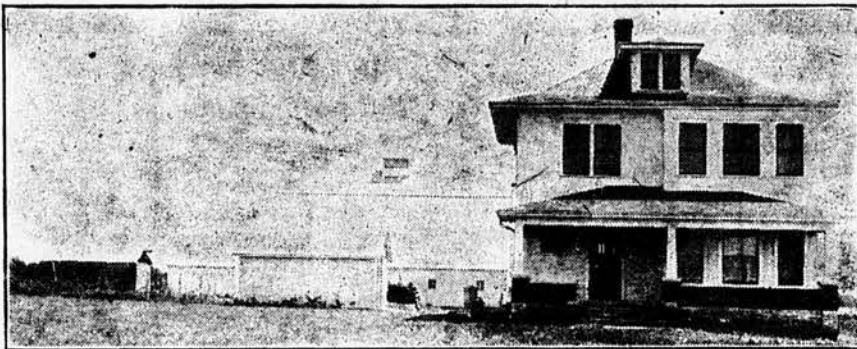
He grows from 75 to 80 acres of corn a year, using an early white variety. When the price is fair he turns a large part of the crop for cash but he always feeds a portion. He has the crops of two seasons in storage now and a third crop coming on. But he isn't worrying.

"I'll come out with my corn all right, if I hold it," said he. "Sooner or later the price will be fair and I can sell. I would lose if I let it go now when I am equipped to hold it indefinitely. I have 20 hogs and I think I will get more this fall. I made a mistake in not getting more hogs because the prospects of making money out of them this year are excellent."

Walter grows about 35 acres of wheat and has 20 acres in alfalfa.

Four Shorthorn cows are milked and bring in a nice check every month. During the summer they are kept on a 20-acre grass pasture.

Two hundred and fifty chickens pay the grocery bill for the family. Walter is working into purebred White Leghorns and hopes to develop a laying flock. His chickens now are of mixed breeds but he is convinced that purebreds will give him better results.



This Farm Home Near Beloit, in Mitchell County, Is Equipped With Nearly Every Modern Convenience That Will Save Time and Eliminate Work

A Livestock Laboratory

Animal Husbandry Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College Works Out and Tests Improved Methods Under Actual Farm Conditions

By Ray Yarnell

A CASUAL conversation brought about an increase of 25 per cent in the amount of livestock fed in nine Northwestern Kansas counties. It was held between Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and a farmer friend who lives near Goodland.

The Goodland farmer told Doctor McCampbell that he was shipping corn from Kansas City to feed his livestock and was paying 88 cents a bushel for it. Little corn was available locally although a large acreage had been planted. Freight added much to the cost of the corn.

Doctor McCampbell knew that barley could have been purchased in Goodland at that time for 65 cents a bushel and it struck him that his friend should have bought barley at home instead of shipping corn from Kansas City. So he investigated.

In a 20-year period barley averaged 22 bushels an acre in the nine North-

western Kansas counties, while the average yield of corn was only 8 bushels an acre. Yet 10 times as much corn as barley was planted. Doctor McCampbell then started feeding tests on corn and barley and was able to demonstrate that a pound of barley had practically the same feeding value as a pound of corn for cattle, hogs or sheep.

This information was passed out to farmers, and feeding in those counties, it is estimated, has increased 25 per cent. The barley-corn proposition applies equally to Northwestern Kansas.

That's an example of the practical, constructive service the animal husbandry department of the college renders to Kansas farmers all of the time. The self-feeder for hogs, now so popular thruout the state, was first used at the Kansas State Agricultural College farm where its value was demonstrated to the satisfaction of everybody.

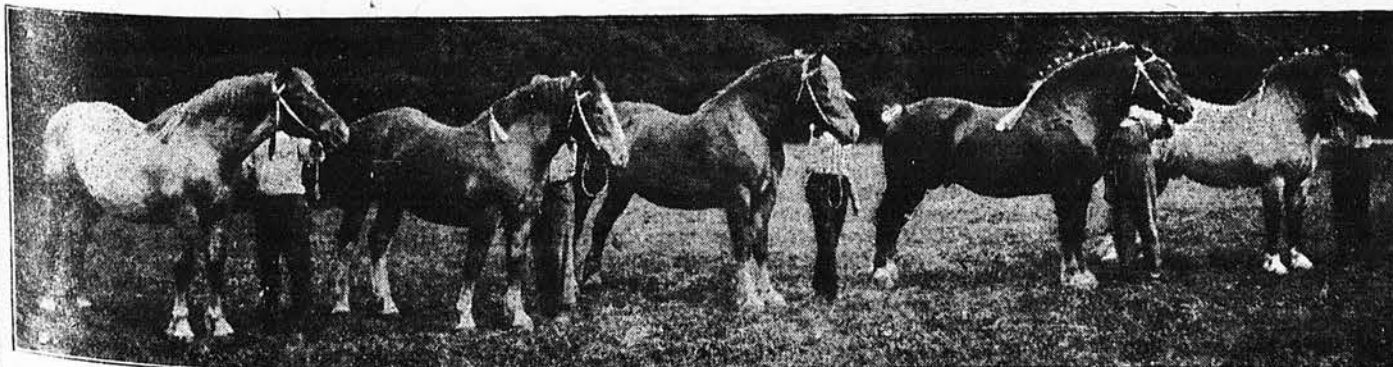
The self-feeder got over in 1918 when the price of corn soared and it was a costly business to feed hogs. It was repeatedly shown by tests that larger gains could be gotten with less corn when self-feeders were used than where the hogs were fed by hand. Three years ago, with corn at \$1.90 a bushel, hogs with a self-feeder made a profit of \$7.15 a head while hogs on the same ration fed by hand lost 20 cents a head. The department experimented for the benefit of the farmer and the information it gained, put into practice, increased the income from feeding hogs many thousands of dollars.

Silos were put on the map in Kansas by the animal husbandry department. Feeding demonstrations were held at the college and it was shown that steers fed silage, in addition to the old-fashioned ration of corn, linseed meal and alfalfa, returned a net profit \$5 in excess of that from steers fed corn,

linseed meal and alfalfa. Today every section of the state is dotted with silos which have added enormously to the efficiency of feeding livestock.

The purpose of the animal husbandry department is to work out more profitable ways of handling livestock under Kansas conditions, including breeding, feeding, management and marketing. Constantly it seeks to anticipate new conditions that are likely to develop and to work out methods successfully to meet them.

The demand for lighter weight livestock was anticipated and for three years the department has been feeding calves and aged steers for comparison. The calves averaged 426 pounds and the steers 1,063 when put in the feed lot. In a given period the calves gained 420 pounds a head, and the steers 390 pounds. Twenty-five per cent less grain was required to make approximately (Continued on Page 14)

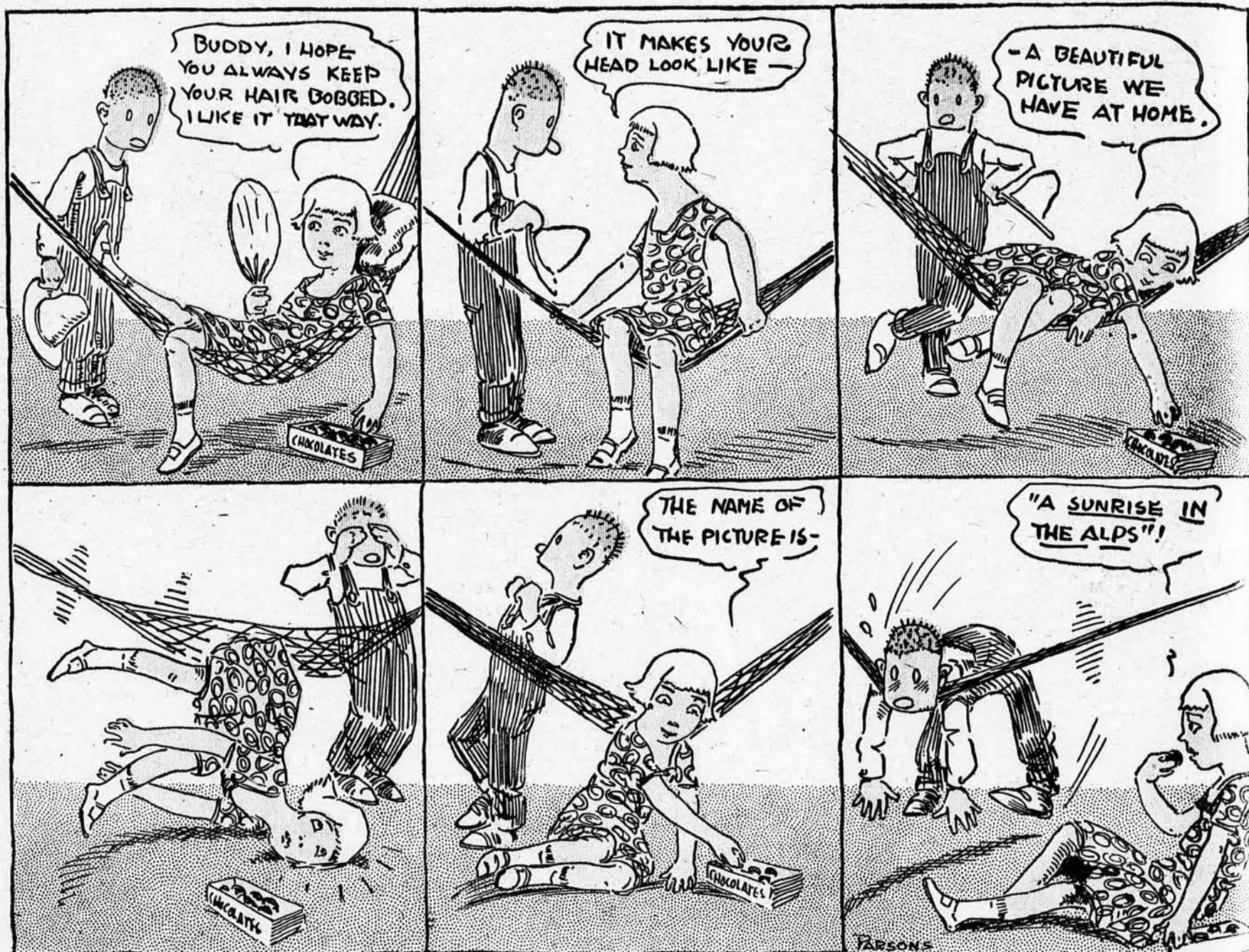


A Group of Young Draft Horses Developed by the Animal Husbandry Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College on the College Farm Near Manhattan and Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Who Is the Head of the Department in That Institution



The Adventures of the Hoovers

Buddy Learns Why His Bobbed Hair Made a Hit With His Girl—It Reminded Her of a Beautiful Picture—"Sunrise in the Alps"



The Wreckers—By Francis Lynde

AS A general proposition, I don't believe much in "hunches." They are bad for the digestion, and frequently are like those patent barometers that are always pointing to "Set Fair" when it is raining like Noah's flood. But there are exceptions, and we certainly uncovered the biggest one of the lot—the boss and I—the night we left Portland and the good old Pacific Coast.

We had finished the construction on the Oregon Midland; had quit, cleaned up the offices, drawn our last paychecks, told everybody good-by, and were on our way to the train, when I had one of those queer little premonitory chills you hear so much about and knew just as well as could be that we were never going to pull thru to Chicago without getting a jolt of some sort. The reason—if you'll call it a reason—was that, just before we came to the railroad station, the boss walked calmly under a ladder standing in front of a new building; and besides that, it was the thirteenth day of the month, a Friday, and raining like the very mischief.

Just to sort of toll us along, maybe, the fates didn't begin on us that night. They waited until the next day, and then proceeded to shove us in behind a freight-train wreck at Widner, Idaho, where we lost twelve hours. It appeared as if that didn't amount to much, because we weren't due anywhere at any particular time. The boss was on his way home for a visit with his folks in Illinois, and beyond

A Story of How Graham Norcross Developed the Pioneer Short Line Into an Honest and Efficient Railroad

(Copyright, Charles Scribner's Sons)

that he was going to meet a bunch of Englishmen in Montreal, and maybe let them make him General Manager of one of the Canadian railroads.

So Mr. Norcross was in no special hurry, and neither was I. I wasn't under pay, but I expected to be when we reached Canada. I had been confidential clerk and shorthand man for the boss on the Midland construction, and he was taking me along partly because he knows a cracking good stenographer when he sees one, but mostly because I was dead anxious to go anywhere he was going.

But to come back to the Widner delay: if it hadn't been for that twelve-hour lay-out we would have caught the Saturday night train on the Pioneer Short Line, instead of the day train Sunday morning, and there would have been no meeting with Mrs. Sheila and Maisie Ann; no telegram from Mr. Chadwick, because it wouldn't have found us; no hold-up at Sand Creek Siding; in short, nothing would have happened that did happen. But I musn't get ahead of my story.

It was on Sunday that the jolt began to get ready to land on us. Mr. Norcross had been a railroad man for so

long that he had forgotten how to knock off on Sundays, and soon after breakfast, with the help of a little Pullman berth table and me and my typewriter, he turned our section into a business office, saying that now we had a good quiet day, we'd clean up the million or so odds and ends of correspondence he'd been letting go while we were tussling for the Midland right-of-way thru the Oregon mountains.

Enter Two Young Ladies

By this time we were rocketing along over the Pioneer Short Line, and were supposed to be due at Portal City at half-past seven that evening. From where he sat dictating to me the boss was facing forward and now and then an absent sort of look came into his eyes while he was talking off his letters, and it puzzled me because it wasn't like him. One of his strong points is to be always "at himself" under all conditions.

So, as I say, I was sort of puzzled; and one of the times after he had given me a full grist of letters and had gone off to smoke while I typed a few thousand lines from my notes to catch

up, I made a discovery. There were two people in Section Five just ahead of us, a young woman and a girl of maybe fifteen or so, and the Pullman was the old-fashioned kind, with low seat-backs. I put it up that in those absent-eyed intervals Mr. Norcross had been studying the back of the young woman's neck. I was measurably sure it wasn't the little girl's.

Along in the forenoon I made an excuse to go and get a drink of water out of the forward cooler, and on the way back I took a good square look at our neighbors in Number Five. After that I didn't wonder at the boss's temporary lapses. The young woman was pretty enough to start a stopped clock—only "pretty" isn't just the word, either; there wasn't any word when you come right down to it. And the little girl was simply a peach—a nice, downy, rosy peach; chunky, round-faced, sunny-haired, jolly; with a neat little turned-up nose and big sort of boyish laughing eyes that fairly dared the world.

I made a good half-dozen mistakes when I got in behind the old writing machine again and went on with the letters; but never mind about that. As I began to say, things rocked along until we had about worn the day out, and at the second call to dinner Mr. Norcross told me to strap up the machine and put the files away in the grips and we'd go eat. Tho I was only his stenographer, and a kid at that, he was big enough and Western enough not to let the buck-private-to-

officer gap make any difference, and always when we were knocking about together he made me sit at his table. Sometimes, when it happened that way, he'd ditch the rank-and-file dignities and talk to me as if the thousand miles or so between his job and mine were wiped out. But this Sunday evening he was pretty quiet, breaking out once in the meat course to tell me that he'd just had a forwarded telegram from an old friend of his that would stop us for a day or two in Portal City, the headquarters of the Pioneer Short Line. Farther along, pretty well into the ice-cream and black coffee, he came to life again to ask me if I had noticed the young lady and the girl in the Pullman section next to ours.

I told him I had, and then, because I had never known him to bother his head for two minutes in succession about any woman, he gave me a shock; said they were ticketed to Portal City—and to find that out he must have asked the train conductor—adding that when we reached Portal it would be a neighborly thing to help them off with their hand-bags and see that they got a cab if they wanted one.

But the Lady Was Married

"Sure I will," says I. "That is, if the lady's husband isn't there to meet them."

"What?" he snaps out. "You know her? She is married?"

"No, I don't exactly know her," I shuffled. "But she is married, all right."

"How can you tell if you don't know her?" he barked; just like that.

I had to make good, right quick, as everybody does who goes up against Graham Norcross. But it so happened that I was able to.

"Her suit case is standing in the aisle, and I saw the tag. It was her name, 'Mrs. Sheila Macrae,' on it."

The boss has a way of making two up-and-down wrinkles and a little curved horse-shoe line come between his eyes when he is going to reach for you.

"There are times, Jimmie, when you see altogether too much," he said, sort of gruff; and he ate straight thru to the far side of his ice-cream pyramid before he began again.

"Macrae," you say: that is Scotch. And so is 'Sheila.' Most likely the names, both of them, are only hand-downs. She looks straight American to me."

"She is pretty enough to look anything," I threw in, just to see how he would take it.

"Right you are, Jimmie," he agreed. "I've been looking at the back of her neck all day. I don't know whether you've ever noticed it—you are only a boy and probably you haven't—but there are so many women who don't measure up to the promises they make when you see 'em from behind. You catch a glimpse of a pretty neck, and when you get around to the face you find out that the neck was only a bit of bluff."

If I had been eating anything in the world but ice-cream I believe it would have choked me. What he said led up to the admission that he had been making those face-and-neck comparisons for goodness knows how long, and I couldn't surround that, all at once. You see, he was such a picture of a man's man in every sense of the word; a fighter and a hard-hitter, right from the jump. And for a man of that sort women usually are no more than fluffy little side-issues, as Eve said when they told her she was made out of Adam's rib.

That ended the dining-car part of it. The sure-enough, knock-out round was fought at the rear end of our Pullman, which happened to be the last car in the train. As we walked back after dinner Mr. Norcross gave me a cigar and said we'd go out to the observation platform to smoke, because the smoking room was full up with apple-pickers, and sheep-feeders and cattle-men, all talking at once.

As we went down the aisle I noticed that Section Five was empty, and when we reached the door we found the young lady and the girl standing at the rear railing to watch the track unroll itself under the trucks and go sliding backward into the starlight; or at least that was what they seemed to be doing. The young lady was wearing a coat with a storm collar, but the girl had a fur thing around her neck, and her stocky, chunky little arms were elbow deep in a big pillow muff to

match, tho the April night wasn't even half-way chilly.

The boss growled out something about waiting until the ladies should go in; and then, for pure safety's sake, he stepped out on the platform to close the side trap door which, with the railing gate on that side, had been left open by a careless rear flagman. Just then the big "Pacific type" that was pulling us let out a whistle screech that would have waked the dead, and the air-brakes went on with a jerk that showed how beautifully reckless the railroading was on the Pioneer Short Line.

The Muff Went Overboard

Mr. Norcross was reaching for the catch on the floor trap and the jerk didn't throw him. But it snapped the young woman and the girl away from the railing so suddenly that the little one had to grab for hand-holds; and when she did that, of course the big muff went overboard.

At this, a bunch of things happened, all in an eye-wink. The train ground and jiggled to a stop; the girl squealed, "Oh, my muff!" and skipped down the steps to disappear in the general direction of the Pacific Coast; the young woman shrieked after her, "Maisie Ann!—come back here—you'll be left!" and then took her turn at disappearing by the same route; and, on top of it all, the boss jumped off and sprinted after both of them, leaving a string of large, man-sized comments on the foolishness of women as a sex trailing along behind him as he flew.

Right then it was my golden moment to play safe and sane. With three of them off and lost in the gathering night, somebody with at least a grain of sense ought to have stood by to pull the emergency cord if the train should start. But of course I had to take a chance and spill the gravy all over the tablecloth. The stop was at a blind siding in the edge of a mountain desert, and when I squinted up ahead and saw that the engine was taking water, it seemed there was going to be time for a bit of a promenade under the stars. So I swung off and went to join the muff hunt.

Amongst them, they had found the pillow thing before I had a chance to horn in. They were coming up the track, and the boss had each of the two by an arm and was telling them that they'd be left to a dead moral certainty if they didn't run. They couldn't run because their skirts were too fashionably narrow, and there were still three or four car-lengths to go when the tank spout went up with a clang and a clatter of chains and the old "Pacific type" gave a couple of hisses and a snort.

"They're going!" gritted the boss, sort of between his teeth, and without another word he grabbed those two hobbled women folks up under his arms, just as if they'd been a couple of sacks of meal, and broke into a run.

It wasn't a morsel of use. Mr. Norcross stands six feet two in his socks, and I've heard that he was the best all-around athlete in his college bunch. But old Hercules himself couldn't have run very far or fast with the handicap the boss had taken on, and in less than half a minute the "Pacific type" had caught her stride and the red tail lights of the train were vanishing to pin points in the night. We were like the little tad that went out to the garden to eat worms. Nobody loved us, and we were beautifully and artistically left.

A Tank Party

When he saw that it was no manner of use, the boss quit on the handicap race and put his two armfuls down while he still had breath enough left to talk with.

"Well," he said, in his best rusty-hinge rasp, "you've done it! Why, in the name of common sense, couldn't you have let me go back after that muff thing?"

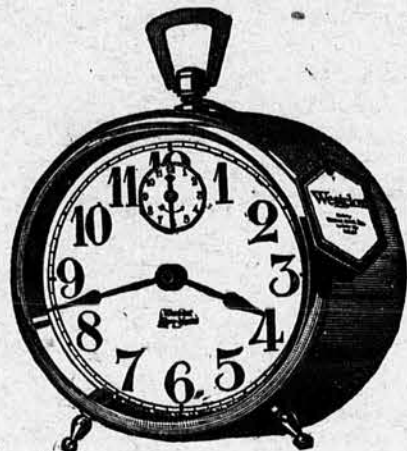
The young woman was panting as if she had been doing the running, and the girl was choking and making a noise that made me think she was crying. If I had been as well acquainted with her as I got to be a little later on, I would have known that she was only trying to bottle up a laugh that was too beautifully big to be wasted on just three people and a treeless desert.

It was the young woman who answered the boss.

"I—I didn't stop to think!" she

(Continued on Page 15)

Westclox



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WHEN going to town meant hitching up the team and jogging along at six miles an hour or less, time wasn't so important. It was most likely an all day trip, anyhow.

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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

THE last of August was good haying weather in Coffey county and we took advantage of it to put up more prairie hay than we had planned. The 100 acres of grass land which we bought last spring has been in pasture at times and has been mowed at times for the last 20 years and we scarcely knew what kind of a crop to expect from it. It proved to be good and despite the long continued dry weather the first week in September found the standing grass in good condition so we kept the haying crew going. If we do not feed all this hay, and we can scarcely expect to, there will no doubt be a market for it sometime between now and next spring at a price which will pay expenses.

Prairie Hay for Roughage

Because we will have so much of this prairie hay we plan to feed the cattle a different ration than we have been doing in the last 15 years. Instead of virtually an all fodder ration for roughness our plan is to put out every morning enough hay to last during the day and at night to feed corn or kafir fodder. From 1910 to 1920 prairie hay brought too high a price to make it any part of a roughness in a ration for cattle and during some of those years our cattle never had a bite of prairie hay. Now that hay is down to production cost we will give the stock all the hay they can eat without waste. To stop waste we plan to put in the racks every day only what they will eat before night. We think this a better plan than to put in enough to last several days; it takes more time to feed in this manner but the stock get fresh hay every day, which is a good thing.

Corn Makes Best Silage

A neighbor who has two silos started filling during the last days of August. He has tried all kinds of feed in them, cane, kafir and corn and has, I think, finally concluded that there is nothing better than corn, especially corn which is pretty well eared as his corn is this year. Early planted corn of the earlier varieties is fully matured and has taken less harm from the hot weather of August than has corn planted later or corn of the large, late maturing kind. On this farm the highest upland field was listed to corn and it is remarkable how well it has stood the dry weather. In fact, I think dry weather has harmed it much less than have the chinch bugs which are very plentiful in parts of the field.

Chinch Bugs Adopt New Tactics

I never have seen chinch bugs work in the manner in which they have worked this season. Usually they take the corn beside the field in which wheat or oats are grown but this year the rows next to the small grain have shown no more damage than corn on the further side of the field. The bugs seemed to scatter all over the cornfields, and really fields some distance from any small grain have as many bugs as corn surrounded by wheat and oats. Many talk of cutting out small grain because of the bugs, but "bugologists" tell us that the grow-

ing of wheat and oats does not increase the bugs but merely concentrates them in the spring. I believe it a good plan to cut down the wheat acreage but not because of bugs; there are better reasons than that for growing less wheat.

Oats Not a Money Crop

As a money crop oats never have paid in any part of the West and they are more than ever impossible now. Even with the small crops of late years there is a big carryover of oats and indications are that a large acreage of the oats raised in Kansas and Nebraska this year will return a gross total of no more than \$5 an acre, not enough in many localities to pay the interest on the value of the land. In fact, we know of a number of counties in Nebraska where land is priced at \$125 to \$200 an acre—and much has been sold for that, too—where the oats



Harley Hatch at Work

yield this year was scarcely 20 bushels to the acre and the price quoted for new oats no more than 20 cents a bushel. Under those conditions there is nothing to do but to cut down the oats acreage until only enough is raised for home feeding. It should be remembered, however, that the feeding of more oats and less corn can be done profitably on nearly every Western farm especially those where calves are raised.

It takes many of us a life time to learn how to live. Many others "flunk" when it comes to life's final test because we tried to get thru without learning.

It is wise to observe speed limits in farming as well as on the road. But so many farm "engines" are hitting on only one cylinder, so it is impossible to speed them up to get good crops by the end of the season.

Maxims for Feed Growers

BY L. E. CALL

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Letters Fresh From the Field

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

Preventing Silage from Spoiling

Keeping silage from spoiling is an easy matter for James O. Ferris, of Dickinson county, who has filled a concrete silo for the last seven years without having a pound of silage spoil except the top which naturally cannot be kept from contact with the air. This he accomplishes by thoroly packing and distributing the right amount of water with the silage.

"Air," says Mr. Ferris, "will spoil silage and to prevent it from getting into the silo doors I cover them with a strip of tar paper which overlaps several inches on each side.

"I always see that the silage is packed as thoroly as possible. In accomplishing this I usually have two boys or a man with a heavy packer in the silo at the time it is being filled, who I am sure will see that the silage is closely packed around the edges and as much as possible in the center. This packing process is responsible for my success in preventing silage from spoiling.

"To insure that proper chemical process takes place after the silage is put in the silo I always put sufficient water with the silage to moisten it properly. I distribute the water by connecting a hose from a tank to the blower of the ensilage cutter and blow the water into the silo with the silage."

Gerald F. Emerson.

Detroit, Kan.

But Production Still Increases

For the first time since census taking began in this country, the real country people of the United States were counted in 1920. Before that time all inhabitants who lived in towns of less than 2,500 population were counted as rural, when in reality such a population was not rural at all. The figures now available show that there are in this country in round numbers 29 million people who actually live on farms. This probably is the smallest proportion of farmers to the rest of the population this country has ever known. In former years it used to be predicted that when the rural population became less than farm production would be lowered and that the city population would feel the pressure of low production and high prices for

foodstuffs. The contrary has happened; not since the time when farmers were mining the stored fertility of the newly broken sod has production been so great or the price of farm products as compared with city products so low. This means that farm production is greater per capita than ever before; it also means that farmers are producing too much for the good of their market and that they will not be on an equality with city production until they quit producing so heavily at prices so close to actual cost.

Harley Hatch.

Gridley, Kan.

Grows "Marvelous" Wheat

In 1915, J. J. O'Mara of Colony, Anderson county, Kansas, sent to Indiana and obtained 3 bushels of seed wheat of a variety called Marvelous. Two and one-half acres were sown to this wheat and the following July the plot threshed out 81 bushels.

Since 1915 Mr. O'Mara has grown this variety continuously. He has grown an average of 36 acres for the past seven years. The average yield for the same length of time has been 20½ bushels.

"This is a soft wheat country," said Mr. O'Mara. "I've tried many other varieties of soft wheat and have found none that can equal the Marvelous. This is the seventh year, and none too good a year at that, but I threshed out a few more than 800 bushels from 40 acres.

"Usually I grow wheat four years in succession, the fourth year seeding clover and timothy on the wheat in the spring. Then I leave it in meadow two, three or four years before putting it back into wheat. I also use bone meal fertilizer at the rate of 100 pounds an acre and I consider it a good investment. Handling the ground in this way, said Mr. O'Mara, "I have no trouble in getting a stand of clover and timothy when it comes time to seed down and then when I plow it up I get a yield of wheat that pays a good return. This year my wheat tested 56 at the machine and had berries so large and plump that it would not test more than 58 at its best. Marvelous is my favorite variety of wheat."

Garnett, Kan.

A. W. Foster.

Kanota Oats Yielded Well

Our Kanota oats averaged 66 bushels to the acre this year and tested 35 pounds to the bushel. The crop ripened a week earlier than the Red Texas variety. All Allen county tests seem to prove the Kanota a much better grain than the Texas.

C. W. Works.

Allen County, Kansas.

Silage for Fattening Steers

BY CHARLES I. BRAY
Fort Collins, Colo.

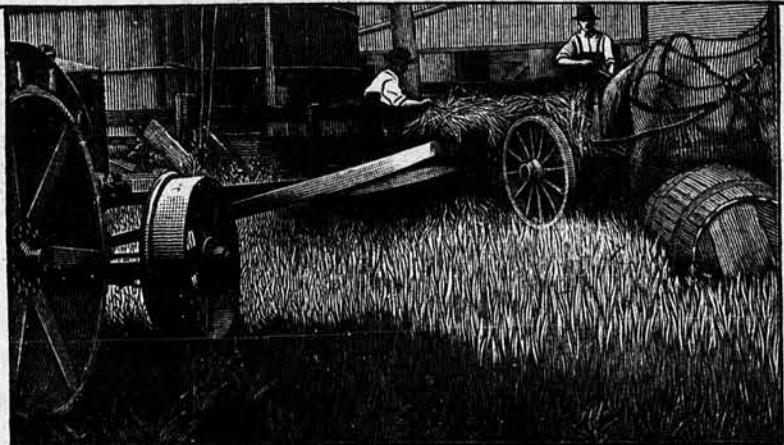
SILAGE has been proved an excellent feed for fattening steers. Experiments at the Colorado Experiment Station in 1918-20 showed a marked difference in favor of silage and hay over hay alone as roughage for fattening steers. In a preliminary feed of 40 days, steers on alfalfa hay and corn silage without grain put on 1.45 pounds a day at a cost of 16.2c a pound. The hay lot put on .95 pound a day at a cost of 29c a pound. (Hay valued at \$15.50 a ton and silage at \$8.) In the full experimental period of 150 days, beet sirup and cottonseed cake being added to the roughage rations, the corn silage and alfalfa lot put on 306 pounds a steer, at a cost of 16.9c a pound. The alfalfa lot put on 181 pounds each and cost 30c a pound. The silage lot made \$9.58 profit and sold for 15c a pound. The hay lot lost \$23.63 a steer and sold at 14c a pound.

In the preliminary 40-day feeding period in 1919-20, the steers on corn silage and alfalfa gained 1.8 pounds a day at a cost of 17.7c a pound, while the alfalfa lot gained 1.0 pounds a day at a feed cost of 24c a pound. Hay was valued that year at \$20 and silage at \$11 a ton. In the full 168-day feeding period in 1919-20, with beet sirup and cottonseed cake added to both rations, the silage lot gained over twice as much as the hay lot, and sold for \$1.50 more a hundredweight.

At the Indiana Station in 1916-17, experiments showed the profit a steer was increased \$10.08 by adding corn silage to a ration of corn, cottonseed meal and clover hay. In their 1914-15 experiments, steers on a corn, cottonseed meal and alfalfa ration lost \$13.07 a head while with silage replacing part of the hay, the loss was only \$1.07. In 1909 experiments, 10 steers fed corn, cottonseed meal, clover hay and silage made \$18.09 profit a steer, and sold at \$7.60 a hundredweight. Those fed corn, cottonseed meal and clover hay made \$10.49 profit and sold at \$7.10 a hundredweight.

Occasional experiments have shown greater profits with dry roughage, but these are generally due to too high prices for silage. Experiments at the Colorado Experiment Station in feeding barley, alfalfa and corn silage to steers compared with barley and alfalfa alone, indicated that when alfalfa was worth \$10 a ton and barley \$1.50 a hundredweight that corn silage as a general rule was worth \$4.89 a ton for feeding steers.

SILO-FILLING—AND GOODYEAR BELTS



The most satisfactory belt he has ever used, says Harold H. Holtzman, of Wheaton, Illinois, is the Goodyear Klingtite Belt. First he threshed with it, then used it in silo-filling, corn-shelling, hay-pressing, feed-grinding and wood-cutting.

"It is a powerful belt," Mr. Holtzman reports, "delivering steadily and sturdily the full power required for the cutting and for forcing the ensilage up the stackpipe. It holds the pulleys in a slipless grip, yet runs freely, so that there is never any worry about overheating the engine bearings. It performs the same in any

weather." Goodyear Klingtite Belts need no breaking in. Their special construction so distributes the load that ply separation is unknown to them. They outwear ordinary belts, and earn their reputation as the best help on the farm.

Efficient, economical Goodyear Klingtite Belts come in endless type for all heavy duty and insuitable lengths for water-pumping, cream-separating, churning, electric lighting plant, washing machine and other light drives. For further information, write to Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California.

GOODYEAR

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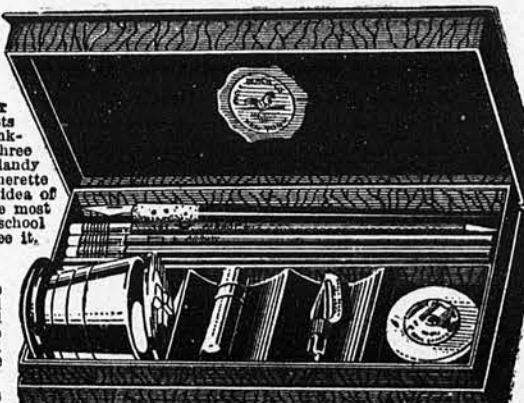
Just the Thing For School

This is the most complete Pencil Box Outfit that you have ever seen. It consists of a high-grade pen holder, aluminum drinking cup, pencil sharpener, 10-inch ruler, three long pencils, two short pencils and a dandy eraser all neatly arranged in a leatherette covered box. You can get only a slight idea of its real value by this picture, but it is the most complete outfit you ever saw—all your school chums will be wild about it when they see it.

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We are going to give away thousands of these dandy pencil boxes Free and Postpaid to every boy and girl who will send us four one-year subscriptions to *Capper's Farmer* at 25c each—just a \$1 club. Send in your order early and be ready when school starts.

Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kansas



FOLLOW THE CROWDS TO KANSAS CITY

The Week of
OCTOBER 2

One Week of Fun, Frolic and Splendour!

"Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag." Come to Kansas City, the FUN CAPITAL of AMERICA, for one whole week! Laugh and forget everything that should be forgotten.

Don't neglect your health, happiness or business by missing Kansas City's \$100,000 Revival of her Famous FALL FESTIVAL—

THE PRIESTS of PALLAS

Reduced rates on all railroads. Ask your agent

Pharmacy Is a Profession

It takes long years of preparation to be qualified to practice pharmacy.

Young men make great sacrifices to prepare themselves for the profession, only to find when they have finished their training that dealers without any special knowledge or training are handling poisons and medicinal preparations. These dealers keep no poison records, and many, many times they do not label the package "Poison" or furnish the antidote, if the poison should by mistake be taken by a human being. A druggist must do all of this for your protection.

Rather in your favor you say. Well, why not compel all poisons and medicinal preparations of every kind and character to be sold under the direct supervision of Registered Pharmacists, who know.



Your Druggist Is More Than a Merchant



Boys French Harp!

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

CAPPER'S FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

CAPPER'S 8 Weeks WEEKLY for 10c

Capper's Weekly makes a specialty of the news from Washington, telling you what the administration, your senators, congressmen and President are doing for the farmer, stockman, laborer and other producers. This information is given by U. S. Senator Arthur Capper, in Washington. The regular price is \$1.00 a year but you can have a trial subscription for a term of 8 weeks for only 10c in stamps. A new serial story starts soon. Address *Capper's Weekly*, Dept. 414, Topeka, Kansas

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Try 30 Days. Cuts fast; easy to operate. Steel saw-buck with split bearings. 2½ H.P. Saws ready to mount on skidder or on wagonbed. Made in U.S.A. Additional \$1.00 for freight. cost. Shipped direct from factory or branch houses. FREE BOOK—write today. Prices NOW.

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Farm Organization Notes

BY RURAL CORRESPONDENTS

THE arrangements for the Washington County Stock Show that will be held on October 4, 5, and 6 are progressing rapidly. The interest shown by the livestock breeders of the county indicate that the show this year will be bigger and better than ever before. A consignment sale of purebred livestock fostered by the Washington County Fair management, Washington County Farm Bureau and Livestock Improvement Association, will be a feature of the last day.

Jewell Livestock Breeders Organize

Jewell county has organized the Jewell County Livestock Improvement Association, with R. W. Kiser, livestock specialist from the Kansas State Agricultural College, in charge of the organization. The officers elected were: I. W. Kyle, Mankato, president; Will Fogo, Burr Oak, vice president; Kyle D. Thompson, Mankato, secretary; R. P. Wells, Formoso, treasurer.

Tri-State Poultry Show

Bucklin is making arrangements for the Tri-State Poultry and Pet Stock Show which will be held there this year on December 18-25. C. W. Gresham is president of the association and Omar Tanner, secretary. D. A. Stoner, of Wichita, has agreed to act as judge.

Nemaha County Farmers' Union

According to Joel Strahm, secretary of the Nemaha County Farmers' Union, plans are under way to increase the membership of the organization in that county. A number of new locals will be established. M. O. Glessner, state lecturer, is conducting the membership drive.

Sedgwick Women Organize

Thirteen communities in Sedgwick county have been organized for home demonstration work, according to Miss Ethel McDonald, home demonstration agent. More than 160 women have signed up for farm bureau work. Miss McDonald is doing very satisfactory

work, according to the women of the county. This is further attested by the fact that a homemakers' club of 57 women, across the line in Harvey county, invited Miss McDonald to come to their community to tell them about her work.

Kanota Oats Make Big Yield

G. M. Fisher, Wichita, route 4, reports a yield of over 40 bushels of Kanota oats to the acre on his 25-acre field. "These figures," says E. J. Macey, the county agent, "are from measure and not from weight; they will probably weigh out stronger."

Stops Fungus on Cherry Trees

Wilbur Huff, living 12 miles south of Wichita, reports that one thorough application of Bordeaux spray stopped the "shot hole fungus" that had been so prevalent on his cherry trees. He says that this not only convinced him but also his neighbors of the value of the Sedgwick County Farm Bureau work and that in addition it was worth at least \$100 to him to be able to save these trees.

Marshall County Has Good Fruit

Marshall county can grow fruit, and to prove the statement, Jimmie Nevins, Jr., partner of the firm of Nevins & Son, can take the unbeliever to the Nevins orchard and show him. E. F. Nevins first started in the orchard game in Marshall county in '89 when he grew peaches and apples on the old Conz place, east of Blue Rapids. When young Jimmie grew up he went into business with his dad and they moved to a small place on the east side of Blue Rapids where they have developed the nursery business.

Nevins sold peaches at a good profit 20 years ago when the local market was glutted by shipping to towns in Western Kansas and even to Colorado. At one time E. F. Nevins sold Globe peaches on the Denver market for \$3 a bushel while many farmers were taking what they could get locally. "Produce a better product and get a market for it," is the Nevins motto.

Crowd at Farmers' Picnic

ON TRAINS and in hundreds of motor cars, farmers and their families went to Leavenworth early this month to celebrate the decennial of the founding of the first county farm bureau in Kansas in Leavenworth county, September 2, 1912. It was estimated that approximately 12,000 persons, mostly farm folks, were present at the all day picnic held in Abdallah Shrine park.

Some idea of the size of the crowd that took part in the picnic and watched the presentation of a pageant showing events in the development of the West, and an indication of the number of motor cars which were parked several rows deep around an old race track, are given in the photographs reproduced here with which were taken during the celebration. The crowd was massed on a gently sloping hill while the pageant was in progress in an amphitheater.



Purebred!

Trying to beat the averages broke many a man in the days of gambling houses. It is breaking many farmers today. The averages in stock raising are that the purebred beats the scrub. Why try to "buck the game" with purebreds at present prices? You'll always find good values in our Live-stock Advertising.

Swat the Scrubs

Clean House!

Take a tip from business and Clean House. Get rid of the equipment you are not going to use. Don't let capital rot and rust away. It is easy to move extra equipment.

Classified Ads Will Do It

All Set for the State Fair

Big Agricultural and Livestock Exposition Will Open at Hutchinson September 16 and Continue a Week

WITH indications that livestock exhibits will exceed those of 1921 and that other departments will set a new high mark in quality and number of entries, the Kansas State Fair will open at Hutchinson September 16 and continue until September 22.

Many new features have been added to this year's State Fair program and it is expected that it will draw heavily from all parts of the state. Among the special attractions will be the style show. Living models will appear wearing the latest creations in women's apparel, new fall frocks, suits, coats, hats, furs, shoes and hosiery. The show is under the supervision of Miss Louise P. Glanton of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Hutchinson merchants are co-operating.

Radio demonstrations will be given every day during the fair and results of racing will be announced by radio. A loud speaker also will be demonstrated daily. This machine, it is said, amplifies the human voice 6,000 times. It is used at big meetings so that persons on the outside of large crowds can plainly hear every word uttered by the speaker, altho he may be several hundred feet away from them.

Band concerts will be held every day. There will be plenty of horse races to satisfy the most ambitious of fans and the motor car race enthusiasts also will be well taken care of during the week. For the entertainment of the visitors there will be vaudeville acts and a big night show. Auto polo will be played at every show.

One of the best agricultural and horticultural displays in years is expected and entries already are heavy, officials report. Agricultural hall in all probability will be jammed with exhibits.

During the week boys' and girls' club contests and demonstrations will be held in a special building.

The poultry show, which always is a large one, is expected to break the 1921 record. There is widespread interest in poultry among farmers throughout Kansas.

Reports are that the machinery exhibit will be extensive and will contain practically every machine used on the farm or in the farm house. Part of this exhibit, including electric light plants, power washers and similar machines, will be shown in the arts building.

Special days at the Kansas State Fair are: Sunday, September 17, Sacred Concert day; Monday, September 18, Fiftieth Anniversary day; Tuesday, September 19, Running Race day; Wednesday, September 20, Farm Power day; Thursday, September 21, State day; Friday, September 22, Automobile Race day.

For the convenience of visitors, the Kansas State Fair management has provided a day nursery, telephone and telegraph connections, information booths, and toilet facilities. Another feature is the Tent City where tents and equipment may be rented at reasonable prices by visitors. The Tent City has a community house with shower baths, cooking ovens, reading and writing rooms. This is free to visitors.

Railroads have authorized special reduced fares for round trips to the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. Details may be obtained from any ticket agent.

Official Kansas State Fair programs are now ready for distribution and may be obtained by addressing the secretary of the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan.

McPherson County Farm Bureau

THE McPherson County Farm Bureau was organized June 1, 1916. In the six years it has been in existence it probably has done as much good work as any other bureau in the state. The accompanying picture is of the officers of the bureau and the county agent. From left to right, sitting, they are Wilson G. Shelley, vice-president; D. C. Wampler, president; E. J. Sellberg, secretary; standing in the rear, V. M. Emmert, county agent.

Mr. Shelley is a native of McPherson county and operates the Shelley homestead of 240 acres, 2 miles east of McPherson, where he has lived all his life with the exception of the time spent at Kansas State Agricultural College, from which he graduated in 1907, and three years spent in the service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Shelley specializes in the production of improved seeds.

D. C. Wampler owns and operates 160 acres of land 3 miles east of McPherson. His wheat has averaged around 25 bushels an acre for the last five years. He is also a poultryman, handling Rhode Island Reds and has been an exhibitor at the state fairs. He is a member of the Farmers' Union and president of his local. He is 51 years old.

E. J. Sellberg lives on the home farm of 160 acres, where he was born. In addition to this he owns and operates 320 acres more. He is a breeder of registered Hereford cattle and Percheron horses. He is a member of the Farmers' Union and vice-president of the McPherson County Breeders' Association.

V. M. Emmert, county agent, graduated from Kansas State Agricultural College in 1901 and farmed on his own account until 1912, raising registered Hereford cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs. He is a member of the Farmers' Union, the Grange, the Anti-Horse Thief Association, the Kansas Live Stock Association, is president of the McPherson County Poultry Association, secretary of the McPherson Breeders' Association, and the McPherson County Sheep and Wool Growers' Association.



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It may never come again. Never before in their history have HEIDER tractors sold at so low a price. This is the same quality HEIDER you have always heard about—the tractor with a performance record of 14 years behind it, giving satisfaction on thousands of farms.

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Here is value—quality—reputation, combined in one. You get the dependable Friction Drive with no gears to strip. You have 7 speeds forward and 7 reverse. You enjoy the simplicity of 15 to 20 per cent fewer parts with smoother and more flexible power. Get our catalog. Read the whole story. Let enthusiastic HEIDER owners tell you about it. Also get details on Rock Island Frameless Power-Lift Plow built especially for the HEIDER. Send us your name and address today—no obligation.

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THE RULES ARE SIMPLE Anyone living in the United States may submit an answer, except no answers will be accepted from employees of the Capper Publications, residents of Topeka, or former cash prize winners in any Picture or Word Spelling Clubs conducted by the Capper Publications. Write as plainly as you can. Place your name and complete address at the top of the list. Number the words 1, 2, 3, etc. Make as many words as you can out of "Policeman." A few of the words you can make are, "ice," "man," "on," "men," "map," "oil," etc. Do not use more letters in the same word than there are in "Policeman." Proper names, prefixes, suffixes, obsolete, and foreign words will not be counted. Words spelled alike, but with different meaning will be accepted as one word. Your list will not be accepted in this Spelling Club, unless it is accompanied by 25c to cover a one-year subscription to Capper's Farmer. In the event of a tie between two or more Club Members, each tying Club Member will receive a prize of the same value in all respects to that tied for. This Spelling Club closes Oct. 28th, 1922, and as soon as your list of words with remittance is received, we will acknowledge the order, and the winner will be announced as soon after the closing date as the three judges can determine to the best of their ability who has submitted the largest list of correctly spelled words. Each participant agrees to accept the decision of the judges as final and conclusive. Webster's New International Dictionary will be used as authority.

When sending in your list of words and 25c, be sure to state to whom we are to send Capper's Farmer for one year
CAPPER'S FARMER SPELLING CLUB, Dept. 801, TOPEKA, KANSAS

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The World's greatest grain show—all indoors—combined with a vision of the complete agricultural program of the Southwest.

Two weeks of education, entertainment, and wholesome enjoyment.

Admission 50c, children 25c

Reserved seat for vaudeville extra.

Complete change the second week

REDUCED FARE ALL RAILROADS

WICHITA, KANSAS, SEPT. 25-OCT. 7

"Line's Busy!"—No, Never!

You never get the busy signal when you call for Buyers on the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze line. There is always somebody who wants what you have to sell. Our Farmers Classified Page is the switchboard that connects up with more than 125,000 farm families.

Plug in With Buyers



Big Doll Free

D-L-Y D-M-L.

Can You Solve the Above Puzzle?

What is the name of this doll? Fill in the blank spaces above and complete the doll's name. It's easy. When you have filled in the blank spaces write Aunt Alice and tell her what the name of this doll is, and she will tell you how you can get one of these big dolls, over 15 inches tall, with real wavy hair, rosy lips and big, wide-awake blue eyes. It is not a cloth doll to be stuffed, but a real doll, wearing a beautiful Bloomer Dress neatly trimmed, with white collar and cuffs, a pair of white socks and shiny black slippers. It is a doll that any little girl would enjoy making dresses for. Be the first one in your neighborhood to get one of these lovely dolls. Any girl who has received a Capper Doll will tell you how beautiful they are.

A Beautiful Doll For Every Little Girl

Aunt Alice has a doll for every little girl, so be sure and write and tell her what this doll's name is, filling in the coupon below.

Aunt Alice, 42 Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Aunt Alice, 42 Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

I have worked out the puzzle above and this doll's name is
..... Below you will find my name
and address. Send me your big Free Doll Offer.

Name.....

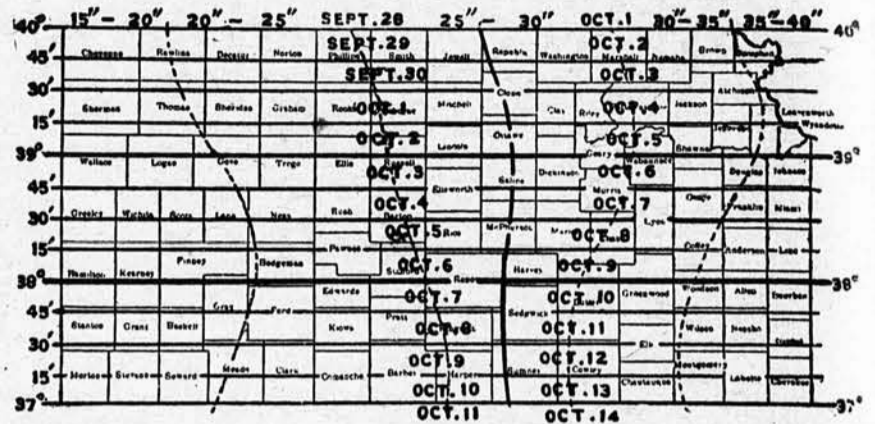
St. or R. F. D. No.....

Postoffice..... State.....

Our Guarantee
We positively guarantee the Doll we are offering to be exactly as illustrated and is 15 inches tall.

Loss of 50 Million Dollars

But the Hessian Fly Can Be Controlled by Good Methods of Seedbed Preparation and Late Planting



Hessian Fly Free Time for the Various Sections—Damage From This Insect Is Probable Unless One Waits Until After These Dates

THE damage from Hessian fly was not very heavy in Kansas this year, in most localities. But the average loss in America from this pest is about 50 million dollars a year. There may be a big outbreak in 1923. It therefore is extremely important that this insect should be kept in mind in preparing the ground and seeding the crop.

Planting after the fly free date is the most important thing which can now be done. It is fortunate that the other control measures: early plowing, good seed, a well-prepared seedbed are right in line with the things needed for high yields, anyway.

The Hessian fly in the course of its development passes thru four different stages—adult, egg, maggot, and flaxseed. These stages differ so greatly that one would not suspect any relationship between them. The adult fly is a small, long-legged, dark-colored insect, resembling a mosquito. The tiny reddish eggs usually are deposited in the grooves on the upper surfaces of the leaves. They are so small and so inconspicuous as to be barely visible to the naked eye, and resemble wheat rust in the early stages. The maggots are whitish and are found between the leaf sheath and the stalk, either at the crown or at one of the joints. The flaxseed, or resting stage, is the one with which many farmers are most acquainted. It is the reddish-brown stage found in the late fall or after harvest just above the crown or at the

nodes of the plant. In size, shape and color it has considerable resemblance to a flax seed, and hence the name.

The life history of the Hessian fly is subject to great variation during the year, but in general it follows a rather definite course. Starting about the first of April, the adult flies begin to emerge from the flaxseeds that have passed the winter in the volunteer and the regular crop of wheat. From this time until the last of April the adults will continue to emerge. The flies live only a few days, but during that time deposit from 100 to 300 of their eggs in the grooves along the upper surface of the wheat leaves. The eggs hatch in from four to eight days, and the young maggots work their way down the leaf to a place between the leaf sheath and the stalk, where the leaf has its origin. Here the maggots feed, grow, reach maturity, and transform to flaxseeds. By the last of May the supplementary spring brood is out, and the life cycle is repeated. After harvest the flaxseeds of this brood may be found just above the crown or just above one of the joints. The main fall brood appears from the last of August to the middle of October, the maximum emergence probably occurring during the last of September. The life cycle is repeated, and after the first of November the flaxseed stage is found just above the crown between the leaf sheath and the stalk. The winter is passed in this stage, and the spring brood emerges from these flaxseeds.

A Livestock Laboratory

(Continued from Page 7)

100 pounds of gain on a calf than on a steer and calves sold on the average at 50 cents more a hundred pounds than the steers.

Other important contributions to livestock knowledge have had to do with management, such as the time bulls should be turned with the cows in the spring and the danger of loss from breeding yearling heifers instead of waiting until they are 2 years old. The calf crop always is much smaller when bulls are turned with cows early in the spring than if breeding is delayed until June or July.

Forty thousand head of cattle were fed in Kansas last year under the direction and supervision of the department. These were scattered in small lots throughout the state.

In 1921-22 the department received 11,021 inquiries from farmers and livestock growers in Kansas, asking for specific information on feeding, management and other problems. Last year representatives of the department attended 57 local fairs in 50 different counties, judging livestock and making talks on livestock problems. All expenses of these trips were paid by the fairs.

Members of the department last year wrote and had published 119 informative articles regarding research work done. These were circulated among farmers.

The standing of members of the department is indicated by the fact that during the last three years they have judged livestock at the International, the American Royal and at 22 state fairs.

Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the department, was born on a Wabaunsee

county farm. He entered the college as a student in 1902. Eight years later he became an assistant in the animal husbandry department and in 1918 was put in charge of it. Doctor McCampbell knows Kansas conditions backward and forward. His management of the department is strictly practical because he views livestock from the farmer's point of view. He has applied his findings in the management of the college livestock and has made it pay. That is a real test.

Probably the most important work of the department is teaching. Every year around 1,600 young Kansas farm boys receive instruction in animal husbandry. In 1921-22 the actual number was 1,613. Every instructor handles about 180 students, as compared to the 40 or 50 children under the average grade or high school teacher, showing that the department is functioning in a highly efficient manner.

A Row Between A and B

Tom McNeal gets dozens of letters every month concerning legal questions, which usually begin by telling of a row between A and B. It is evident that there is a lack of knowledge concerning ordinary legal rights. Fortunately one can learn these from The Vest-Pocket Lawyer, a book which Mr. McNeal has recommended highly. It is written in plainly understood language, and covers ordinary law quite well. It should be in every farm home in Kansas. It can be obtained for 50 cents. Address Book Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.

Culling should start with the eggs, and never cease as long as chickens inhabit the farm.

The Wreckers

(Continued from Page 9)

fluttered, taking the blame as if she had been the one to head the procession. "Isn't there any way we can stop that train?"

The boss said there wasn't, and I know the only reason he didn't say a lot of other things was because he was too much of a gentleman to say them in the presence of women.

"But what shall we do?" the young woman went on, gasping a little. "Isn't there any telegraph station, or—or anything?"

There wasn't. So far as we could see, the surroundings consisted of a short side-track, a spur running off into the hills, and the water tank. The siding switches had no lights, which argued that there wasn't even a pump-man at the tank—as there was not, the tank being filled automatically by a gravity pipe line running back to a natural reservoir in the mountains.

Before the boss had a chance to answer her question about the telegraph office he got his eye on me, and then I knew that he hadn't noticed me before.

"You here, too?" he ripped out, and I know it did him a lot of good to be able to unload on somebody in trousers. "Why in blue blazes didn't you stay on that train and keep it from running away from us?"

That's it: why didn't I? What made the dog stop before he caught the rabbit? I was trying to frame up some sort of an excuse that would sound just a few degrees less than plumb foolish, when the young woman took up for me. She'd had the clatter of my typewriter dinning into her pretty ears all day, and she knew who I was, even if it was dark.

"Don't take it out on the poor boy!" she said, kind of crisp, and yet sort of motherly. "If you feel obliged to bully some one, I'm the one who is to blame."

"Indeed, you're not!" chimed in the stocky little girl. "I was the one who jumped off first. And I don't care: I wasn't going to lose my perfectly good muff."

Jimmie Dodds for Chaperon

By this time the boss was beginning to get a little better grip on himself and he laughed.

"We've all earned the leather medal, I guess," he chuckled. "It's done now, and it can't be helped. We're stuck until another train comes along and perhaps we ought to be thankful that we've got Jimmie Dodds along to chaperon us."

"But isn't there anything else we can do?" said the young woman. "Can't we walk somewhere to where there is a station or a town with people in it?"

I saw Mr. Norcross look down at her skirts and then at the girl's.

"You two couldn't walk far in those things you are wearing," he grunted. "Besides, we are in one of the desert strips, and it probably is miles to a night wire station in either direction."

"And how long shall we have to wait for another train?" This time it was the little girl who wished to know.

"I wish I could tell you, but I can't," said the boss. "I'm not familiar with the Short Line schedules." Then to the young woman: "Shall we go and sit under the water tank? That seems to be about the nearest approach to a waiting-room the place affords."

We trailed off together up the track, two and two, the boss walking with the young woman. After we'd counted a few of the cross-ties, the girl said: "Is your name Jimmie Dodds?" And when I admitted it: "Mine is Maisie Ann. I'm Sheila's cousin on her mother's side. I think this is a great lark; don't you?"

"I can tell better after it's over," I said. "Maybe we'll have to stay here all night."

"I shouldn't mind," she came back merrily. "I haven't been up all night since I was a little kiddie and our house burned down. You're just a boy, aren't you? You must excuse me; it's so dark I can't see you very well."

I told her I had been shaving for three years and more, and she let out a little gurgling laugh, as tho I had said something funny. By that time we had reached the big water tank, and the boss picked out one of the square footing timbers for a seat. It seemed as if he were finding it a good bit harder to get acquainted with his half of the combination than I was

with mine, but after a little the young woman thawed out a bit and made him talk—to help pass away the time, I took it—and the little girl and I sat and listened. When the young woman finally got him started, the boss told her all about himself, how he'd been railroading ever since he left college, and a lot of things that I'd never even dreamed of. It's curious how a pretty woman can make a man turn himself inside out that way, just for her amusement.

Too Much Shop Talk?

Maisie Ann and I sat on the end of the timber; not too near to be butt-ins, nor so far away that we couldn't hear all that was said. I still had the cigar the boss had given me, and I wanted to smoke mighty bad, only I thought it wouldn't look just right—me being the chaperon. Along in the middle of things, Mr. Norcross broke off short and begged the young woman's pardon for boring her with so much shop talk.

"Oh, you're not boring me at all; I like to hear it," she protested. And then: "You have been telling me the story of a man who has done things, Mr. Norcross. It has been my misfortune to have to associate chiefly with men who only play at doing things."

He switched off at that and asked her if she were warm enough, saying that if she were not, he and I would scrap up some sage-brush or something and make a fire. She replied that she didn't care for a fire, that the night wasn't at all cold—which it wasn't. Then she showed that she was human, clear down to the tips of her pretty fingers.

"You may smoke if you want to," she told the boss. "I shan't mind it in the least."

At that, my little girl turned on me and said, in exactly the same tone: "You may smoke if you want to, Mr. Dodds. I shan't mind it in the least." I heard a sort of smothered chuckle from the other end of the timber seat, and the boss lighted his cigar. Then there was more talk, in which it turned out that the young woman and her cousin were to have been met at Portal City by somebody she called "Cousin Basil," but there wouldn't be any scare, because she had written ahead to say that possibly they might stop over with some friends in one of the apple towns.

Then Mr. Norcross said he wouldn't miss anything by the drop-out but an appointment he had with an old friend and he guessed that could wait. I listened, thinking maybe he would mention the name of the friend, and after a while he did. The forwarded Portal City telegram the boss had gotten just before we went to dinner in the dining-car was from "Uncle John" Chadwick, the Chicago wheat king, and that left me wondering what the mischief Mr. Chadwick was doing out in the wild and woolly western country where they raise more apples than they do wheat, and more mining stock schemes than they do either.

There was another thing that I listened for, too, but it didn't come. That was some little side mention of the young woman's husband. So far as that under-the-tank talk went, there needn't have been any "Mr. Macrae" at all, and I was puzzled. If she'd been wearing mourning—but she wasn't, so I told myself that she simply couldn't be a widow. Anyway, she was a lot too light-hearted for that.

A Motor Car Arrives

We had been marooned for nearly an hour when I struck a match and looked at my watch. Mr. Norcross was still doing his best to kill time for the young woman, and he was just in the exciting part of another railroad story, telling about a right-of-way fight on the Midland, where we had to smuggle in a few cases of Winchester and arm the track-layers to keep from being shut out of the only canyon there was by the P. & S. F., when the little girl grabbed my arm and said: "Listen!"

I did, and broke in promptly. "Excuse me," I called to the other two, "but I think there's a train coming."

The boss cut his story short and we all listened. It seemed I was wrong. The noise we heard was more like an automobile running with the cut-out open than a train rumbling.



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BILLY BRUCE, Mgr., Dept. 403, Topeka, Kansas

Do You Want Duty-Free POTASH?

If so, write at once to the Representative from your Congressional District, and also to both of the United States Senators from your State, and urge them to ask the members of the Conference Committee, which is now considering the Tariff Bill, to agree to the Senate amendment which leaves Potash on the Free List, where it always has been.

Briefly, what has happened is this:—

The Tariff Bill passed by the House imposed a duty of \$50 per ton on fertilizer Potash. The Senate restored fertilizer Potash to the Free List, and voted down a proposal to pay a bounty of \$50 per ton on Potash produced in the United States.

The question now before the Conference Committee is simply whether fertilizer Potash shall remain on the Free List or shall pay a duty of \$50 per ton. This duty would double the price of Potash to the farmer.

The House of Representatives did not vote on fertilizer Potash as a separate item, although many members wished to do so. There will now be a chance for such a vote, when the Conference Committee makes its report.

The proposed duty would make farmers pay over sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000) more for the same amount of Potash that they have been using in the past.

The promoters of the speculative Potash enterprises in this country maintain a very active organization in Washington, and will spare no effort to induce Congress to impose this enormous burden on the farmers of the country.

The Washington representatives of the Farm Organizations oppose this duty and will welcome your help.

Write to your Congressman and Senators, today, and let them know how you feel about it.

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Recently in acknowledging receipt of a check which brought her total earnings for six days up to \$55.00, Mrs. Williamson, of Bethany, Missouri, said, "I surely am grateful and must say it was the easiest money I ever made." In the same letter she said, "You have no idea how many people like your papers!"

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"What do you make it, Jimmie?" came from the boss's end of the timber. "Motor car. It's out that way," I said, pointing in the darkness toward the east.

My guess was right. In less than a minute we saw the lights of the car, which was turning in a wide circle to come up beside the main line track so it would head back to the east. It stopped a little way below the water tank and about a hundred yards north of the track, or maybe less; anyway, we could see it quite well even when the lamps were switched off and four men came tumbling out of it. If I had been alone on the job I probably should have called to the men as they came tramping over to the side-track. But Mr. Norcross had a different, think coming.

"Out of sight—quick, Jimmie!" he whispered, and in another second he had whipped the young woman over the big footing timber to a standing place under the tank among the braces, and I had done the same for the girl.

What followed was as mysterious as a chapter out of an Anna Katherine Green detective story. After doing something to the switch of the unused spur track, the four men separated. One of them went back to the motor car, and the other three walked down the main track to the lower switch of the short siding which was on the same side of the main line as the spur. Here the fourth man rejoined them, and the girl at my elbow told us what he had gone back to the car for.

"He has lighted a red lantern," she whispered. "I saw it when he took it out of the car."

I guess it was plain to all of us by this time that something was decidedly crooked on the cards, but if we had known what it was, we couldn't very well have done anything to prevent it. There were only two of us men to their four; and, besides, there wasn't any time. The lantern-carrying man had barely reached the lower switch when we heard the whistle of a locomotive. There was a train coming from the west, and a few seconds later an electric headlight showed up on the long tangent beyond the siding.

It was a bandit hold-up, all right. We saw the four men at the switch stop the train, which seemed to be a special, since it had only the engine and one passenger car. One of the men stood on the track waving the red lantern; we could see him plainly in the glare of the headlight. There wasn't much of a scrap. There were two or three pistol shots, and then, as near as we could make out, the hold-up men, or some of them, climbed into the engine.

Off Into the Hills

What they did next was as blind as a Chinese puzzle. Before you could count ten they had made a flying switch with the single car, kicking it in on the siding. Before the car had come fully to a stop, the engine was switched in behind it, coupled on, and the reversed train, with the engine pushing the car, rattled away on the old spur that led off into the hills, and was lost to hearing in less than a minute.

It was not until after the train was switched and gone that we discovered that two of the bandits had been left behind. These two reset the switches for the main track, leaving everything as they had found it, and then crossed over to the motor car. Pretty soon we saw match flares, and two little red dots that appeared told us they were smoking.

"What are they doing, Jimmie?" asked the boss, under his breath.

"They are waiting for the other two to come back," I ventured. Then I asked him if he knew where the old spur track led to. He said he didn't; there used to be some bauxite mines back in the hills, somewhere in this vicinity, but he understood they had been worked out and abandoned.

I was just thinking that all this mystery and kidnapping and gun play must be sort of hard on the young woman and the girl, but tho my half of the allotment was shivering a little and snuggling up just a grain closer to me, she proved she hadn't lost her nerve.

"Did you see the name on that car when the engine went past to get in behind it?" she asked, turning the whispered question loose for anybody to answer.

"No," said the boss; and I hadn't either.

"I did," she asserted, showing that

her eyes, or her wits, were quicker than ours. "I had just one little glimpse of it. The name is 'A-l-e-x-a' spelling it out."

Mr. Norcross started as if he had been shot.

"The Alexa? That is Mr. Chadwick's private car—they've kidnapped him!" Then he whirled short on me. "Jimmie, are you man enough to go with me and try a tackle on those fellows?"

I said I was; but I didn't add what I thought—that it probably would be a case of double suicide for us two to go up against a pair of armed thugs with our bare hands. The boss would have done it in the hollow half of a minute; he's built just that way. But now the young woman put in her word.

"You mustn't think of doing such a thing!" she protested; and she was still telling him all the different reasons why he mustn't, when we heard the creak and grind of the stolen engine coming back down the old spur.

After that there was nothing to do but to wait and see what was going to happen next. What did happen was as blind as all the rest. The engine was stopped somewhere in the gulch back of us and out of sight from our hiding-place, and pretty soon the two men who had gone with her came hurrying across out of the hill shadows, making straight for the car. A minute or two later they had climbed into the machine, the motor had sputtered, and the car was gone.

Hunting for the Engine

Of course, as soon as the skip-out of the four hold-up men gave us a free hand we knew it was up to us to get busy and do something. It was a safe bet that the Alexa was carrying her owner, and in that case John Chadwick and his train crew were somewhere back in the hills, without an engine, and with a good prospect of staying "put" until somebody should go and hunt them up.

Mr. Norcross had our part in the play figured out before the retreating automobile had covered its first mile.

"We've got to find out what they've done with Mr. Chadwick," he broke out. And then: "It can't be far to where they have left the engine, and if they haven't crippled it—" He stopped short and slung a question at the two women: "Will you two stay here with Jimmie while I go and see what I can find in that gulch?"

They both paid me the compliment of saying that they'd stay with me, but the young woman suggested that it might be just as well if we should go up the gulch together. So we piked out in the dark, the boss helping Mrs. Sheila to hobo along over the cross-ties of the spur, and the little girl stumbling on behind with me. She had got over her scare, if she had any, and when I asked her if she didn't want an arm to grab at, she laughed and said, "no," and that it was grand; that she wouldn't miss a single stumble for worlds.

We had followed the spur track up the gulch for a quarter of a mile when we came to the engine. There was nobody on it, and the brigands had been good-natured enough to leave the fire-door open so the steam would run down gently and let the boiler cool off by degrees. Luckily for us, the boss was an expert on engines, just as he is on everything else belonging to a railroad, and he struck matches and looked our find over carefully before he tried to move it. As we had feared it might be, the big machine was crippled. There was a key gone out of one of the connecting-rod crank-pin straps: one miserable little piece of steel, maybe eight inches long and tapering one way, and half an inch or so thick the other; but that was a plenty. We couldn't make a move without it.

I thought we were done for, but Mr. Norcross chased me up into the cab for a lantern. With the light we began to hunt around in the short grass, all four of us down on our hands and knees doing the needle-in-the-haystack stunt. I had been sensible enough to show the little girl the other connecting-rod key, so she knew exactly what to look for, and it did me a heap of good when it turned out that she was the one who found the lost bit of steel.

"I've got it—I've got it!" she cried: and sure enough she had. The hold-up people had merely taken it out and thrown it aside on the chance that nobody would be foolish enough to look for it so near at hand, or, looking, would be able to find it in the dark.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Diligence Has Its Reward

Deer Creek Creamery Returns Good Profits

BY J. H. FRANDSEN

A PROGRESSIVE young Dane by the name of Martin Jensen came to Kansas from Denmark 27 years ago. He worked in creameries in Topeka and elsewhere in the state for some years, but finally concluded that he would be happiest if in business for himself. Shortly after, he heard of a creamery in Atchison that had just failed thru bad management. He obtained a few days' lay-off from his work in a Topeka creamery. In company with a prospective partner, he visited Atchison. The proposition, however, did not look good to the would-be partner and he immediately returned to his former work.

But not so with Mr. Jensen. Atchison and the agricultural country surrounding held out inviting prospects, and he put the few hundred dollars he owned at that time into the creamery which he reorganized and renamed the Deer Creek Creamery. Resigning his old position, he immediately threw all his energy into the new work. This was 14 years ago. He says now that it must have been largely grit and ambition that made him tackle this proposition with such limited capital.

Keen competition was a problem to be faced from the start, for shipping facilities out of Atchison are very good and much of the cream of this territory is shipped to Nebraska creameries as well as to creameries at St. Joseph, Kansas City, Missouri and Topeka. Yet despite this rivalry, Mr. Jensen, by hard work and stick-to-it-iveness has developed a business of which almost anyone could be proud. His creamery last year paid out to farmers of the Atchison community approximately \$175,000 for cream and milk delivered at the plant. It renders a very fine service to patrons in testing free of charge all samples of milk sent in for the purpose of determining butterfat production. In this way it aids the farmer in weeding out his poorer cows, thereby making dairying more profitable for him and incidentally helps to raise the productive standard of Kansas herds.

The modern ice plant recently installed provides all of the necessary ice and cold storage facilities required for the milk, butter and ice cream business, and is an addition which well merits the owner's pride.

Mr. Jensen specializes in the manufacture of butter, but he also has developed a splendid milk business. He has added ice cream making as a new feature and is just now engaged in pushing this part of his business in Northeastern Kansas.

The growth and development of the Deer Creek creamery is, on the whole, a fine example of the success which can be attained by anyone willing to put forth the same amount of hard work, stick-to-it-iveness, managerial ability and good will which Mr. Jensen has put into his business.

Practice What You Preach

Jacob Sass owns and operates a Holstein farm near Chalco, Neb. In his dining room appears an attractive poster entitled, "Drink More Milk," and on the occasion of my visit I observed that on this farm at least they practiced what they preached, for milk

was used in copious quantities by everyone from the youngest member of the family to the head of the household, and everyone seemed to like it, but best of all, they seemed to thrive on it.

It was milk, real milk, not separator skimmilk, that was being served here. Some would have raised the question about being able to afford so much milk, but Mrs. Sass said: "And why should we not use milk? I can buy nothing from the grocery store so cheap or desirable for my family as milk." And of course she is right. If more farmers would adopt the policy of using more milk and dairy products in the same proportion, there would not only be no danger of a dairy surplus, but the chances are that milk would bring better returns to the producer. In addition to the fact that dairy products possess the most essential constituents needed in our food, it is well to remember, from an economical point of view that the sooner the farmer realizes the desirability of producing on his own farm the largest possible amount, and buying the least possible amount of the foods that go on his table, the sooner will we have accomplished the readjustment process that must take place before the problems connected with high prices and unreasonable freight rates on things we buy are materially improved. Try it in your home.

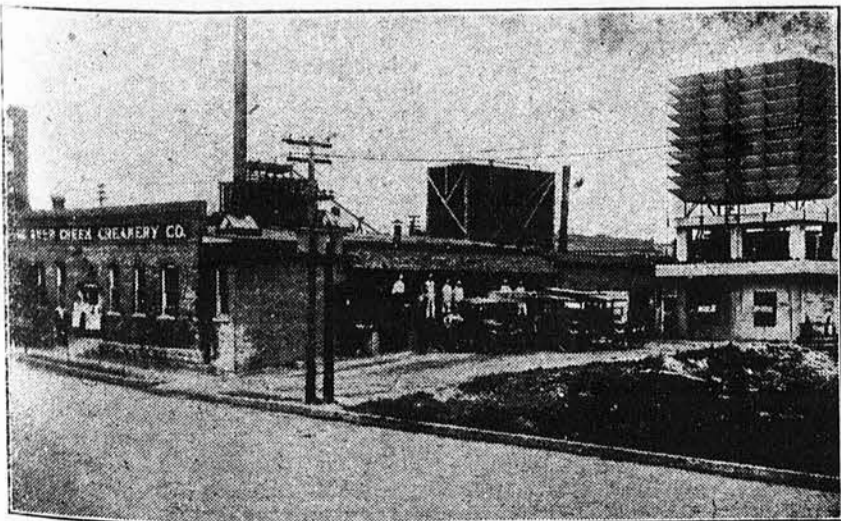
Heavy Eaters Give Most Milk

Cows that produce milk and butterfat in large quantities have keen appetites and roomy paunches, but they bring in higher incomes over feed cost than the scanty producers, regardless of breed, age, weight, date of freshening, and geographical location, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

The facts are based on a study of data supplied by 96 cow-testing associations in various parts of the country. Because of better feeding, better breeding, and better care, cows owned by association members are much better than the general run of cows. The estimated production of all of the dairy cows in the United States is approximately 4,000 pounds of milk and 160 pounds of butterfat apiece annually. The association cows are about 50 per cent better, producing an average of 6,077 pounds of milk and 248 pounds of butterfat.

According to figures based on 18,014 yearly individual cow records, as butterfat production increased from 100 to 400 pounds there was a regular increase of about \$16 in income over feed cost for every cow for every 50 pounds of increase in average production of butterfat.

The cows having an average milk production of 3,250 pounds showed an average income of \$32.25 over the cost of feed, while those producing 13,250 pounds showed an average income of \$218.19 over feed cost. The cows in the latter group produced about four times as much as those in the other group, and their average income over cost of feed was nearly seven times as great. The increase in income above feed cost grew regularly with the increase in production.



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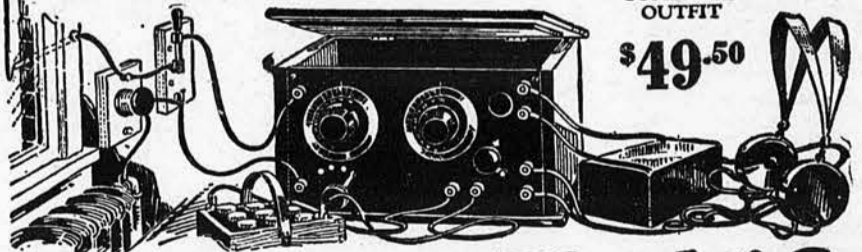
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Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Old Roads

If you turn west from the sunken river,
And toll thru the trees up the mountain-
side,
You will come upon traces of old roads,
fashioned
By folk that long ago lived and died.
Here are the stones of their leaf-choked
sluiceways.
And here are the tracks that their wheels
have worn,
And the broken spans of their rotted bridges
Amid a tangle of weed and thorn.

They wind on, these roads, past roof-trees
fallen;
Past cairnlike chimneys, forsaken and
cold;
Past unpruned orchards where yet in August
The harvest apples hang out their gold.

Where by these roads now the tireless
fowler,
Seeking for grouse thru the thickets may
stray,
Men once went trudging with cumbrous
flint-locks,
Bound for a muster or training day.

Along these roads to the springtime sowing
With a whistle men strode in days gone
by,
Now the only music amid the stillness
Is a hidden woodbird's grieving cry.

There, round the hearths that were home
for some one,
Cling lilacs in riot and matted grass;
There, where the haymakers passed at sun-
down,
The shy, wild shapes of the forest pass.
—G. S. B.

Some Ways With Pimentos

In nearly all cases pimento peppers
are better to can after they are ripe.
One should wash the peppers and place
them in a shallow pan. They should
then be set in an oven and heated
until the skin loosens. One should use
care and not permit them to brown.

After removing the tough skins and
the seeds cut the pimentos in halves.
Scald for a few minutes in boiling
water. Drain, cut in halves and pack
in rounds in small jars. To every pint
jar add ½ teaspoon of salt and 1
tablespoon of sugar. Cover with either
plain or spiced vinegar. More sugar
may be added if a sweet pickle is
desired. Sterilize the pints 15 minutes
in a water bath counting time after
the water begins to boil.

Pimentos may be canned plain for
sandwich and salad use. Do not add
any liquid after packing the rounds
in jars; the pimentos will furnish a
liquor of their own. Salt may be added
but no sugar. Sterilize 15 minutes in
a water bath. Pimentos may be
skinned and after the seeds are re-
moved, they may be cut into strips
and fried with Irish potatoes.

Chopped pimentos added to cottage
cheese and seasoned with a little
minced onion, butter, sugar and salt
to taste lend a delectable flavor to
this popular supper dish. They also
are excellent sliced and placed around
a roast just before the meat is done.

Mrs. A. E. S.

Crawford Co., Arkansas.

Plants in Tin Cans

When I first began to grow flowers
I used tin cans occasionally, and since
then I have been asked to help solve
the tin can problem many times. Small
pots are inexpensive and with care,
will last many years, so I gave up tin
cans years ago. Good plants can be
grown in them, but the repotting is
troublesome, and the plants are always
injured unless extreme care is taken.

Where geraniums or other cuttings
are put in cans to root in pure sand
or soil too sandy for them to grow in,
they should be removed when they
show signs of new growth. Whether
they are rooted or not it is best to pot
again in regular soil in which they
are to grow. If they have been put in
this at first they will need no repot-
ting, for they will fill the cans and
bloom better for not being disturbed.

It is better to keep geraniums a
little on the dry side for they keep
healthier and bloom better. You have
no way of telling when they are rooted
except by signs of new growth, and
sometimes they start growing without
roots. But it is better to transplant
before rooted than to destroy the
roots in getting the plants out of the

cans, for careful moving will not harm
cuttings.

The best time to pot cuttings is when
the roots are about ¾ inch long. It
is not best to let them fill the can
with roots if they must be moved,
because you will injure the roots in
getting them out of the cans. A quart
can will be large enough for these
plants to bloom in this winter. When
buds show color, the plants may be
fed a little.

Bertha Alzada.

"What's the Use of Worrying?"

One of the popular war songs con-
tained these words: "What's the use of
worrying? It never was worth while."
Every time I heard them their meaning
was significant to me. Worry is one
of the greatest evils in the world to-
day. And most farm homemakers
waste much of their energy with this
habit. I know I do.

I've been thinking about the matter
recently and trying to figure what
good it does. Where does the road
to worry lead anyway? I'm convinced
that if it is followed long enough, it
will lead directly to a hospital.

As one of my good neighbors puts
it: "It was while on my bed in a hos-
pital that I learned how futile worry
is. I resolved to stop fretting about
disappointments. And I have, much
to my own satisfaction and to the
pleasure of my family." Of course,
my friend learned the lesson in an
unpleasant and expensive way.

Worry keeps so much of the beauti-
ful out of life. I am opposed to it on
the grounds that it destroys happiness.
When I am worrying about the rats
haying killed a few chickens or about
the heat burning up a part of the
garden, I forget to consider how ex-
cellent the prospects are for corn and
other crops. Worry shortens our vision.

If troubled about matters, I can't
see out of the window. A few fly
specks on the pane catch my attention
and say: "Why don't you wash this
window?" The sun may be setting in
red flames, the cool white moon may
be coming up or shifting clouds may be
riding in the skies. I don't see them.
Worry blinds me.

So much for my testimony. I've
sworn off. I know farm life has its
ups as well as its downs. Worry
doesn't help make matters better. It
does make them worse. So I'm try-
ing to break myself of the habit and
hope other farm women will do the
same.

Bobbie Gives a Peanut Party

On a small boy's 10th birthday he
gave a peanut party. The invitations
read as follows:

Dear Stanley:
Will you please come to my birthday
party next Wednesday afternoon from 2
until 5 o'clock, and bring as many peanuts
as you can?
Your friend,
Bobbie.

The boys all came laden with pea-
nuts. As each guest arrived he de-

posited his peanuts in a large, wooden
mixing bowl which was placed upon
the library table. When all 12 of the
guests had arrived, the bowl was heap-
ing full.

For the first game the bowl was
placed at one end of the room. Each
boy, in turn, with elbows together,
arms touching and hands spread open,
scooped up as many peanuts as he
could carry. Then with head erect,
he walked the length of the room,
touched the tip of his nose to the wall,
then walked back again and deposited
his nuts in a dish to be counted. The
winner was the one who brought back
the largest number of nuts. He was
awarded a fancy box of salted peanuts.

The second game caused much mer-

A GOLDEN haze conceals the
horizon,
A golden sunshine slants across
the meadows;
The pride and prime of summer
time is gone,
But beauty lingers in these aut-
umn shadows.
—George Arnold.

rimint. Each boy, in turn, was told to
stand up before a mirror. He was
given a teaspoon and a thick, glass
milk bottle. He was told to place the
bottle upon his head and hold it there
with his right hand. Then from a dish
in front of him he was to pick up a
peanut with his teaspoon and put it
inside the jar. The game was to see
who could put the most nuts in the
jar in 2 minutes.

For the last game, an empty baking
powder can was placed in a round,
deep dish, which was then placed in
a large milk pan. The boys standing
at the end of the room were armed
with peanuts, which they tried to toss
one at a time into the baking powder
can. A peanut in the can counted 10
points, in the dish, five points, and
in the pan one point. The boys were
given two turns each, with five pea-
nuts each time. The winner was award-
ed a box of peanut nougat.

Then came a peanut hunt. The
nuts had been hidden all over the
house and each boy was given a can
and told to go and find as many as he
could. The one finding the largest
number was given a box of peanut
brittle.

Just before time to go home, re-
freshments of ice cream, cake and pink
lemonade were served.
G. W.

Cass Co., Nebraska.

It's Seed Gathering Time

Along with the plucking of the gar-
den flowers, one thinks of the seed-
ing time and of next year's gardens. If
a little forethought is used the pur-
chase of a new supply of seed will be
unnecessary in the coming year.

But how often have you tucked an
envelope of flower seeds in the corner
of your top dresser drawer or on the
closet shelf, thinking to label it later?
When planting time comes you wonder,
"Is this small black seed from
my bed of variegated double larkspur
or from the dwarf morning glory?
Are these tiny brown pin points the
makings of a bed of fragrant nicoti-
ana or of purple petunias?"

Such difficulty will be avoided if
you will select small mustard jars,
cold cream jars and other small con-
tainers from your barrel of discarded
cans and bottles and cleanse them
thoroughly. Sort out the various seeds
and remove them from the stems and
pods. As you place them in the bottles,
let Tom and Mary write and paste
the labels.

If the jars are tightly closed there
will be no danger of destruction from
mice and insects. Placed on the shelves
with your canned goods you will know
exactly where to find them when the
planting season comes around again.

Mrs. Bertha G. Smith.

To School in Gingham

Hats to Match the Coat or Frock Are Worn

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



1503—Child's Set of Hats. The three
styles included in this pattern are all
simple to make. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

1493—Women's Dress. This frock is
cut in one piece from shoulder to hem.
Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust
measure.

1485—Misses' and Girls' Dress. The
school girl will enjoy a frock like this.
Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 years.

1469—Women's House Dress. A
good style for a house dress is illus-
trated. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and
46 inches bust measure.

1476—Women's and Misses' Dress.
Youth and simplicity make this frock
popular. Sizes 36, 38 and 40 inches
bust measure.

1504—Child's Dress with Bloomers.
The small girl would look cunning in
a dress like this. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8
years.

1505—Child's Set of Hats. There
are three styles included in this pattern.
Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

1482—Misses' and Girls' Dress. The
new frocks now are designed espe-
cially for school wear. Sizes 10, 12,
14, 16 and 18 years.

1484—Girls' Coat. The raglan sleeve
is as becoming to the small girl as to
her big sister. Sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and
16 years.

1492—Women's and Misses' Dress.
There are many uses for a frock like
this, besides for evening wear. Sizes
16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches
bust measure.

These patterns may be ordered from
the Pattern Department, Kansas Farm-
er and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.
Price 15 cents each. Give size and
number of patterns desired.—Adver-
tisement.

Women's Service Corner

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

When Velvet Needs Freshening

I should like to know how to straighten velvet that has become rolled after wearing it a few times.—L. P. T.

Sponge the velvet on the wrong side with warm water and draw this wrong side, held tight, over the flat surface of a hot iron. The steam rising thru the nap of the velvet will raise it and remove the creases. Do not touch the right side of the velvet until it is dry. Have some one hold the iron while you draw the velvet over it.

A Treatment for Fruit Stains

What is the best way to take out fruit stains?—G. R. D.

The quicker the fruit stains are removed the better. Do so always before putting the fabric in soapsuds which will set the stain. Stretch the material over a bowl and pour boiling water or milk on the spot. Hold the kettle containing the hot liquid some distance from the spot so the steam will strike it with considerable force. Rinse the material in clear water after the stain is removed.

How to Obtain Bulletins

How can I obtain Farmers' Bulletin No. 1211?—O. T. R.

Write to The United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. and ask for Farmers' Bulletin No. 1211 called "Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables." Use this address when asking for any of the bulletins published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Games for a Club

Our club members are planning an afternoon party. Will you please give us some idea about games to play?—Mrs. L. H.

You will find our game pamphlets full of suggestions for suitable games to be played at afternoon clubs. One of the pamphlets is called "Games for All Occasions," and contains 31 games. The other one is called "Thirty Three Mixer Games," and contains 33 games. These may be obtained by sending your order to the Amusement Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each.

Frosted Window Panes

Will you please tell me how to frost a window pane so it can be cleaned without affecting the finish?—K. J. A.

To be frosted permanently window panes have to be ground with pumice stone.

Reducing the Lard Bill

Clarifying the bacon drippings and the pork and ham and chicken skimmings is an economical proceeding. A recommended way to clarify is this: Add the cold fat to a liberal quantity of cold water and then heat slowly and let cook an hour or more. When the cake of fat is removed and the lower portion, which will contain the small particles of meat, should be scraped away and the white, clean fat saved. If the flavor or color is not satisfactory the process may be repeated several times.

Another method is to cook a raw potato in the boiling fat. Keep such fat in covered jars in a cool, dry place. Kathleen Rogan.

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

Various speakers have asserted lately, that we are having a "religious slump." If church activities are any index to church progress, our county might well contradict such speakers in so far as it is concerned.

Sunday School picnics are the order of the day. A new church was dedicated at Thompsonville, Sunday, September 3. This has risen out of the ashes of the old one. Before the smoke had ceased curling the progressive farmers around the village had started volunteering their services for hauling materials for a new church. The result is a building in which all have had an active part and in which all will take pride.

Another church effort is the county Sunday School convention which will meet in Williamsstown, September 21

and 22. In this little town, we are especially proud of our church which was built as that at Thompsonville, mostly by local work, volunteered. Its use for a county meeting is very gratifying to the town Sunday School workers.

Fruit in Abundance

One rather surprising feature of the abundance of peaches was the fact that there seemed to be a ready sale for the crop. Those who had good sized peaches had no trouble in selling them for a dollar a bushel. This compares very favorably with what our friends in Wisconsin were obliged to pay. Peaches, there, cost the consumer \$3.25 a bushel. Part of this big price was due to the number of hands thru which the dealing was done.

There is no doubt but what the best of apples can be bought here now, for \$1 a bushel. If localities needing a carload would communicate with our county agent, they could save several middlemen's profits.

Imported fruits will not find a ready

sale. The transportation cost will make them so much higher in proportion than local products, that town people will "pass them up" for home fruit.

Fall Cleaning in Order

There has been so much dry, hot weather that fall cleaning is needed earlier than usual. In some ways, papering walls in the fall is most satisfactory. The work is more easily managed if one hires paperhangers. If only one room is to be papered, we usually find we must do the work ourselves.

There are few tasks that we attempt with so few of the really essential tools on hand. As a rule, it is rather staggering to think of papering ceilings. An old paperhanger, whose methods may be suited to country women, gave this suggestion for placing the first strip of ceiling paper.

"Measure 18 inches from the wall and mark on the ceiling in two or three places. Draw a line thru the marks and that will do as a guiding line for the edge of the first strip."

Fritters Use Up Left Overs

One reason why home is attractive on cool, crisp evenings is that fritters for supper are seasonable. These piping hot and delicately browned creations, served with honey, maple or some other sirup or jelly, crown the meal with success.

I have a recipe for fritters which not only brings delight to the family



but also makes an admirable use of left-overs. Here it is: Take 1 egg, 1 cup of milk, 1/2 teaspoon of salt, 1 teaspoon of baking powder and 1 teaspoon of sugar. Add flour to make a stiff batter and then stir in 1 cup of left-over meat, vegetables or fruit, chopped very fine. Fry in a skillet one-third full of hot grease.

Monarch
MALLEABLE

How often do you have to haul fuel for your range?

Continued satisfaction with low fuel cost—through long years of service!

The Monarch Is Easy to Keep Clean

The Monarch's handsome blue-black, Micro top needs no stove blacking. The white porcelain panels and blued steel body are quickly cleaned with a cloth. The few nickel parts are perfectly plain. There is no ornamentation to catch dirt.

Duplex Draft

Fuel burns evenly in the Monarch's firebox, due to the patented Duplex Draft. It provides uniform heat to all parts of the top and oven. And it leaves no unburned fuel to be thrown out with the ashes.

Vitrified

The Monarch's Vitrified Flue Linings are the only practical form of linings which will withstand the high temperatures that occur in range flues, and at the same time furnish adequate protection against rust and corrosion.



Do you remember when your range was new? Do you recall that in those days you didn't have to send to town so often for coal—or to the wood lot for stove wood?

Do you know what's the matter with the old range? Why does it need more and more fuel? Why does it take longer to heat up? Why doesn't the oven bake as well as used to?

Air Leaks. That's the trouble. The stove putty that once made it tight has fallen out. Joints have opened up. And from now on till you throw away it is going get worse and worse.

The most economical thing for you to do is to buy a new Monarch Range right now. You will see a vast difference at once in your fuel expense. And ten or twenty years from now you will find that your Monarch does not use one bit

more fuel than it did at first. It will bake just as well—heat just as quickly.

Here is the reason.

The joints of the Monarch cannot open up to cause "Air Leaks" which bring such waste and dissatisfaction. These joints are not made tight with stove putty. They are riveted. The heavy steel plates actually riveted to the malleable iron castings. Such construction is possible only where malleable iron is used. For malleable iron, you know, cannot crack or break.

Thus the Monarch is good for many long years of service, for it is also protected from rust damage by Vitrified Linings in every flue.

See your nearest dealer about a new Monarch. Save money on fuel—have the pleasure of using a range that saves time and work as well. Investigate the Monarch at once. Or, write us.

Malleable Iron Range Company
9976 Lake Street, Beaver Dam, Wis.

FREE!
Asbestos Holder-Mat

You can always use a new holder. This one is unusually convenient. Canvas top—felt bottom with asbestos lining. Makes a fine table mat for hot dishes. Sent FREE and prepaid to every woman who will—

Mail the Coupon

Malleable Iron Range Company
9976 Lake Street, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Please send free and postpaid the Asbestos Holder-Mat offered here. I am answering the questions asked below.

Name _____

Address _____

What kind of stove have you now in use in your kitchen? _____

How old is it? _____

Health in the Family

Proper Dieting Essential in Treating Diabetes

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

ONE of the so-called "incurable diseases" that is rapidly being changed from its formidable aspect is diabetes. It is not conquered by any means, but as doctors are learning more and more about how it may be controlled by proper feeding and patients are relying more upon diet and less upon medicine for a cure, the results are decidedly more satisfactory.

Altho diabetes is generally thought of as a "kidney trouble," it is not really a disease of the kidneys. It is true that those organs do take the sugar with which the blood is overloaded and pass it out into the urine; but that does not make them responsible for the disease, which generally originates in some lesion of the brain, liver or pancreas, generally the organ last named. The fact that the system cannot make use properly of its sugar is not the only symptom of diabetes, but simply the most prominent.

I am sorry that I cannot undertake to give a diet for diabetes in this column, a thing often requested. To print such a diet, however, would only be misleading, because every case requires its own diet properly worked out. When this has been done for a patient he may be able to go along for an indefinite period, staying by the diet and enjoying very good health. But I do not advise anyone to try to work out such a diet without skilled medical assistance. While it is being worked out the doctor has to make frequent tests of urine and also of blood to see just how much of certain foods this patient is able to bear, and this is a work that requires special skill.

The happy thing about the matter is that such diets can be arranged and that a person who has diabetes no longer needs to feel hopeless, for there is help that may be obtained if he will spend time and effort to go after it.

Noises in the Ear

Why do I have a noise in my left ear after every heart beat? I have two teeth that have been filled on the same side. Both were badly decayed when filled and have given some trouble since. R. M. B.

Noises in the ears are quite generally an indication of middle ear disease and are always a hint to have the ears examined if you desire to preserve good hearing. It is not impossible that the filled teeth are in some way connected with the noises. It is not safe to keep these teeth. If not making trouble now they will be doing so before very long. This is true of any teeth that have an infection around the filling.

Cause of Low Blood Pressure

I would like to know what is the cause of low blood pressure. Would this explain a person being cold all the time, the legs being cold to the knees and aching all the time? Mrs. C. H.

Low blood pressure does not come from any one given cause but may be a symptom of a number of diseases. It is a frequent accompaniment of wasting diseases or of those in which the circulation is feeble. Such a disease as valvular disease of the heart, anemia, tuberculosis or chronic diarrhea usually have it; or it may come from under nourishment without any serious organic disease. I think such a patient as you mention ought to give especial attention to nourishing food and plenty of warm clothing.

Aftermath of Typhoid Fever

Seven years ago I had typhoid fever while I was carrying a child, thus giving me a very hard time. Nearly every summer now, during the same month in which I had the fever, I have great weariness all of the time and am very nervous, aching and listless. I have done almost everything to put myself in good physical health but still I cannot ward this off. I would like to get some help. Mrs. G. W. N.

Perhaps you are making too much of the coincidence that it is always in this particular month that you feel this malaise. It must be borne in mind that the hot months are harder for any woman who has a house and family to care for. But there is also another feature of importance. A disease like typhoid fever often leaves lessened resistance. Perhaps it has left

you fit to work only 11 months of the year instead of 12. If so the sensible thing to do is to rejoice in the fact that you get along so well in the 11 well months and make a vacation of the last month. You probably will find that, with less demands upon your strength, your resistance will be so much improved that you will be able to throw off this languor and nervousness and be very comfortable. There are few housewives who would not be better off for regular vacations.

The Farmiscope

Severe Illness

Sambo—Rastus, were you eber sick when you wuz in France?

Rastus—Man, I had the flu so bad dat I used to look in the casualty list for my own name.—Reel.

The Limit

He—"Is Fraser's wife fond of an argument?"

She—"I should just think so—why she won't even eat anything that agrees with her."

She Was Able to Eat

He—You look nice enough to eat.
She—Well, I do eat.

The Iron Hands

"Of course there is no such thing as woman's supremacy."

"Think not? From the time a boy sits under a street-light playing with

toads until he is blind and old and toothless he has to explain to some woman why he didn't come home earlier."

Very Thin Soles

Colored Rookie—I'd lak to have a new pair o' shoes, suh!

Sergeant—Are your shoes worn out? Colored Rookie—Worn out! Man, the bottoms of mah shoes are so thin Ah can step on a dime and tell whether it's heads or tails!

Who Stole the Cake

Mother—Now, remember, Johnny, there's a ghost in that dark closet where I keep the cake.

Johnny—Funny you never blame the ghost when there's any cake missing; it's always me.

Sherlock Holmes in Love

"And when I kissed her I smelled tobacco."

"You object to a woman who smokes?"

"No, but she doesn't smoke."

A Tragedy—For Her

"Why so melancholy, old man?"

"Miss Brown rejected me last night."

"Well, brace up; there are others."

"Yes, of course, but somehow I can't help feeling sorry for the poor girl."

The Underworld



"The Landlord told me that this was the best part of town and here it is the heart of the underworld."

Wheat Testing at Fairgrounds

In order that every farmer may see the actual grading of his own wheat as it is done for the Kansas City market, the Kansas State Board of Agriculture wisely arranged to have Government experts make daily tests of wheat in its booths at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, and the fairs at Larned and Russell, Kan.

All that is necessary is for a farmer to bring in not less than 3 pints of his wheat and it will be given the proper Kansas City market grade free of charge. Wheat samples are desired from every county in the state. There will be no danger of having too many of them as the Government man will be on the job for all comers.

Bring in your wheat and watch a Government expert at work grading it and then you can tell very easily whether you are getting the proper grade for your wheat when you sell it.

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 & 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.

Standard
PLUMBING FIXTURES
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Pittsburgh
Write for Catalogue

SOME of the hottest weather ever known in September prevailed over Kansas last week according to the reports made by the crop correspondents of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze from various parts of the state. The dry weather fortunately was broken in the greater part of the state by splendid rains that fell Saturday night and very early Sunday morning. Some sections, however, were missed and still remain dry, but cool weather followed the rains and no additional danger from hot winds is expected during the remainder of the month. The present week has been very pleasant in every part of Kansas.

Farmers Busy Filling Silos

Corn has matured rapidly on account of the previous dry, warm weather and in Central and Eastern Kansas is ready for cutting and shocking. Late corn was damaged considerably by the dry, hot weather that prevailed during the last 10 days of August and the first four or five days of September. Farmers were busy last week in many sections cutting corn and filling silos.

The ground is breaking up hard and cloddy except where rains fell recently. The bulk of the plowing is done, however. Sowing wheat has begun in the extreme western counties and will start as far east as the middle of the state as soon as sufficient moisture falls.

Pastures were badly burned and dried up, except in the extreme western counties, but are reviving where the rains fell recently. The fourth cutting of alfalfa is making a poor growth. In fact in some of the drouth-stricken north-central counties the third crop has not been cut. The Kaw Valley is an exception to the rule, however, and alfalfa there is doing nicely.

Grain sorghums have been hurt by the dry weather, but the damage to them is not serious, except in the north central counties, but even there, with rain soon, they will start growing again.

Government Report on Kansas Crops

Despite the unfavorable weather conditions in August, fairly good yields of all crops are expected, according to the Kansas crop report recently issued by Edward C. Paxton, Federal Statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture at Topeka. The Kansas corn crop, according to Mr. Paxton, suffered a slump of 27 points in condition during August. The September 1 rating is 60 per cent of normal as compared with 87 per cent on August 1 and 72 per cent last September. The 10-year average condition on September 1 has been 52 per cent.

"The present rating of 60 per cent," says Mr. Paxton, "would forecast a probable average yield of 20.1 bushels an acre and a production of 106,349,000 bushels this year on 5,291,000 acres planted. Last year Kansas produced 93,129,000 bushels on 4,195,000 acres or an average yield of 22.2 bushels. The average production of the last five years has been 85,679,000 bushels.

"Corn suffered severely in all parts of Kansas and further declines are still in prospect. The worst damage is recorded in the counties of the Solomon, Saline and Republican valleys where moisture has been very deficient all summer. Condition averages best in the eastern third of the state but quality will be low in all sections and the per cent of merchantable corn will be the lowest in years.

Largest Hay Yield Since 1919

"Kansas has harvested the largest hay crop since 1919. Present estimates indicate a production of 3,749,000 tons of all tame hay and 1,077,000 tons of wild hay for this season. Last year's hay crop was 2,794,000 tons of tame and 1,016,000 tons of wild hay. In 1919 Kansas had 4,236,000 tons of tame and 1,406,000 tons of wild hay.

"Kansas apple prospects have depreciated since August 1. Present outlook is for a commercial crop of 478,000 barrels and a total agricultural crop of 2,870,000 bushels. The heat and drouth ripened fall apples prematurely and early drop has been heavy. They are generally poorly colored and will be poorer in eating and keeping quality than early prospects indicated.

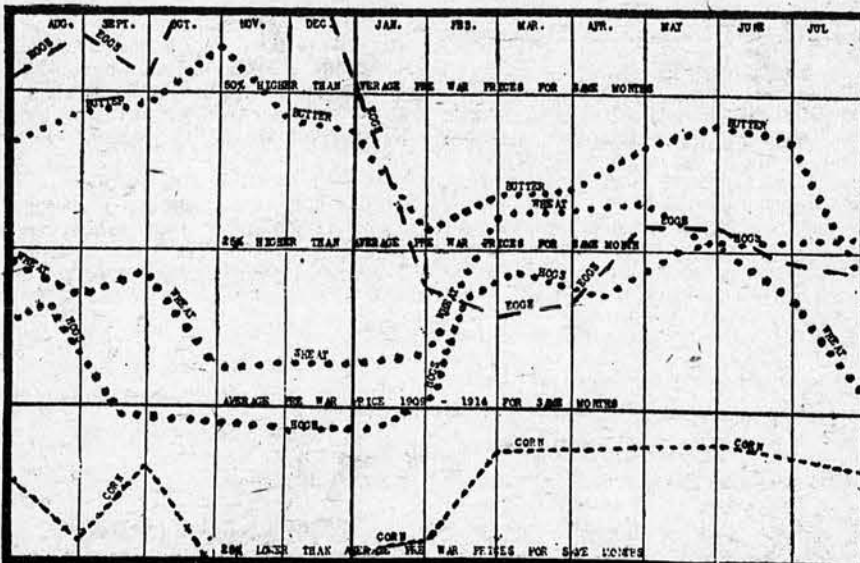
Big Increase in Hogs

"The number of stock hogs on feed in Kansas on September 1 is estimated at 2,181,000 head as compared with 1,818,000 a year ago and 1,454,000 two years ago. With a fair carry-over of last year's corn and the present prospect of around 100 million bushels of

Good Rains Visit Kansas

Late Corn Crop Estimate 106 Million Bushels

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON



Trend of Farm Prices from August 1, 1921, to August 1, 1922, Shown on a Comparative Basis. Those Higher Than the Average May Decline

new corn, Kansas ought to have enough to feed out. Most of this year's corn crop will have to be fed to stock to be marketed to advantage because it will be too light and chaffy to command best market prices."

The dry weather and hot winds damaged crops more severely in many states than it did in Kansas. The September crop report for the Nation recently made public by the United States Department of Agriculture brings out some interesting facts. The report shows a reduction in the United States corn crop of 142 million bushels. The present estimate of the Nation's total yield is placed at 2,875,000,000 bushels as compared with 3,080,000,000 bushels last year. Winter wheat is estimated at 542 million bushels as against 587 million bushels in 1921 while spring wheat is placed at 277 million bushels as compared with 208 million bushels last year. Oats show a total of 1,255,000,000 bushels as compared with 1,061,000,000 bushels a year ago. Yields of other crops for the Nation are as follows: Barley, 194 million bushels; white potatoes, 438 million bushels; sorghums, 96 million bushels.

Trend of Farm Prices

Just what the effect of the production of so many bumper crops will have on the market and the trend of farm prices is a difficult question to answer. In this connection, E. L. Rhodes

of the department of farm management in the Kansas State Agricultural College, says:

"Wheat now seems to be down to a low enough price level that very unusual conditions will be required to push it down further. Strengthening of European credits and Sterling Exchange will tend to hold up the wheat price. On the other hand, resumption of wheat growing in Russia will tend to curtail our foreign demand.

"Even with a prospect for a large corn crop this year the price of corn can scarcely be expected to fall to any considerable extent.

Eggs May Go Lower

"Eggs may go lower in price but probably not with the abruptness seen this year. The big poultry boom is over and poultry profits are now normal. The next few months will show whether or not we have an overproduction low enough to further break the prices.

"Prices of dairy products are gradually getting into line with general trends. The big dairy splurge will be less pronounced next year but there is no reason to assume that farmers will lose money on cream during the next 12 months.

"Hog prices are too high compared with the price of corn and other feeds. This margin will be lowered. Despite the large pig losses last spring, the increased number of hogs on the mar-

ket this fall should cause a slump in price somewhat more pronounced than the seasonal slump. One strong factor in the hog situation is the fact that European demand is greater than pre-war, and that exports are not falling off."

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

Chautauque—The ground is too dry and hard to plow. Late corn has been ruined by the dry hot weather and chinch bugs. Stock water is getting scarce, but all livestock is in excellent condition. Rural market report: Eggs, 18c; flour, \$1.90; sugar, \$8.50; bran, \$1; butterfat, 23c; shorts, \$1.25.—A. A. Nance.

Coffey—Corn is now being cut and shocked. Early corn is satisfactory but late corn will be poor because of the dry, hot and windy weather. Kafir is also being hurt by the dry weather as well as bugs. A few farmers are still plowing for wheat. Stock is not gaining much because of the dry pastures.—A. T. Stewart.

Clay—Dry weather and hot winds the past 20 days have cut our corn crop down to 25 per cent of a good crop. Farmers are thus harvesting the hay crop, which was light. Filling silos and cutting fodder is now demanding their attention. Chinch bugs are bad. Pastures are dry and some farmers are feeding their cattle. Rural market report: Wheat, 82c; corn, 47c; hogs, \$8; butterfat, 27c.—P. R. Forslund.

Dickinson—The weather has been very hot the last two weeks and corn yields will be reduced greatly. Cutting corn, filling silos and making hay are keeping all the farmers busy. We had a good rain the latter part of last week.—F. M. Lorson.

Doniphan—We are having hot, dry weather. Most farmers are thru plowing. Wheat yield was very satisfactory. Jonathan apples, which will be plentiful, are now getting ripe. Peaches and pears are also plentiful. Rural market report: Eggs, 18c; chickens, 16c; hens, 15c; hogs, \$9; corn, 55c; wheat, 90c.—B. B. Ellis.

Ellis—Not much plowing has been done yet this year as we have had no rain to speak of since July 5. Many farmers prepared their wheat ground by disking. The corn yield will be unsatisfactory. Threshing is nearly finished but little wheat has gone to market. Rural market report: Wheat, 90c; corn, 56c; oats, 50c; eggs, 17c.—C. F. Erbert.

Finney—The weather has been very dry and we are in need of moisture. The late corn is hurt as much as the early corn. Many fields cannot be plowed because of the dry weather. Feed crops will be short.—Max Engle.

Franklin—Very dry, hot weather is now with us. Corn has ripened very fast and late corn is poor. Corn must be cut soon if the fodder is saved. Plowing is done with no little difficulty. Kafir is in excellent condition. Stock sells for unsatisfactory prices. Many public sales are now being held.—E. D. Gillette.

Geary—Bottom corn will be good while upland corn will yield accordingly. The weather is still very hot. Farmers are now cutting hay and corn. Sorghums made an excellent growth but are suffering from the excessive heat. Hogs are scarce. Several carloads of cattle have recently gone to market.—O. R. Strauss.

Gove and Sheridan—The weather is still hot, dry and windy. Threshing is about finished. August was the hottest and driest since 1913. Corn crop will be unsatisfactory. Feed and hay are in excellent condition. Livestock is in good condition. Several public sales, at which poor prices were paid, have recently been held. Rural market report: Eggs, 17c; cream, 25c; wheat, 90c.—John Aldrich.

Harvey—It is still very hot and dry. Pastures are drying up. Many silos are being filled. Rural market report: Wheat, 85c; eggs, 20c; butter, 35c.—H. W. Prouty.

Haskell—We are still having hot, dry weather. Farmers are preparing wheat ground and cutting feed. Some threshing remains to be finished. Several carloads of cattle are being marketed. Livestock is in fair to good condition.—H. E. Tegarden.

Jewell—We had no rain during August and everything is suffering accordingly. Most farmers have their plowing done but are waiting for a rain before sowing their wheat. Many silos are being filled now. The thermometer has registered 100 or above for the last two weeks. All livestock is in satisfactory condition altho the pastures are getting dry.—U. S. Godding.

Linn—Many persons are hauling water because wells and ponds are drying up. Altho several farmers have gone back on the silo, many of them are now being filled. All livestock looks well as there is still more nourishment in the dry grass. Some building repairing is being done. Rural market report: Wheat, 85c; corn, 60c.—J. W. Cline-Smith.

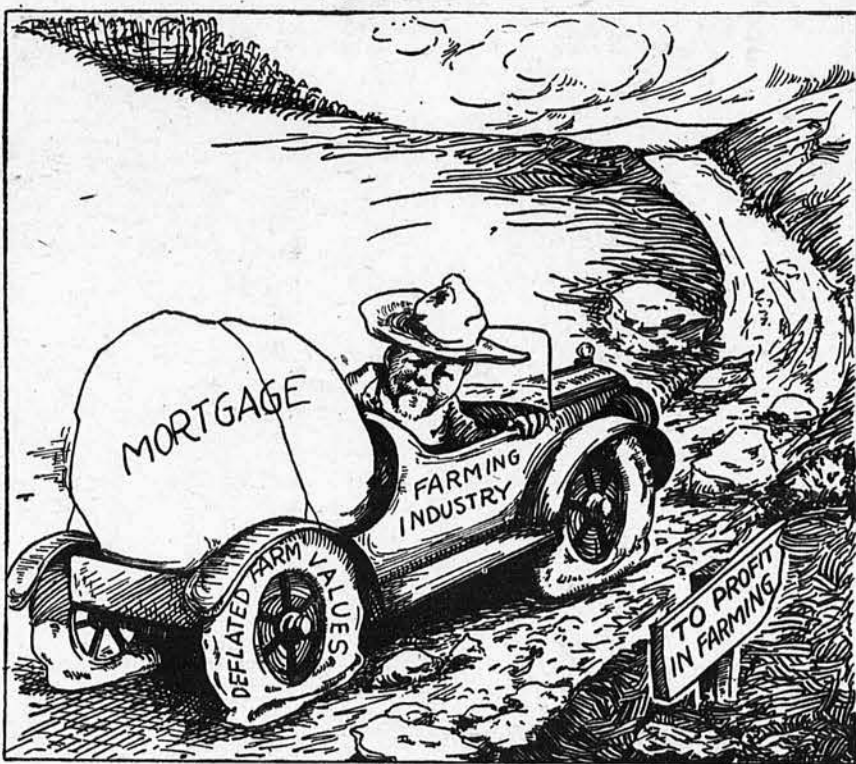
Lyon—The dry weather has cut the corn crop 25 per cent. Plowing is being delayed by the hot dry weather. All shocked wheat has been threshed. Pastures are getting very dry but all livestock are in excellent order. Kafir and cane are in a satisfactory condition. There are very few large hogs in the county. Bottom hay this year made a big crop. Apple orchards are splendid. Market prices are about the same as they have been the last 30 days.—E. R. Griffith.

Roos—Corn has suffered greatly from the excessive heat. The thermometer has been registering 106 to 110 daily. The ground is thoroughly dried out. Wheat seeding probably may start in the dust. Rural market report: Wheat, 80c; corn, 50c; tomatoes, 6c lb.—C. O. Thomas.

Wallace—We have been having dry, hot weather the last two weeks. Farmers have prepared their wheat ground by disking and many fields are now being sown. Many farmers are busy threshing. Wheat is yielding from 10 to 25 bushels an acre. Corn is suffering from the dry weather. No sales have been held the last two weeks. Fruit is scarce and high. Rural market report: Wheat, 95c; barley, 38c; eggs, 17c; butterfat, 27c.—Mrs. A. B. Stetler.

Wyandotte—Continued dry weather has hurt the corn and prospects are not so good for a bumper crop. Early winter apples are coloring and some are being picked. Peaches have been harvested and marketed. Grapes are ripe and are being gathered. Water is getting scarce in many places and pastures are getting short.—A. C. Espenlaub.

Where There's a Will There's a Way



Altho the Farmer is Carrying a Heavy Burden Over Rough and Rocky Roads, He Will Make the Grade and Win a Hard Fought Battle

Capper Pig Club News

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON
Assistant Club ManagerTime Soon Comes to Count the Profits
and Note the Results

TWELVE thousand dollars worth of purebred sows were entered in the Capper Pig Club contest this year, and every proud owner went in with a determination to win. Sometimes the smiles almost faded, but only for a short time. When luck turned bad, pluck was summoned and soon on the face of the club member a new smile—the type that means a fight to the finish—was moulded.

Whenever such an investment as buying a sow is considered, or when a business—let's say raising purebred hogs—is undertaken, the one big question to consider is, "Will it pay?" Of course, we are not thru with the contest yet, but let's see what we can expect from this year's work.

Many Sows Entered

There is the investment to start with of \$12,000. You can see that a good number of sows were entered. Every sow, with just a few exceptions, produced good litters. By careful attention the majority of the pigs have been brought thru, and now are in condition to get ready for selling, either as breeding stock or on the market. It is going to take good salesmanship to get the right prices for the pigs, but boys who can raise such fine pigs, surely can sell them. Very soon club members will have the opportunity of advertising their surplus stock in the annual Capper Clubs Sale Catalog. This will provide an excellent means of letting folks all over Kansas know about the contest pigs that are for sale. But aside from this advertising, each club member who has stock to sell should advertise locally. Let your neighbors, and the folks all over your county know that you have some first-class pigs to sell.

Good Market for Pigs

Well, let's feel safe then, because it looks as if there will be a good market for the pigs. What else is there to think about other than money? Here you are: New friends, new experiences, business training, a start in business for yourself and confidence in yourself. Such things as that surely are worth while. Let's count all such things interest, and when we figure everything together it can plainly be seen that the interest on the investment amounts to something worth while.

In answer to the feed report blank sent to Ross Whitworth of Neosho county for August, Ross writes, "I received the feed report blank for August but cannot fill it out as I have sold all my pigs. I sold three on the market, but the other four went for breeding stock. I still have my sow and hope to enter her in the club next year. She will bring a fall litter about the middle of September. I don't have my record book finished yet, but will have in a few days."

Good Report From Marion County

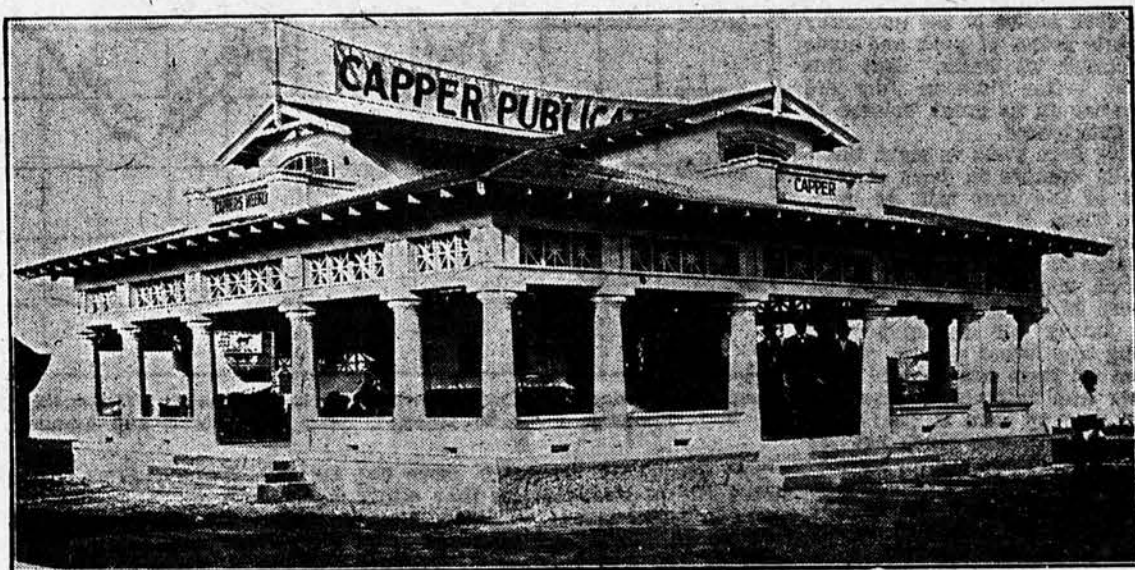
From Marion county comes a similar report from Olin Allison. He sold all his pigs for a good price and thus has completed the contest work, with the exception, of course, of filling out and sending in his final report. I hope all record books have been kept up to date so that we will have no trouble deciding who are the winners. It's time to think about the final story, too.

Federal Grain Supervision

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, 31,689 appeals from inspections made by licensed grain inspectors were filed with the Federal Grain Supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture. In the case of 10,971 or 34.6 per cent of the total number, the grade was changed. Of the total number of appeals, 25,592 were on wheat; 4,894 were on corn; and the others were on oats. The fees collected amounted to \$54,038.89 and the value of grain samples totaled \$7,150.87.

Doniphan county is making excellent progress in developing a high type of fruit growing.

Next Week It's "Howdy" at Kansas State Fair Hutchinson, Sept. 16-22



A Welcome at the Capper Building

The Kansas State Fair opens Saturday, but the big crowds will start Monday and maybe you will be there. It is going to be a good fair, held in the State's spacious grounds in the thriving city of Hutchinson. There will be new attractions and bigger and better displays from this year's abundant crops.

When you are at the fair, make the Capper Building your headquarters. Tell your friends to meet you there. It is centrally located, handy to all parts of the grounds, and you are more than welcome to the many little accommodations it affords. There you will find good drinking water, comfort stations, free postcards to mail back to the family or to friends, a mail box, and a Capper representative to assist you in any way possible. Mr. W. F. Rockwood will be in charge of the Capper Building.

Look For This Sign



As you look at the various exhibits of things that you expect to buy or would like to buy for the farm or the home, watch for this sign. We will supply all exhibitors who advertise in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze with these signs to hang in their booths. It will guide you in investigating the many different articles in which you will be interested. It means that the company making the product is four-square and will give you an honest deal. Tell the person in charge of such exhibits that you are a subscriber to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and he will be glad to give you any information that you may want.

Remember the Capper Building Is
Yours During the Kansas State Fair

Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze

Capper Building, 8th and Jackson Sts.
Topeka, Kansas

We Advertise In

**KANSAS FARMER
AND
MAIL & BREEZE**

Read in More Than
101,400
Kansas Farm Homes



Advertisers Guaranteed Reliable



Business and Markets



By John W. Samuels

EXPORT trade in meats with England and other European countries for four or five weeks has not been as satisfactory as it was during June and July. The consensus of opinion among provision experts is however, according to the Institute of American Meat Packers, that Central European countries will buy American meats in greater quantities when some satisfactory means of payment can be provided.

England, toward the latter part of the month took notice of the unusually low wholesale prices of pork and made some purchases of hams. But this trade, altho better than in July did not materialize in as great volume as had been anticipated.

With a big corn yield in sight interest naturally centers in hogs since a large part of the crop will be marketed thru them if reasonable prices are paid for pork. These prices in turn will of course be affected by the supply. In this connection it might be well to keep in mind that more pigs are born during the spring months than during any other season of the year. Most of them are carried thru the summer and fattened in the fall on the new crop of corn so that market receipts of hogs are much heavier during the late fall and winter months than during the spring and summer. The accompanying chart shows the average trend of the combined supply by weeks at 11 leading markets.

Usual September Swine Receipts

During the 10 years, 1912 to 1921 inclusive, receipts during the second week in September have averaged only 312,000 head while the average supply during the third week in December has been 799,000 head, an increase of 156 per cent. The average weekly supply from the first week of August to the first week of October in the 10-year period has fallen below 400,000 head while it has averaged more than 700,000 head a week during three weeks in December and all of January.

Normally the supply shrinks rapidly from the middle of January to the middle of April after which there is an increase which culminates in the so-called "June run." After June the supply becomes gradually less in the average year until September. A rapid increase takes place during late October and November.

Holidays Affect Markets

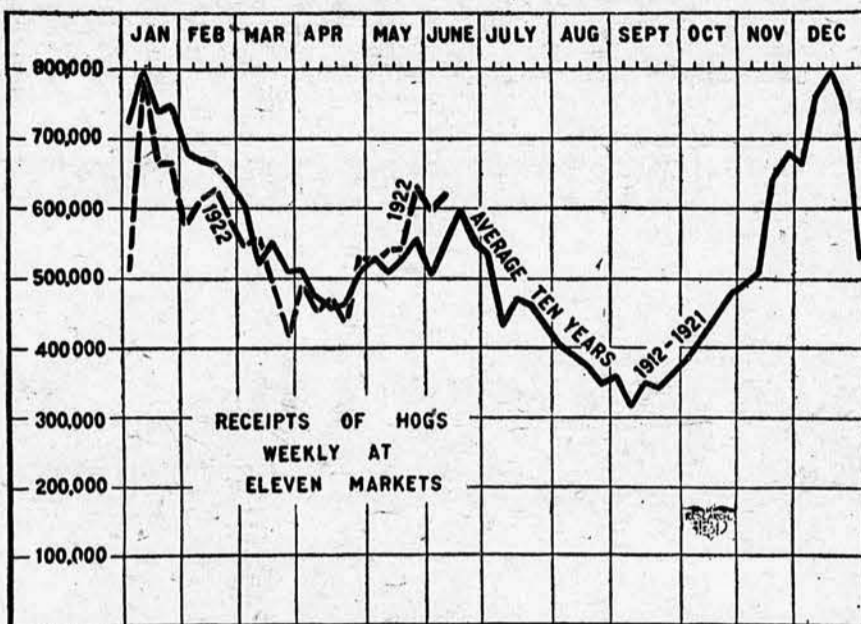
It is noticeable that holidays such as Christmas, New Year's, Decoration Day, Labor Day and Thanksgiving Day tend to reduce the supply materially. Packing plants sometimes are closed on such holidays so that the demand also is curtailed. However the lighter supply may reduce stocks in distributive channels and thus help the market later in the season.

Receipts thus far in 1922 have paralleled the average in a general way. Until the latter part of April they were below the 10-year average with but two exceptions. Since that date they have in the main been above the average.

The supply of hogs of course is not the only factor determining the trend of hog prices but it is an extremely important influence.

Prices for livestock at Kansas City this week have not been very satisfactory. Cattle prices have been irregular while hogs and lambs have been lower. Choice to prime steers were fully steady, butcher cattle 15 to 25 cents higher, stockers and feeders stronger and the plain to medium classes of grass fat steers slightly lower. Common steers in some cases were higher. Receipts were about normal for this season of the year. Hog prices fluctuated within a 25 to 40 cent range and closed the week 15 cents net lower. Lambs were off 50 cents and sheep down 25 cents.

Receipts this week were 66,625 cattle, 15,000 calves, 36,725 hogs, and 22,100 sheep, compared with 59,200 cattle, 19,250 calves, 33,975 hogs, and 21,275 sheep last week, and 46,850 cattle, 13,150 calves, 29,650 hogs, and 51,825 sheep a year ago.



Note the Average Trend of the Swine Supply by Weeks at 11 Leading Markets. The High Peaks for Receipts Came in December and January

The somewhat irregular more fat steers sold at steady prices than either above or below last week. Prime steers sold up to \$10.65 and offerings from most of the big bunches of summer grazed steers brought the same prices each day this week. In some cases common steers sold slightly higher, and medium grades slightly lower. A good clearance was reported. After Tuesday cows and heifers advanced 15 to 25 cents. Veal calves were steady to 50 cents lower. The general trade in all lines of cattle is showing normal fall proportions.

Early in the week trade in stockers and feeders was active and prices ruled 15 to 25 cents higher. In the past two days most of the gain was lost. Demand is large and up to the capacity of railroads to supply cars.

Hogs are 15 Cents Lower

The prevailing characteristic in the hog market was the bearish attitude of packers. Instead of the market showing a rally, as had been expected, prices fluctuated within a 25 to 40 cent range and closed the week 15 cents net lower. The top price today was \$8.85 and bulk of sales \$8.40 to \$8.80. Demand for pigs and stock hogs was active and generally 15 to 25 cents higher, at \$8 to \$8.85.

Prices for sheep and lambs declined 25 to 50 cents during the week. The lower price level was caused by declines elsewhere, and the fact that prices here were too high compared with other points. On the close choice lambs were quoted at \$12.50 to \$12.65, light weight ewes \$6 to \$6.50 and feeding lambs \$12 to \$12.50.

Horses and Mules

Trade in mules was active at firm prices. Receipts were fairly liberal. Volume of trade in horses was held down by small receipts. Inquiry is increasing. The following prices are quoted at Kansas City on horses:

Drafters, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, \$100 to \$140 apiece; fair to good drafters, \$60 to \$100; good chunks, \$60 to \$125; medium chunks, \$50 to \$85; fancy drivers, \$100 and upward; Southerners, \$50 to \$75; plugs, \$10 to \$25.

Dairy and Poultry

Dairy and poultry products this week at Kansas City show practically no change. The following quotations are given on dairy products at Kansas City:

Butter—Creamery, extra, in cartons, 40c a pound; packing butter, 21c; butterfat, 31c; Longhorn cheese, 23 1/4c; New York Daisies, 25c; Brick, 20 1/4c; imported Roquefort, 66c; Limburger, 19 1/2c; Young America, 20 1/2c; Cheddars, 20 1/4c; Squares, 21c.

The following prices are quoted at Kansas City on poultry and poultry products:

Live Poultry—Hens, 19 to 20c; Broilers, 20c; springs, 18c; roosters, 10c;

turkeys, 30c; old toms, 25c; geese, 8c; ducks, 14c.

Eggs—Firsts, 25c; seconds, 20c; selected case lots, 31c.

Hides and Wool

The following sales of green salted hides are reported at Kansas City:

No. 1 hides, 13c; No. 2 hides, 12c; side brands, 9c; bull hides, 8c; green glue, 5c; dry flints, 14 to 15c; horse hides, \$3 to \$4 apiece; pony hides, \$2.50; sheep pelts, 20 to 22c a pound; No. 1 tallow, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c a pound; No. 2 tallow, 2 1/2 to 3c.

The following quotations on wool are given at Kansas City:

Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska bright medium wool, 30c a pound; dark medium, 28c; light fine, 30 to 32c; heavy fine, 20 to 25c; Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Texas light fine good staple, 30 to 35c.

Kansas City Grain Market

Kansas City reports small advances in grain but trade is dull and the range was small. Few predictions have been made as to the future course of the market. Prices at country points in Kansas have been well under the dollar level and many sales have been made at 80 cents. This has led to much dissatisfaction among farmers and has tended to check heavy shipments to some extent. The railroad strike also has proved a disquieting influence and has caused a shortage of grain cars at many points. Foreign demand also has been held in check by transportation troubles.

The September estimate of the spring wheat crop for the United States by the Government indicates a yield of 277 million bushels which is an increase of 14 million bushels over the August estimate and 69 million bushels more than for last year and 33 million bushels more than the five-year average. This added to the winter wheat yield makes a total of 819 million bushels or 24 million bushels more than the total yield for last year.

The total carry-over of wheat on July 1 was 79,813,000 bushels as compared with 92,167,000 bushels for 1921, and 11,424,000 in 1919. These carry-overs are the totals of stocks on farms, in country mills and elevators, and the commercial visible supply at the large terminal points. Wheat stocks in country mills and elevators on July 1, 1922, were reported by the Government to be 27,830,000 bushels as compared with 26,767,000 bushels on July 1, 1921.

Trend of Futures Higher

At Kansas City the trend of futures has been slightly upward. Wheat futures show gains of about 2 cents for September deliveries and gains of approximately 1 cent for December and May deliveries. Reports of damage to corn from many sections and a reduction of 142 million bushels in the Government estimate for the season's corn crop caused a rise in corn

futures. Gains of 1 1/4 to 2 1/2 cents resulted. Oats futures also show gains of 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents.

The following quotations on grain futures are given at Kansas City:

September wheat, 85 1/2c; December, 95 1/4c; May, 99 3/4c; September corn, 52 3/4c; December, 52 1/2c; May, 56c; September oats, 33 1/2c; December oats, 34 1/2c.

Cash Grain Sales

Demand at Kansas City for hard and dark hard wheat is fairly good and all grades are quoted unchanged to 1 cent higher. The following prices are quoted at Kansas City:

No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.16; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.04 to \$1.16; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.03 to \$1.15; No. 4 dark hard, \$1.02 to \$1.13; No. 5 dark hard, \$1.11.

No. 1 hard wheat, \$1 to \$1.12; No. 2 hard, 99c to \$1.12; No. 3 hard, 98c; No. 4 hard, 95c to \$1.08; No. 5 hard, 94c to \$1.04.

No. 1 Red wheat, \$1.08 to \$1.09; No. 2 Red, \$1.07 to \$1.08; No. 3 Red, \$1.02 to \$1.05; No. 4 Red, 95c to \$1; sample Red, 96c.

No. 3 mixed wheat, 92c to \$1.05; No. 4 mixed, 96c to \$1.05.

Corn and Other Cereals

Corn is quoted unchanged to half a cent higher at Kansas City. Kafir and milo show gains of 3 to 5 cents. Oats gained a total of approximately a cent.

The following sales of corn are reported at Kansas City:

No. 2 White corn, 58 to 59 1/2c; No. 3 White, 57 1/2c; No. 4 White, 57c; No. 2 Yellow corn, 59 1/2c; No. 3 Yellow, 59 1/4c; No. 4 Yellow, 59c; No. 2 mixed corn, 57 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 57c; No. 4 mixed, 56 1/2c; No. 6 mixed, 56c.

No. 2 White oats, 37c; No. 3 White, 36 1/2c; No. 4 White, 36 1/2c; No. 2 mixed oats, 35 to 37c; No. 3 mixed, 33 to 36c; No. 2 Red oats, 35 to 37c; No. 3 Red, 33 to 36c; No. 4 Red, 32 to 34c.

No. 2 White kafir, \$1.93 a hundred weight; No. 3 White, \$1.91; No. 4 White, \$1.88.

No. 2 milo, \$2.10; No. 3 milo, \$2.08; No. 4 milo, \$2.06.

No. 3 barley, 52 to 53c; No. 4 barley, 50 to 51c; sample barley, 50c; No. 2 rye, 66c.

Hay and Millfeeds

Not much change is noted in the hay situation. The following sales are reported at Kansas City:

No. 1 prairie hay, \$10.50 to \$11; No. 2 prairie, \$9 to \$10; No. 3 prairie, \$7 to \$8.50; packing hay, \$6 to \$6.50.

Choice alfalfa hay, \$19 to \$19.50; No. 1 alfalfa, \$16.50 to \$18.50; standard alfalfa, \$14 to \$16; No. 2 alfalfa, \$12 to \$13.50; No. 3 alfalfa, \$9 to \$11.50.

No. 1 timothy hay, \$14 to \$15; standard timothy, \$12.50 to \$13.50; No. 2 timothy, \$11.50 to \$12; No. 3 timothy, \$9 to \$10.50.

Light mixed clover hay, \$14 to \$14.50; No. 1 mixed clover, \$12 to \$13.50; No. 2 mixed clover, \$9 to \$11.50.

No. 1 clover hay, \$12 to \$13.50; No. 2 clover, \$9 to \$11.50.

Some of the millfeeds this week are slightly higher. The following quotations are given at Kansas City:

Bran, \$15.50 to \$16 a ton; brown shorts, \$18 to \$19; gray shorts, \$21 to \$22; linseed meal, \$42.25 to \$47; cottonseed meal and nut cake, \$40; tankage, \$70 to \$75; No. 1 alfalfa meal, \$20 to \$22; No. 2 alfalfa meal, \$17 to \$18; molasses alfalfa feed, \$18 to \$21; grain molasses feed, \$22 to \$26; grain molasses hog feed, \$37.

Broomcorn Prices Steady

Broomcorn prices are reported steady at Kansas City and the following quotations are given:

Fancy whisk brush, \$265 a ton; fancy hurl, \$260; Choice Standard broomcorn brush, \$200 to \$240; medium Standard, \$180 to \$210; medium Oklahoma Dwarf, \$140 to \$180; common Oklahoma Dwarf, \$120 to \$140.

Does the best stock on your farm get a balanced ration when it sits down to the dinner table? Youngsters, especially, can use a lot more milk and green vegetables than they generally get.

More Poultry Now in Kansas

Jewell County Leads With 366,589 Chickens

BY GEORGE A. MONTGOMERY

WHAT is the leading chicken county in Kansas? What section of the state produces more chickens than any other? These are questions which the leading poultry men of the state probably could not answer. The United States spends millions of dollars every decade to make the Federal Census. However, when it has been taken and the figures tabulated and published they mean little to the average citizen. If one digs into these figures he will find some interesting facts on the above questions.

It will be easy enough to find that Eastern and Northeastern Kansas are the sections where most poultry is produced and that Western and Southwestern Kansas are the sections of smallest poultry production. It will be a little difficult for one to determine, however, what is the leading poultry county. If he wishes to know what county produces more poultry than any other he will find that that county is Jewell, which in 1920 had 366,589 chickens. Washington was second for total number with 352,226; Marshall third, with 345,071; Nemaha fourth, with 335,860; Sedgwick fifth, with 324,668; Marion sixth, with 313,051; Reno seventh, with 309,812; McPherson eighth, with 306,184; Republic ninth, with 300,382, and Lyon tenth, with 300,221. These are the 10 leading poultry counties if the total number of chickens alone is considered. They are also the only 10 counties having more than 300,000 chickens.

However, it probably would be fairer all around if the leading poultry county were selected by taking into consideration density of poultry population. This will give the smaller counties a chance to show up and will give a different set of leaders.

Good Showing for Nemaha

Considered from the standpoint of the number of chickens to the square mile of land, Nemaha county stands first, with 466 chickens to the square mile. Franklin county is second, with 450 a square mile; Douglas third, with 446; Miami fourth, with 435; Jefferson fifth, with 427; Jackson sixth, with 419; Republic seventh, with 417; Coffey eighth, with 415; Wyandotte ninth, with 412, and Leavenworth tenth, with 411. Other counties with more than 400 to the square mile are Atchison 409, Jewell 407, Allen 406, and Osage 405.

Having 250 chickens or more to the square mile should give a county the right to be classed as a good chicken county in this state. All of the three eastern tiers of counties with the exception of Woodson have 250 or more chickens a square mile. Leaving out the Flint Hill district and Sumner and Ottawa counties, we find that all the eastern half of Kansas has an average of 250 chickens or more to every section of land.

Twenty-nine counties in Western Kansas have 100 chickens or fewer to every square mile. This shows that much less attention has been given to chicken raising in that section than in Eastern Kansas since the number of chickens to the farm is less, also, than the number to the farm in the eastern part of the state. A zigzag line drawn from north to south across the state would cut off in one block in the western end of the state all counties having 100 chickens or less per section of land. The line would run south between Decatur and Rawlins, jump east on the Decatur-Sheridan county line, follow the eastern boundary of Sherman and Gove counties as far south as Ness county, follow the Trego-Ness county line to the eastern boundary of Ness county, thence south on the eastern boundary of Ness, Hodgeman and Ford counties. At the south boundary of Kiowa county it runs east to the eastern boundary of Barber county and thence south to the Oklahoma line.

There are 32 counties in the state with from 100 to 250 chickens a square mile. Most of these counties lie in a strip about three counties wide running from Harper and Sumner counties on the south to Decatur and Norton counties on the north. This sec-

tion also takes in Sumner county, Ottawa county, and what is generally known as the Flint Hill district.

Kansas Ranks Sixth

Kansas ranks sixth among the states for the number of chickens on farms. Iowa is the leader for poultry with 27,746,510; Illinois second, with 25,120,643; Missouri third, with 24,883,985; Ohio fourth, with 20,232,637; Texas fifth, with 18,062,744, and Kansas sixth, with 16,919,248. The total number of chickens on farms in the United States January 1, 1920, was 359,537,127. This means that Kansas

has nearly one-twentieth of all the chickens in the United States. Kansas ranks fourth for the number of chickens on every farm averaging 109 for every farm in the state. Those ranking ahead of Kansas are Iowa, with 137 to the farm, California with 113 and Illinois with 111. The average number of chickens on a farm for the whole United States is only 62.

The number of chickens in Kansas increased 1,653,007 from 1910 to 1920. The number to a farm increased 15 during the decade. In 1920, only 10,563 Kansas farms reported no chickens. In 1910 the number reporting no chickens totaled 15,751.

Poultry in Kansas is not grown on a commercial scale, and the number of chickens in Jewell county, which leads all others for the total number in this state, looks rather small when compared with counties in other states where poultry is produced on a com-

mercial scale. Sonoma county, California, reported 2,986,883 chickens January 1, 1920. Los Angeles county, California, at this time had 1,807,976. Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, had 1,042,264, and York county, Pennsylvania, 923,386.

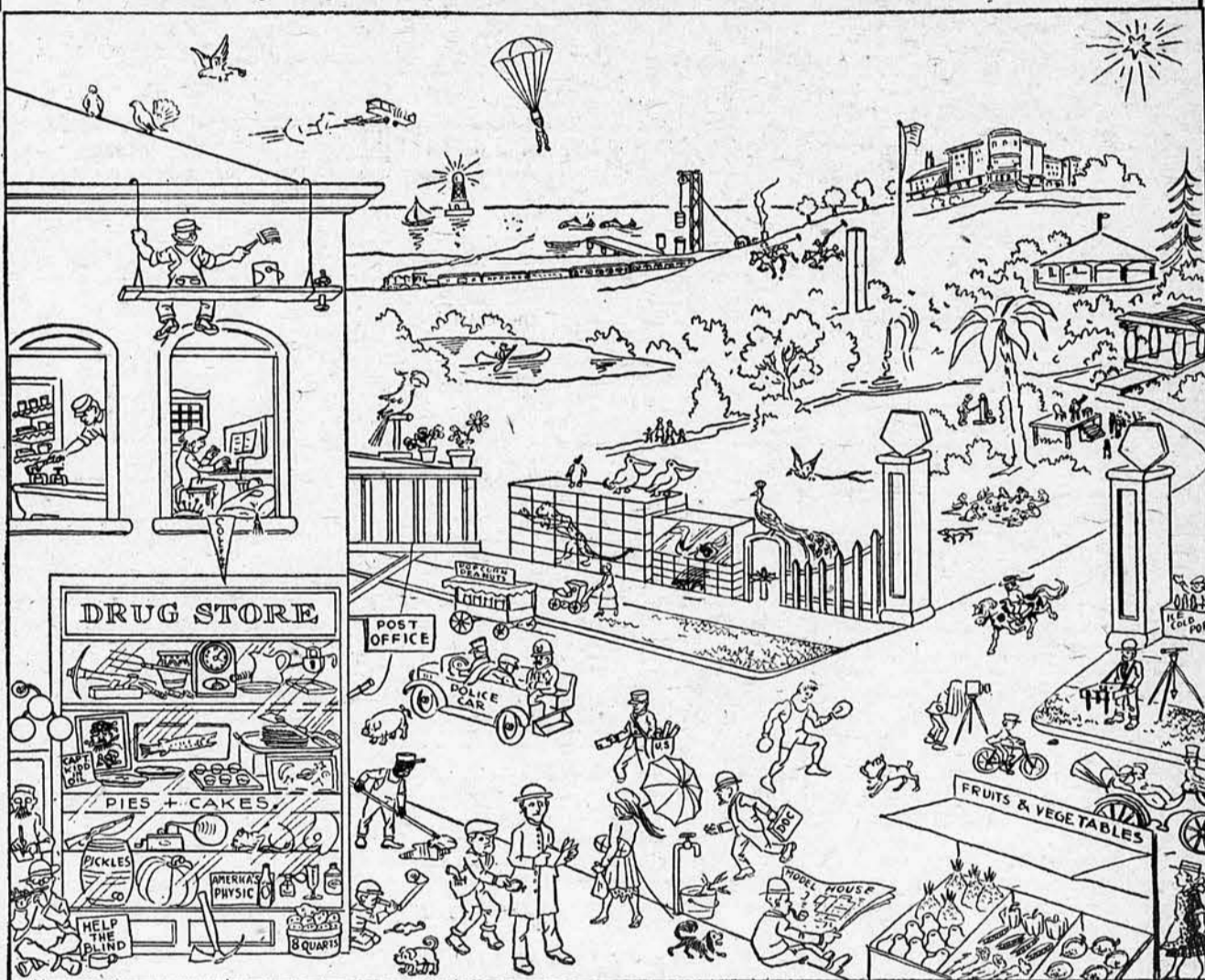
Kansas ranks fifth in egg production among the states of the Union. In 1919 Kansas hens laid 76,136,616 dozens of eggs. In this division Iowa is first with 120,697,319 dozens, Missouri second with 117,203,569 dozens, Illinois third with 105,757,907 dozens, Ohio fourth with 102,377,143 dozens.

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.

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How Many Objects in This Picture Beginning With the Letter "P"?



The picture contains a number of objects beginning with the letter "P". First glance you see Post Office, Painter, Peddler. How many can you find? Every object is plainly visible. See if you can find the most objects beginning with the letter "P". There will be ten big cash prizes given for the ten nearest correct lists. This is not a guessing game but a test of your skill. Just a little patience and skill on your part will win.

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5th.....5.00	5th.....25.00	5th.....50.00
6th.....4.00	6th.....20.00	6th.....25.00
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for you to get several of your friends or neighbors to subscribe for Capper's Weekly. The subscriptions may be either new or renewal, and your own subscription counts as one in the Club. It is not necessary to send in a subscription in order to win a prize, but all prizes are increased when subscriptions are sent. If your list is awarded first prize, and you send no subscriptions you will only win \$20.00, but if your list is accompanied by \$1.00 worth of subscriptions, and you are awarded the prize you win \$1000. Remember, there are ten prizes in all given. Send in your list of "P" words early.

The Rules Are Simple

No. 1—Prepare your list of words neatly on one side of the paper. Number words 1, 2, 3, etc. Place your name and complete address at the top of the list. Do not write subscribers' names and addresses on the same paper with your list of words, but use coupon.

No. 2—The answer having the nearest correct list of objects beginning with the letter "P" will be awarded first prize. The next best second prize, etc., until ten prizes have been awarded. (See prize list.) If the winner has sent in \$1.00 worth of subscriptions to Capper's Weekly, he or she will receive \$1000.00 instead of \$20.00. All answers must be mailed before midnight, November 4, 1922.

No. 3—In case of a tie between two or more Club Members, each tying Club Member will receive a prize of the same value in all respects to that tied for. Three Topeka business men will act as judges and will award the prizes. Each participant agrees to accept the decision of the judges as final and conclusive. Webster's New International Dictionary will be used as authority.

No. 4—Use only words in the English Dictionary. Use only one word for any object. However, part of an object may be named. Words of the same spelling may be used but once. If the singular is used, the plural cannot be used, and vice-versa. Proper names, prefixes, suffixes, obsolete and foreign words will not be counted.

No. 5—Any person living in the United States may submit an answer, except that no answers will be accepted from employees of Capper's Weekly, members of their family, residents of Topeka, or former cash prize winners in any Picture or Word Spelling Clubs conducted by Capper Publications.

No. 6—Only one list will be accepted from a single household or group. Where two or more lists are submitted from a single group and such lists show evidence of collaboration, or where such lists are entered under assumed names, all such lists will be barred from the contest.

No. 7—The judges will meet and announce the winners, and the correct winning list of words will be published in Capper's Weekly as quickly as possible after November 4, 1922.

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

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AGENTS—OLD ESTABLISHED COMPANY. New line, just out. Big profits. Fast sellers. Quick repeat. Permanent. Dept. 3, E. C. Harley Company, Dayton, O.

WANTED—RELIABLE, ENERGETIC MEN to sell National Brand fruit trees and a general line of nursery stock. Unlimited opportunities. Every property owner a prospective customer. Carl Heart earned \$2,312.67 in 18 weeks, an average of \$128.48 per week. You might be just as successful. Outfit and instructions furnished free. Steady employment. Cash weekly. Write for terms. The National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

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WANTED—A MAN WITH SMALL FAMILY to work farm. Bx 200, Leoti, Kan.

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FARM WORK WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED and dependable married man. Is capable of responsible place. Address: Agriculturist, Mail & Breeze.

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LAWRENCE BUSINESS COLLEGE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS, trains its students for good paying positions. Write for catalog.

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

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KANOTA OATS, RECLEANED AND sacked, F. O. B. \$1.00 bushel. C. W. Works, Humboldt, Kan.

KANRED RECLEANED SEED WHEAT, \$2.25 per bushel sacked. Kaanota oats, \$1.25. Taylor Sons, Chapman, Kan.

SEED WHEAT, PURE INSPECTED KAN- red seed from K. S. A. C. in 1920. Sacked, Coats or Pratt, 10 bushel lots \$1.25. Sam Woolfolk, Pratt, Kan.

WHEAT—INSPECTED BLACKHULL SEED guaranteed 100% pure. New variety giving wonderful results everywhere. Perry Lambert, Hiawatha, Kan.

SEEDS WANTED—WE BUY CAR LOTS OR less. Alfalfa, clovers, cane, millet, Sudan. Send samples for bids. Ed F. Mangelsdorf & Bros., Wholesale Feed Seeds, St. Louis, Mo.

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FRUIT TREES GREATLY REDUCED prices. Direct to planters. No agents. Peaches, apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, berries, nuts, pecans, mulberries, ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free 64-page catalog. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 131, Cleveland, Ohio.

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FARM MACHINERY

MACHINERY FOR SALE

1920 REO TRUCK, GOOD CONDITION. C. Walter Sander, Route 2, Stockton, Kan.

THRESHING OUTFIT COMPLETE, 40-80 tractor, 36-56 separator. In belt every day. An 8 bottom Rumely plow. Bargain. W. L. Gooding, St. John, Kan.

FOR SALE—18-36 AVERY AND CASE 28x50 separator with common stacker and extension feeder. Both in good condition. J. E. Stephens, Ashland, Kansas.

FOR SALE: FOUR DOUBLE UNIT EM- pire milking machines in good working order. Latest style heads, \$60 each. Johnstone D. Ewema, Route 3, Tonganoxie, Kan.

PRICED FOR QUICK SALE—12-25 TITAN four cylinders, good shape; 12-20 Emerson new cylinders, dandy shape; 15-22 Bates Steel Mule crawler type tractor, rebuilt. Thompson & Sons Garage, Radium, Kan.

GRAY TRACTOR, NEW, RIGHT FROM factory; Model P 18-36. List price f. o. b. Kinsley, Kansas, \$1625; closing out price \$1325 cash if sold at once. R. D. Heath Lumber Co., Agents, Kinsley, Kansas.

REAL TRACTOR BARGAINS—TWO NEW and unused Turner 14-25 kerosene or gasoline tractors with the famous Budda 4-cylinder motor, will be sold for cash at only \$450 each. F. O. B. Southwest Warehouse Corporation, Kansas City, Mo. Tractors have been held in storage as collateral for bank loan. They may be inspected at warehouse. For more particulars address E. H. Pugsley, care of Commerce Trust Company, Kansas City, Mo.

AUTO SUPPLIES

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS, OWNERS, garagemen, repairmen, send for free copy America's Popular Motor Magazine. Contains helpful instructive information on overhauling, ignition wiring, carburetors, batteries, etc. Automobile Digest, 622 Butler Bldg., Cincinnati.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS, TRIAL; PAYMENTS; guaranteed five years. Josephine Yotz, Shawnee, Kan.

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

TOBACCO.

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

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, CHEWING 5 pounds \$1.75; 10 pounds \$3.00. Smoking 5 pounds \$1.25; 10 pounds \$2.00. Send no money. Pay when received. Tobacco Growers Union, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO SHIPPED COL- lect on delivery. Chewing, 5 pounds \$1.75; 10 pounds \$2.50; 20 pounds \$4.00. Smoking, 5 pounds \$1.25; 10 pounds \$2.00; 20 pounds \$3.00. Farmers' Association, Paducah, Ky.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO—3 YEAR OLD leaf. Don't send a penny, pay for tobacco and postage when received. Extra flat, chewing 10 lbs., \$2.00; smoking, 10 lbs., \$2.50; medium smoking, 10 lbs., \$1.25. Farmers Union, Hawesville, Ky.

FOR THE TABLE

5 POUNDS FULL CREAM CHEESE, \$1.35 postpaid. Roy C. Paul, Moran, Kan.

SERVICES OFFERED

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

HEMSTITCHING—QUICK SERVICE. Write for samples and prices. Gusle Shirley, Room 12 Orpheum Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

INVENTORS WRITE FOR OUR ILLU- trated 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.

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HONEY

ALFALFA CLOVER EXTRACT HONEY, 120 lbs. \$10.50, here. T. C. Viers, Olathe, Colorado.

HONEY—CHOICE NEW, CROP; BULK comb 2-5 lb. cans \$15.00. Extracted \$12.00. One can 25 cents extra. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

DOGS AND PONIES

WANTED—BLACK AND TAN RAT TER- rier. W. J. Blair, Netawaka, Kan.

REGISTERED COLLIE PUPS, TWO months old. L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kan.

AIREDALE PUPS ELIGIBLE TO REGIS- ter \$5.00 up. Milton Zimmerman, Harper, Kansas.

COLLIE PUPPIES, SABLE-WHITE MARK- ings, \$5. Guaranteed. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

WANTED—50 WHITE ESQUIMO SPITZ pups every week. Also other breeds. Brockway, Baldwin, Kan.

PET STOCK

PUPPIES, CANARIES, PARROTS, GOLD fish. Catalog. KC Bird Store, Kansas City, Mo.

NEW ZELAND RED RABBITS FROM pedigreed buck for sale. Burton Filkin, Wilsey, Kan.

FERRETS FOR SALE. PRICES FREE. Book on ferrets 10c. Muzzles 25c. Roy Green, Wellington, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALL WOOL KNITTING YARN FOR SALE direct from manufacturer at 95 cents, \$1.25 and \$1.60 a pound. Postage paid on orders. Free samples. H. A. Bartlett, Dept. 4, Harmony, Maine.

FORDSON TRACTOR OWNERS. WRITE us regarding a Recharger to recharge your tractor magneto. Quick, efficient, no tearing down. Sun Recharger, 4344-C, Cottage Grove, Chicago.

WANTED TO BUY—CATALPA GROVE OR hedge fence suitable for posts, or hedge posts. Give full particulars first letter, or no attention paid. Address Catalpa, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

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ANCONAS

PURE SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKER- els, April hatched, \$1.00. Robt. Wilson, Anness, Kansas.

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CHICKS: 9 CENTS UP. LEADING VAR- ieties. Postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Catalogue free. Superior Hatcheries, Windsor, Mo.

QUALITY CHICKS. NINE CENTS UP. Twelve varieties. Best laying strains. Catalogue free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

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1000 WHITE LEGHORN HENS, PULLETS. John Haas, Bettendorf, Iowa.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, 75 CENTS during September. May Gill, Piedmont, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCK- erels. Priced right. Floyd Schaulis, Morrill, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN hens. 85 cents each. Mrs. Roy Paul, Moran, Kan.

MARCH HATCHED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn Barron pullets \$1.50; cockerels, \$2. Nellie Freeman, DeSoto, Kansas.

BARRON STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 each. Mrs. H. Drummond, Route 2, Valley Falls, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORN ROOSTERS FOR SALE. 75 cents, or will trade for pullets of same breed. Mrs. Frank Hutchinson, Smith Center, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN HENS \$1.00. Twenty cockerels March hatch \$2.50, five or more \$2.00. Some R. I. hens. Will Pair, Route 1, Mankato, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON S. C. White Leghorns. Trapnested. Bred to record, 300 eggs. Pullets, cockerels. Bargains. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

100 CHOICE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, May hatch. Some R. C. Black Minorca cockerels, May hatch. Cheap if taken soon. W. H. Allen, Carbondale, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

CASH BIDS ANY TIME ON BROILERS, hens, eggs. The Copes, Topeka.

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

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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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KANSAS

CHASE CO. valley and upland farms, \$45 A. up. E. F. McQuillen & Co., Strong City, Kan.

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

PAWNEE CO. SECTION, fine improvements at bargain. Jess Kiser, Garden City, Kan.

165 A. IMP. grain and dairy farm, rich bottom. 1 1/2 mi. Agricultural College and city. \$135 A. L. D. Arnold, Manhattan, Kan.

160 ACRES, 4 miles town, new improvements, good. \$75.00. Franklin County Investment Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR SALE: 1/2 section good wheat land. Near Plains, Kan. Improved. Ask J. M. Stewart, News Office, Hutchinson, Kansas.

CHASE COUNTY BLUE STEM PASTURE and river bottom farms. Write for list. Replogle Agency, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

80 ACRES 2 1/2 miles town, 6 room house, large barn, other buildings. No waste land. Price \$70 A. If interested write LEROY REALTY CO., LEROY, KAN.

OWN A HOME. 10 and 20 A tracts for poultry and truck farming; \$1,200 to \$2,000 only required. For full description address Bx 57, Colony, Kan.

160 ACRES, most all alfalfa land; 1 mi. of town; improved; priced \$8,500; Mansfield Land Mtg. Co., 312-13 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

80 A. \$50 PER A., 120 A. \$75 per A., 160 A. \$50 per A., 160 A. \$75 per A. All good imp. farms, extra good terms. Spangler Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE EIGHT CHOICE SECTIONS, Wallace County, Kan., one to three miles of Wekan. Agents wanted. C. E. Mitchem, Harvard, Illinois.

FOR SALE BY OWNER—320-acre Sheridan Co. grain farm. Good 9-room house. All other outbuildings. Good terms. \$40 per acre. J. D. Winter Dresden, Kansas.

MORTON COUNTY, KANSAS
S. E. 2-31-40, level, good quality, unimproved land. Price \$2,000. Reasonable terms. H. C. Wear, Wichita, Kansas.

CREEK BOTTOM FARM 200 acres, well improved, 80 plowed, 20 timber, 100 pasture, 7 miles town, near school at pre-war price, \$50 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS. Good farm lands. Low prices, very easy terms. Exchanges made. Send for booklet. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, 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, Kansas.

Names of Useful Chemicals

It sometimes happens that a chemical name is given to some commodity that the farmer is advised to purchase. Under its imposing title he wonders what it is, but really the substance is perfectly well known to him by its common name. Nobody goes to the paint shop and asks for 2-penny-worth of sodium chloride when he desires common salt, and most of us have learned that methylated spirits are pure alcohol with 10 per cent poisonous methylated or wood spirit added for commercial purposes and to protect the revenue. Still there are many other common substances which are veiled under scientific names. Here are a few, the first name in each case being the common name and the second the chemical name:

Alum, potassium aluminum sulfate; ammonia, ammonium hydrate; baking soda, hydrogen sodium carbonate; bluestone, copper sulfate; borax, sodium baborate; carbolic acid, phenol; caustic soda, sodium hydroxide; chalk, calcium carbonate; chloride of lime, calcium chloride and hypochlorite; common salt, sodium chloride; cream of tartar, potassium tartrate; Epsom salts, magnesium sulfate; glycerine, glycerole; laughing gas, nitrous oxide; litharge, lead oxide; liver of sulfur, potassium sulfide; oil of vitriol, sulfuric acid; pearlash, potassium carbonate; slaked lime, calcium hydroxide; spirits of salts, hydrochloric or muriatic acid; stone lime, calcium carbonate; sugar of lead, lead acetate; sulfate of ammonia, ammonium sulfate; verdigris, basic copper acetate; vinegar, acetic acid; washing soda, sodium carbonate; white lead, basic lead carbonate; white vitriol, zinc sulfate.

Yield not to too much temper.

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

KANSAS

160 ACRES 5 miles north Santa Fe, Kaskell County, \$17.50 an acre. \$500 will handle. Will take in light automobile in good condition. McNaghten Inv. Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

\$20 PER ACRE up crop payment plan. Wheat and irrigated lands near Garden City, big yields alfalfa, wheat and garden truck, fine schools. Lands covered by electric power. A. H. Warner & Son, Garden City, Kan.

80 ACRES, 7 miles of Ottawa, Kansas. 3 miles of LeLoup, all tillable, real good improvements, fine location. Price \$75 per acre, \$1500 cash, remainder 5 years time. Ottawa Realty Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

120 ACRES on interurban, 25 mi. W. of K. C.; good imp.; elec. lights; best schools; 43 a. apple orchard, mostly in bearing. Terms 1/4 cash, 1/4 clear property, 1/4 back on farm. Also 17 head reg. Holsteins. A. A. Quinlan, Linwood, Kan.

IT'S WORTH WHILE
6,000 A. RANCH, well improved, well located and priced to sell. 185 A. modern improvements, adjoins Hutchinson. Suitable for sub-division. Wants property in Florida. Write or wire for detailed description. Conner, Dyck & West, Hutchinson, Kan.

STANTON, GRANT AND HASKELL county, Kansas, land, 1/4 section and up, \$15 to \$20 acre. Buffalo grass sod. Best wheat land. Santa Fe Ry. now under construction. 1/2 cash, balance 5 years 6% annually. This land will double in value after R. R. is built. Bargains in S. W. Kansas improved farms. Write Eugene Williams, Minneapolis, Kansas.

\$25 PER ACRE WELL IMPROVED
880 acre ranch, 75 miles of Wichita; 140 acres cult., bal pasture; 40% tillable; well watered with 4 springs; near good school town, rural route, tel. Best ranch proposition on the market. \$12,000 will handle. Moddrell & Scott, 309 Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

750 ACRE beautiful level farm, adjoining town in Lane county, Kansas; it's one of the finest bodies of land in county; 2 story, 7 room house, 2 large barns, granaries, other outbuildings; nearly 400 acres fine wheat; abundance water; real snap, owner non-resident; \$45 per acre; attractive terms. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, 415 Bonilla Bldg., 10th & Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

KIOWA CO., 880-acre ranch, fenced and cross fenced; about 250 acres in cultivation, balance buffalo grass pasture, spring water, 4-room cement house, 300-ton silo, 4 miles from R. R. station. Ideal for small ranch. Price \$25 per acre, half cash, time on balance if desired. No agents. Apply to owner. Dr. Nat. G. Bennett, Haviland, Kan.

ARKANSAS

40 ACRES, well imp., good road, mail route, near town, orchard 200 trees, no stumps. Other land. A. G. Russell, Pine Bluff, Ark.

WOULD YOU BUY A HOME? With our liberal terms? Farms of all sizes for white people only. Write for our new list. Mills & Son, Booneville, Arkansas.

BUY A FARM in the great fruit and farming country of northwest Arkansas where land is cheap and terms are reasonable. For free literature and list of farms write Doyel & Alsip, Mountainburg, Arkansas.

PLANTATION

5,000 a. river bottom near Gov. Lowden's plantation. Half cult. 100 houses. Mules, machinery. Large mds. stock. New land, above, overflow. Hard surfaced highways. R. R. station on place. All for \$75 per acre. Terms R. L. Bryn Real Estate Company, 121 Louisiana, Little Rock, Arkansas.

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10-ACRE VINEYARD HOMES at \$275 an acre. \$250 cash, \$35 monthly. Planted and developed 3 years free. Matured income \$5000. salesmen wanted. C.M. Wooster Co., Phelan Bldg., San Francisco. Oldest California Land Office.

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IRRIGATED LANDS, part of famous Miller & Lux ranch, 50,000 acres in alfalfa, 7 or 8 crops a year. \$200 to \$275 per acre. Also land where grapes, apricots, peaches and pears grow to perfection and one year's crop will often pay for the land at \$200 per acre. On main State Highway and Southern Pacific, in San Joaquin Valley, near Fresno. Any desired acreage. References, Fresno Chamber of Commerce or any California bank. Send for illustrated folder C-2. Lyon & Hoag, 660 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

COLORADO

30,000 ACRES—Tracts 160 a. upward. Crop payment plan. Doll & Lamb, Lamar, Colo.

TO TRADE—Colorado land, for horses, mules or cattle, or registered stock. P. F. Horn, Fleming, Colo.

FOR SALE TEN CHOICE SECTIONS, east of Cheyenne Wells, Cheyenne County, Colorado. Agents wanted. C. E. Mitchem, Harvard, Illinois.

IDAHO

ATTENTION LAND BUYERS, irrigated farms adjoining Jerome, Idaho. Plenty of water, no crop failures. Fair prices, good schools and transportation. Real dairy and hog country. For information and literature write R. H. Traill, Bonded Dealer, Jerome, Idaho.

MISSOURI

FARM and city bargains. Ideal environment. Schools, colleges. H. A. Lee, Nevada, Mo.

LISTEN, 40 acre imp. farm \$1200. Good terms. Other farms. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

WRITE FOR FREE LIST of farms in Ozarks. Douglas Co. Abstract Co., Ava, Mo.

BARGAIN, 170 acres Missouri bottom, 2 miles east of Atchison. Write Asher Peter, St. Joe, Mo.

FOR SALE—60 to 1200 acres. Plenty water. Fine grass. Plenty rain. All good land. Partly bottom. Write for particulars. G. H. Cravens, Owner, Sargent, Mo.

MISSOURI \$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres truck and poultry land near town Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for bargain list. Box 22, Kirkwood, Mo.

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

120 ACRES, 2 1/2 Willow Spring, Mo., on Frisco and public road; 80 fenced, cross-fenced, 30 valley, 40 pasture, 10 grass, 40 timber; house 5 rms., small bath, porches, cellar; all outbuildings; all kinds fruits; if sold in the next 10 days, 1/4 crop; price \$3,700. M. Haddon, Willow Springs, Mo.

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450 ACRE DAIRY RANCH 2 miles Co. seat. Good water right. \$40 acre. Sacrificing on account of old age. G. F. Nelson, Box 536, Deer Lodge, Mont.

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EASTERN OKLA. farm and fruit lands; suit all buyers; imp. and unimp.; excellent opportunities. S. G. Gregory, Watts, Okla.

NORTHEAST OKLAHOMA farms at wonderful bargain prices. \$10 to \$60 per acre. E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Oklahoma.

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150 acre improved prairie farm, 4 miles from Pryor. Excellent stock and grain farm. Good soil. Plenty of grass and living water. Will sell at \$37.50 acre to settle estate. Terms. Expenses refunded if you say it's not a bargain. Other bargains. T. C. Bowling, Owner, Pryor. (Mayes Co.), Okla.

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LOCATE in the best climate on earth—Puget Sound. Ten acres enough to support a family. Our free folder explains. Whidby Information Bureau, Clinton, Wash.

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WANTED: To hear from owner of farm for sale. Give price and description. H. E. BUSBY, Washington, Iowa

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I WANT FARMS and lands for cash buyers. Will deal with the owners only. R. A. McNow, 329 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Leaderbrand Sales Ag., B-350, Cimarron, Kan.

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SELL and exchange Franklin Co. land, \$75 a. and up. Lyman Dickey & Co., Ottawa, Kan.

TRADES—What have you? List free. Bersie Farm Agency, El Dorado, Kansas.

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GOOD, SMALL, well improved Kansas dairy farm for sale or trade. J. M. Mason, 2274 Russell Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, one of the best ranches of 3500 acres in eastern Colo. J. H. Pope, Springfield, Colorado.

TO EXCHANGE—good cash hardware business and building in good town for land. James S. Allen, Atchison, Kansas

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Square section level land near railroad. Sherman Co., Kan. \$35 acre. Terms. The D. H. Bane Land Co., 313 Wheeler-Kelly-Hogny Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

TO TRADE FOR GOOD KANSAS WHEAT LAND—One of the most beautiful homes in Colorado, costing in the neighborhood of \$25,000. Address C. B., 501 Thatcher Building, Pueblo, Colorado.

SELL OR TRADE and do it fast, your farm, merchandise or town property. We are in the game. Give us a chance. The Business Booster Sales Co., Box 256, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE for Western Wheat Land. 713 acres, well improved stock and grain farm. Near Emporia. 240 all smooth meadow. In Montgomery Co. Income bldg. Rent for \$150 per mo. J. W. Staats, Emporia, Kan.

IMPROVED 150 ACRE FARM, Jersey county, Illinois. Owner Kansas man; wants Kansas land. What have you? Full description in first letter. Ask for new list. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kan.

WHY NOT TRADE the equity in your farm for clear land in Prowers Co., Colorado, producing more crops per acre, then you can own more acres and be out of debt. Write The D. H. Bane Land Co., 313 Wheeler-Kelly-Hogny Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

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GOOD WELL improved 400 acre farm, 2 miles from Hill City, where \$100,000 H. S. building is under construction. Price and terms on application. R. L. Fergy, Hill City, Kan.

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

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1,200 Bargains! Just Out! Equipped farms \$600—\$50,000; big woodlots, self sustaining homes. The pick of 33 states. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 831 G. P., New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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LARGE WHEAT AND CATTLE RANCH in Scott Co., Kan., to lease. All equipped, 2 sets improvements. For particulars write owners, F. E. Moore & Sons, Gardner, Kan.

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DUROC JERSEY HOGS

James Conyer's
Duroc SaleMarion, Kansas, Tuesday,
September 26

25 HEAD—Several bred sows including some by Maplewood Pathmaster, 13 fall gilts, most of them by Valley Pathfinder 2nd., out of Orion and Sensation dams. Some out of daughters of Maplewood Pathfinder. Sows and fall gilts bred to Giant Scissors, 3 spring sows and 6 spring gilts by Valley Pathfinder 2nd and Giant Scissors. Selling a good spring yearling boar. Write for catalog. Mention Kansas Farmer-Mail & Breeze.

Immured Duroc Spring Boars

We have picked 12 to ship out and will sell them at \$35 each while they last. Pathfinder, Sensation and Orion breeding. Crated light and fully guaranteed. Farm nine miles south of Fairbury on state line.

Johnson & Dimond, R. 4, Fairbury, Neb.

150 Duroc Pigs

Boars by Pathfinder Select.
Boars by Sensation Orion.
Boars by Illustrators Winners.
We can supply your wants.

MIKE STENSAAS & SONS,
Concordia, Kansas

Fall Sale Oct. 13

60 Spring Gilts and 10 Boars sired by Giant Sensation. You will have to admit he is siring the kind that you want to breed. Write for catalog.

W. H. Rasmussen, Box K, Norfolk, Nebr.

Grandview Stock Farm

No public sale, but the tops from 100 spring pigs. Real boars and gilts out of well bred sows and sired by King Pathron, full brother in blood to state champion, Great Pathron. Address
BOHLEN BROS., DOWNS, KAN.

15 Boars Selects

These are real herd boars of intensely Orion breeding. They are priced to sell and satisfaction is guaranteed to every purchaser. Bred Now Sale, February 5.
Leo J. Healy, Hope, Kan., Dickinson Co.

McComas' Durocs

Boars, bred sows and gilts, by Giant Orion Sensation 4th, Pathron and Jack's Orion King A. Write today.
W. D. McCOMAS, Box 455, Wichita, Kan.

Ed. Hoover's Durocs

Boars, bred sows and gilts out of sows that helped make my summer sale the highest average sale in the state. Write or call on us.
E. G. HOOVER, WICHITA, KAN.

Brauer Purebred Duroc Co.

If you want good, well bred spring gilts or boars from the most widely and favorably known Duroc herd in Colorado, write us your wants. J. W. Brauer, Gov. Oliver W. Shoup, Address J. W. Brauer, Route 1, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Shepherd's Sensations

Big spring yearlings and tried sows bred to the grand champion, Sensational Pilot, and Sensational Giant. Only a few of these left. They are real sows. Spring boars, hard prospects. Immured. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

"Legal Tender" Durocs

Have been sold in 51 counties in Kansas. I have a nice lot of pigs 40 to 125 lbs. Papers free with each one. Pairs unrelated. Best breeding at right prices. Write me your wants. J. E. WELLER, Holton, Kan.

SENT ON APPROVAL

Extra good spring gilts and boars by Giles' Royal Pathfinder and Long Sensation. Prize winning sires. Orion, Col. and stills dams. GILES BOUSE, Westphalia Kan.

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

Boars all ages, bred sows and gilts. Popular breeding, immured. Pedigrees. Terms to suit. E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KAN.

Durocs \$20 to \$30

Boars ready for service. Fall pigs, either sex, not related, by Hurdler Pathfinder and Valley Wonder Sensation. E. C. MUNSSELL, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

15 Aug. Pigs Ready for Delivery Oct. 15

at \$12.50 each. Cholera Immured and guaranteed. Line bred Pathfinders. Overstake Bros., Atlanta, Kan.

ROYAL PATHMASTER BY PATHMASTER Immured spring boars by this herd sire out of good Sensation and Pathfinder dams. Write or call. S. and R. G. Cooley, Plymouth, Kan.

SPRING PIGS, BOTH SEX, by Uneeda Pathmaster by Uneeda Orion Sensation, Iowa and Nebraska grand champion, and Big Sensation, grandson of Great Sensation. A. W. Steele, R. 9, Wichita, Kan.

DIZMANG'S GOOD DUROCS. Extra good spring Duroc gilts and boars by Oscar Sensation by Echo Sensation. Guaranteed and priced to sell. Oscar K. Dizmang, Bronson, Kan.

SPRING GILTS AND BOARS by sons of Jack's Orion King 2nd, Great Orion, Great Orion Sensation. S. B. REPLOGLE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

SPRING PIGS, BOTH SEX. Jack's Col. Great Orion and The Major breeding. Dams include daughters of Joe's Nellie 2nd. M. A. Martin, Paola, Kan.

What's New in Livestock

BY OUR FIELDMEN AND REPORTERS

RECENTLY R. R. Frager, a Spotted Poland China breeder of Washington, showed seven head of hogs at the Belleville Fair and won 11 prizes competing with 60 hogs shown by seven breeders. Mr. Frager won second on boar 2 years old and over; first and fourth on boar 6 months old and under 12; first, second and fourth on sow 6 months old and under 12; first on best four any age or sex the get of one sire; first on best four any age or sex the get of one sow; junior champion boar; junior champion sow; and grand champion boar. Mr. Frager is a booster of better hogs for Washington county, and is chairman of the Spotted Poland China Breeders of Washington County Livestock Improvement Association.

Livestock Sales Pavilion for Ford

Two weeks ago the Ford County Livestock Improvement Association started to raise \$2,500 to build a livestock sales pavilion by selling shares at \$10 apiece. The building is to be placed on the fairgrounds at Dodge City.

The association believes that in a short time this will make Ford county the market place for registered livestock for Southwest Kansas as well as the community sales ring for all kinds of sales.

On checking up the number of shares sold at the last meeting it was found that \$1,500 of the \$2,500 had been sold leaving 100 shares to sell.

The members were so enthusiastic over the proposition that Ed Newell, Charles Clapper, E. C. Nickles and Robert Campbell agreed to give a registered pig apiece as prizes on stock sold. Every share of stock issued will be numbered, and one day during the Ford County Great Southwest Fair, the four luck numbers will be drawn.

Two New Jersey Records

Pearl of Pear Grove, a junior 4-year-old Jersey owned by J. A. Mock of Coffeyville, is the holder of two new state records for Jerseys in the 365 day division, according to R. B. Becker in charge of official testing at Kansas State Agricultural College. This cow, by producing 12,878 pounds of milk and 683.17 pounds of butterfat in 365 days displaces The Owl's Design, a cow in the Kansas State Agricultural College herd, as state champion over all ages and replaces the junior 4-year-old record held by Count's Winsome, also a Montgomery county cow owned by L. R. Fansler of Independence, Kan.

The record over all ages made by The Owl's Design in 1914 is 14,606.3 pounds of milk and 650.10 pounds of butterfat. Pearl of Pear Grove beat this butterfat record by 33.07 pounds. She bested the junior 4-year-old record by 105.24 pounds, the record made by Count's Winsome being 577.83 pounds.

George A. Montgomery.

Manhattan, Kan.

New Holstein Record

A new junior 2-year-old record for Holsteins has been announced by R. B. Becker in charge of official testing at Kansas State Agricultural College. Collins Farm Aggie Corona, a cow owned by Collins & Van Horn, Sabetha, Kan., recently completed a record of 17,777.5 pounds of milk and 677.90 pounds of butterfat in 365 days. The cow is a daughter of Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac, senior herd sire at Collins Farm. Daughters of this bull hold 12 Kansas state records, according to Mr. Becker.

How Pigs Sometimes Pay

Few breeders should expect to equal the records made by Henry Field as he is one of the country's past masters in advertising and methods of merchandising his wares among farmers. Nevertheless some mighty useful lessons can be learned by keeping track of Henry Field. His hogs are not necessarily better than the hogs of any other careful breeder, so that whatever he excels in prices or in the amount of business done, can be ascribed largely to a difference in business methods. In a number of cases, I have suggested to breeders who came to my office for advice,

that they get themselves on the mailing list of Henry Field and adapt some of his many good methods for getting business.

The foregoing is somewhat aside from the news feature of this story, which already has been partly told in our sale reports. It is as follows:

In a sale which Mr. Field held last winter, F. M. Backman of Benson, Neb., paid \$107.50 for a very desirable young sow bred to farrow in the spring. This sow farrowed and saved 14 pigs. Of course Mr. Backman wrote Mr. Field about it with the result that Mr. Field paid him a good profit in order to have such a remarkable sow and litter back in his herd. He, of course, could raise pigs cheaper than he was buying these, but it might be a long while before he could raise a litter of 14 good pigs. No one knows better than Mr. Field, the advertising value of a litter like that and, of course, that litter played a prominent part in Mr. Field's advertising. It, in fact, was made the feature of his recent August sale with the result, as our sale report already has told, that the litter brought \$1,165 or an average of about \$83 per pig, and more than 10 times what Mr. Field got for the dam.

T. W. Morse.

Needs More Good Dairy Sires

"This purebred sire business will soon be overdone," we overheard a farmer saying recently. He was much surprised when we called his attention to the fact that only 19 per cent. of the Kansas Dairy herds are headed by purebred dairy bulls, that there is only one purebred bull for every 143 dairy cows in the state, and that only one of every 28 dairy farmers as yet has a purebred dairy sire.

Does a purebred bull pay? Well, let us compare figures for Kansas with those for the state of Washington. According to United States Census reports, 41 per cent of the Washington dairy bulls are purebred, and as a result their average annual milk production has been raised to 4,911 pounds of milk per cow. In Kansas, where only 19 per cent of the dairy bulls are purebred, the annual milk production per cow is only 2,657 pounds.

There is, as we may expect, quite a definite relation between the milk and butter production of dairy cows and the percentage of purebred dairy sires. Since in Kansas the average milk production of a cow is entirely too low and the percentage of purebred sires is also extremely low, for Kansas ranks 30th in the percentage of purebred dairy bulls, there is surely plenty of room for improvement. In fact, instead of worrying about too many purebred sires, we ought to put forth our best efforts to secure a purebred dairy bull for every Kansas dairy herd.

J. H. Frandsen.

Rates for National Dairy Show

Pre-war railroad rates have been granted by the Western Passenger Association for the National Dairy Exposition, October 7-14, at the Twin Cities, according to a recent announcement by Eben E. MacLeod, chairman of that association. There will be an open rate of one and one-third fares from the Northern peninsula of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, eastern Montana, South Dakota, east of the Missouri, and Iowa, on and north of the Chicago & North Western Railway, Clinton to Missouri Valley.

Tickets at this rate are to be sold October 5 to 13, inclusive, final return limit October 16. The minimum excursion fare is \$1 and half fare applies to children, Mr. MacLeod advised.

From the remainder of the United States the Association has arranged a rate of one and one-half fare on the regular certificate plan authorized for the convenience of the members of the

SHEEP AND GOATS

Delaine Rams—Extra Fine Ones

Bred for wool and mutton. Circulars free. F. H. Russell, Box 90, Wakarusa, Ohio

REG. SHROPSHIRE SHEEP FOR SALE

A few choice ewes, also, one or two-year-old rams. Write me of your needs or come and make your own selections. Prices reasonable. J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Cedar Lawn Farm
Chester White Hogs

Our first public offering of pure bred, double immured boars, 40 of them, tops from 90 boars raised. Also five sows. Sale at the farm near town,

Edmond, Kan., (Norton County)
Saturday, September 30

The boars are out of our big herd sows and sired by two great boars. My Model 88375, grandson of Myer's Model; Kansas Chief 112573, grandson of Topnotcher. A few are by Chief Justice 2nd and Weimer's Choice. This offering has been carefully grown and fed with its future usefulness always in mind. The sisters to these boars are being reserved, the actual tops for our bred sow sale Jan. 9.

No catalogs except on request. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

G. A. Sanborn, Edmond, Kan.

J. C. Price, Auctioneer

J. W. Johnson, Fieldman

Location: 3 miles from Edmond, 14

south of Norton, 6 east of Lenora 20

north of Hill City.

Shipping points: We can ship over the

Missouri Pacific, Rock Island, Union

Pacific or Burlington.

Springdale Farm Chester Whites

20 early spring boars, just the tops of our spring crop. Also 20 gilts, their sisters, priced open or will hold and breed them. We also breed Red Poles and offer some choice young bulls.

W. E. ROSS & SON, Smith Center, Kan.

Chester Whites For Sale

Good big growthy spring Boars and Gilts. The bacon kind, tall and long, so much desired by packers and breeders. Masterpiece Model Giant breeding predominates. Write for price list.

E. M. RECKARDS, 817 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

CHOICE CHESTER WHITE BOARS

For sale. L. L. ARTZ, LARNED, KAN.

O. I. C. MALES FROM REGIST'D STOCK

Pedigrees given. Price \$20.00. Weight 150.

Joe Dickson, Webster, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Hampshire Bred Sows, Boars,

Pigs Sell one or a carload. Cholera Immune. Write for free price list. WICKFIELD FARMS, F. F. Silver, Prop., Box 8, CANTRIL, IOWA.

Square Deal Hampshires

Shipped on approval. Spring boars and gilts best quality and breeding. Write for prices. Meet me at State Fairs. W. A. McPHEETERS, Baldwin, Kan.

Whiteway, Hampshires Shipped on Approval

Bred gilts, choice spring boars and gilts. Champion bred pairs and trios not related. Immured.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kansas

100 SPRING GILTS AND BOARS

Well bred. Priced to sell.

W. F. Dresscher, Route 3, Emporia, Kansas

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

Big Show and Sale at Newton

I have arranged to manage a large combination sale for the Harvey County Breeders at Newton, January 14 to 18. The sale will include Short-horns, Herefords and Dairy Cattle, also Percherons, and Jack stock, Duroc and Poland China hogs. Each sale will be limited to 50 head. Sale charges \$15 per head on horses, jacks and cattle, \$8.00 for hogs.

Free stalls and pens, also free admittance to everybody. Show and sale will be held in steam heated City Building. If you have any registered animals you would like to sell in this sale, write me at once. I make a specialty of managing sales of Registered Herefords, Short-horns, Percherons, etc. If you are going to have a sale, it will make you money to employ an experienced sales manager. Write me at once for dates and terms.

F. S. Kirk, Sales Manager, Wichita, Kan.

W. B. CARPENTER, AUCTIONEER

Livestock, Land & Lot Specialist
18 years Pres. Largest Auction School
818 Walnut St., 3rd Floor, Kansas City

BOYD NEWCOM, Auctioneer

217 Beacon Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

LAFE BURGER

Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer
WELLINGTON, KAN.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

Vernon Noble, Auctioneer

Manhattan, Kan. Livestock and Real Estate.

DAN O. CAIN, Beattie, Kan. Livestock

Write for open dates. Address as above.

Homer Boles, Randolph, Kan. Purebred

stock sales, land sales and big farm sales. Write or phone as above.

SHEEP AND GOATS

Homan's Shropshire Rams

Yearlings and two-year-olds including show rams by grand champion Senator Bibby 17th. This grand champion also for sale. O. A. HOMAN & SONS, PEABODY, KAN.

TOGGENBURG BILKIES FOR SALE

Young, ready for service.

R. W. Bolack, Burden, Kansas

National Dairy Association, International Milk Dealers' Association, American Dairy Science Association, International Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors, National Creamery Buttermakers' Association, National Cheese Association, National Dairy Council, American Jersey Cattle Club, American Guernsey Cattle Club, Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association and Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle
Sept. 29—Joseph J. Sobke, Bushong, Kan.
Oct. 12-13—Sni-A-Bar Show and Sale, Grain Valley, Mo.
Oct. 14—Dan. O. Cain, Beattie, Kan.
Oct. 24—Fremont Leidy, Leon, Kan.
Oct. 25—E. E. Heacock & Sons, Hartford, Kan.
Oct. 26—R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan.
Oct. 30—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Association, Manhattan, Kan.
Oct. 31—Dickinson County Breeders, Abilene, Kan.
Nov. 1—Northwest Kansas Breeders' Assn., Concordia, Kan.
Nov. 2—J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.
Nov. 2—Blue Valley Shorthorn breeders, Blue Rapids, Kan.
Nov. 9—A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan.
Nov. 15—Clay County Breeders, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 16—J. E. Bowser, Abilene, Kan.
Nov. 22—American Royal Sale, Kansas City, Mo.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle
Nov. 4—W. A. Prewitt, Asherville, Kan.
Hereford Cattle
Oct. 11—Consignment sale, Emporia, Kan.
Oct. 17—Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.
Oct. 19—Milner and Howe, Neosho, Rapids, Kan.
Oct. 24—Janssonius Bros., Prairie View, Kan., at Phillipsburg, Kan.
Nov. 11—Emery Johnson, Emmett, Kan.
Nov. 15—Clay County Breeders, Clay Center, Kan.

Jersey Cattle
Oct. 4—White City Breeder's sale, White City, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
Sept. 26—S. E. Ross, Iola, Kan.
Oct. 7—Dairyman and Farmers sale, Herington, Kan.
Oct. 11—Breeders sale, Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 18—L. F. Cory & Son, Belleville, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.
Oct. 16—Dairyman and Farmers' sale, St. Joe, Mo.
Oct. 23—Breeders' sale, McPherson, Kan.
Oct. 26—J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.
Oct. 28—J. C. Ford, Leonardville, Kan.
Nov. 2—Frank Boone, Kingman, Kan.
Nov. 8—Pettis Co. Holstein-Friesian Company sale, Sedalia, Mo.
Nov. 15—Wm. H. England, Ponca City, Okla.
Nov. 27—F. H. Bock & Sons, Wichita, Kan.
Jan. 25—Kansas Asso. Show Sale, Wichita, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs
Sept. 26—James Conyers, Marion, Kan.
Oct. 9—Ora Ayers, Orleans, Neb.
Oct. 12—C. O. Wilson, Rantoul, Kan.
Oct. 12—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Oct. 13—John P. Johnson, Lindsay, Kan.
Oct. 13—J. A. Creitz & Son, Beloit, Kan.
Oct. 13—W. H. Rasmussen, Norfolk, Neb.
Oct. 14—Heiber & Hyton, Paola, Kan.
Oct. 17—M. A. Martin, Paola, Kan.
Oct. 18—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Oct. 19—J. J. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 20—Stafford Co. Duroc Association, Stafford, Kan.
Oct. 21—Homer T. Rule, Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 24—Osage County Duroc Jersey Breeders Ass'n., Osage City, Kan.
Oct. 26—Fred J. Lupton, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 28—H. W. Flook & Son, Stanley, Kan.
Oct. 31—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Nov. 9—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.
Jan. 9—Ora Ayers, Orleans, Neb.
Jan. 15—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.
Jan. 23—C. T. White & Son, Lexington, Neb.
Jan. 31—P. N. Marsh, Sedgewick, Kan.
Feb. 1—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan. Sale at Emporia.
Feb. 1—L. R. Massengill, Caldwell, Kan.
Feb. 2—Rialston Stock Farm, Benton, Kan.
Feb. 3—A. E. Ralston, Mgr., Towanda, Kan.
Feb. 3—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 5—L. J. Healy, Hope, Kan.
Feb. 5—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 5—L. D. Spence & Sons, Crab Orchard, Neb.
Feb. 6—Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.
Feb. 6—Ross M. Peck, Gypsum, Kan.
Feb. 6—Wm. Fulk, Langdon, Kan.
Feb. 7—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.
Feb. 7—Zink Stock Farm, Turon, Kan.

Feb. 8—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 8—Stafford Co. Duroc Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan.
Feb. 9—J. F. Martin, Delevan, Kan.
Feb. 9—Frank J. Schaffer, Pratt, Kan.
Feb. 9—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
Feb. 10—S. & R. G. Cooley, Plymouth, Kan.
Feb. 10—Pratt Co. Duroc Association, Pratt, Kan.
Feb. 12—H. G. Eschelman, Sedgewick, Kan.
Feb. 12—Mitchell county breeders, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 13—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 13—B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kan.
Feb. 14—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 14—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 15—Woodell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 15—Geo. Dimig, York, Neb.
Feb. 15—L. Bridenthal, Wymore, Neb.
Feb. 16—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 16—Geo. J. Dimig, York, Neb.
Feb. 16—J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan.
Feb. 17—R. C. Smith, Sedgewick, Kan.
Feb. 19—G. J. Moorehead, Benton, Kan.
Feb. 19—Andrew McMullen, Gibbon, Neb.
Feb. 20—Overstake Bros., Atlanta, Kan.
Feb. 20—A. B. Holmberg, Gibbon, Neb.
Feb. 20—(night sale) Ferris Bros., Elm Creek, Neb.
Feb. 21—H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb.
Feb. 21—D. Arthur Childers, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 21—Stuckey Bros., Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 22—M. I. Brower, Sedgewick, Kan.
Feb. 22—R. E. Kemplin, Corning, Kan.
Feb. 22—Archie French, Lexington, Neb.
Feb. 23—Bignell Bros., Overton, Neb.
Feb. 23—R. W. Newcom, Benton, Kan.
Feb. 24—H. W. Flook & Son, Stanley, Kan.
Feb. 24—Glen Blickenstaff, Oberlin, Kan.
Feb. 28—Lock Davidson, Wichita, Kan.
(Sale at Caldwell, Kan.)
March 6—Ora Ayers, Orleans, Neb.
March 6—D. S. Sheard, Eabon, Kan.
March 6—C. T. White & Son, Lexington, Neb.
March 7—Earl J. Anstett, Osage City, Kan.
March 7—L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kan.
March 10—E. W. Nickel, Dodge City, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
Sept. 18—J. C. Martin, Welda, Kan.
Oct. 4—A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan.
Oct. 5—Mr. & Mrs. Wm. McCurdy, Oklawaha, Neb.
Oct. 6—Peter J. Tisserat & Sons, York, Neb.
Oct. 8—S. U. Peace, Olathe, Kan.
Oct. 10—E. U. Ewing & Son, Beloit, Kan.
Oct. 12—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Oct. 16—S. J. Tucker, 140 South Belmont, Wichita, Kan.
Oct. 17—Dan O. Cain, Beattie, Kan.
Oct. 17—John D. Henry, Leecompton, Kan.
Oct. 19—Dr. W. C. and Carlton W. Hall, Coffeyville, Kan.
Oct. 19—Stafford Co. Poland China Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan.
Oct. 20—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 23—J. C. Dawe, Troy, Kan.
Feb. 24—Chas. Krill, Burlingame, Kan.
Oct. 27—Pratt Co. Poland China Breeders' Association, Pratt, Kan.
Nov. 2—W. A. Prewitt, Asherville, Kan.
Jan. 10—W. H. Grone & Son, Mahaska, Kan.
Feb. 14—C. S. Nevius & Sons, Chiles, Kan.
Feb. 2—Peter J. Tisserat & Sons, York, Neb.
Feb. 12—A. L. Wiswell & Son, Ocheltree, Kan.
Feb. 13—H. M. Donham, Stanley, Kan.
Feb. 14—Von Forrell Bros., Chester, Neb.
Feb. 17—C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan.
Feb. 28—R. Miller & Son, Chester, Neb.
March 8—J. E. Baker, Bendena, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs
Oct. 5—G. S. Wells & Son, Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 6—Henry J. Haag, Holton, Kan.
Nov. 1—Henry Field Seed Company, Shenandoah, Iowa.
Feb. 20—Henry Field Seed Company, Shenandoah, Iowa.
March 5—Jas. S. Fuller, Alton, Kan.
March 20—Henry Field Seed Company, Shenandoah, Iowa.
Chester White Hogs
Sept. 18—Henry Wiemers, Diller, Neb.
Sept. 19—Wm. Buehler, Sterling, Neb.
Sept. 30—G. A. Sanborn, Edmond, Kan.
Jan. 9—G. A. Sanborn, Edmond, Kan.
Jan. 30—Henry and Alpha Wiemers, Diller, Neb.
Jan. 31—Wm. Buehler, Sterling, Neb.

Sale Reports and Other News

C. M. Buell, Peabody, Kan., sold Polands at his farm September 8. It was an intensely hot day during a period of drouthy weather that was ruining the corn crop of the neighborhood and the farmers present couldn't sufficiently reconcile themselves to the situation to bid up as much as the offering deserved or as much as they would have bid had an equally bad drouth come and gone a few weeks before. The immediate drouth suppressed the bidding to the minimum. Prices ranged from \$21 to \$66 per head.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan., will sell Poland Chinas at their farm near there, Wednesday, October 4. The offering consists of sows with litters, spring yearling sows and fall gilts and some boars. For the catalog address as above.—Advertisement.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of E. E. Ferguson, Valley Falls, Kan., offering his good herd of Shorthorn cattle for sale. Four cows with calves at foot and rebred, three coming 2-year old heifers, all good individuals and of good breeding. Will be priced in line with the times.—Advertisement.

W. H. Hilbert's Durocs

W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan., writes that his Duroc Jersey fall pigs, sired by Hillcrest Sensation Leader, are beginning to arrive and that they are certainly highly satisfactory. To date he has 54 living pigs from six sows and nine more to farrow. He is busy building a new hog house which he started in July. His advertisement of spring boars will start soon and he will offer some real spring boars at attractive prices. His bred sow sale is February 9. You can write him now about a spring boar.—Advertisement.

Missouri Holstein Breeders' Sale

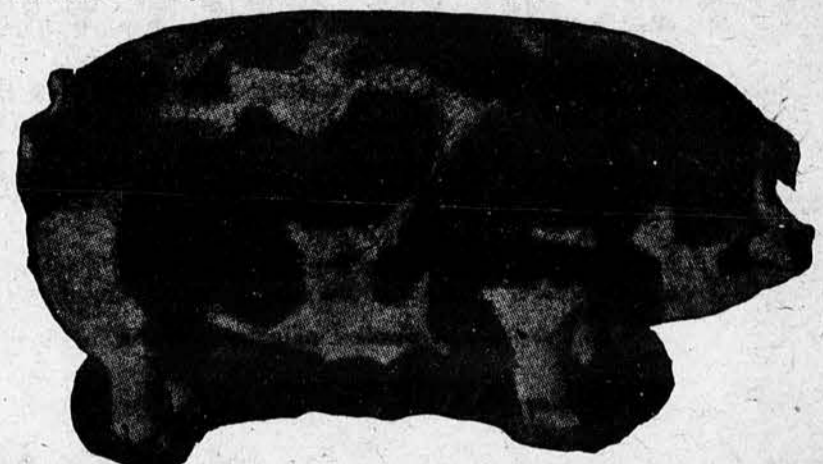
Missouri Holstein breeders are selling about 75 head of purebred Holsteins in a big joint sale in the sale pavilion, St. Joseph, Mo., Monday, October 16. Prominent breeders are consigning, among them Cook & Son, Maryville, Mo., the oldest herd in Missouri, with one or two exceptions; A. J. King and Hiram Norcross are consignors from Kansas City. All are recognized breeders of Holsteins in Missouri and they are consigning good cattle to this sale. The advertising will appear

Kansas Spotted Poland Herd

60 Fall and Spring Boars and Gilts

Big sale at farm near town

Holton, Kan., Friday, October 6



20 last fall gilts, every one a granddaughter of a grand champion. 20 spring gilts, granddaughters of Booster King/ Y's Royal Prince, and Advance Leader. 20 boars—five last fall boars, 15 spring boars, fall boars same breeding as fall gilts. Spring gilts by Kansas Y's Royal Prince, others are grandsons of Royal Spot, Booster King, and Advance Leader. An offering of boars and gilts bred in the purple, splendidly grown and actual tops from a big herd.

Remember it is the place to buy a herd boar. Everything immunized. Catalogs ready to mail. Ask for your copy today. Address

Henry J. Haag, Holton, Kansas

A sale worth while. Be sure to come. Those who can't come may send their buying orders to J. W. Johnson in my care. C. M. Crews, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Mail and Breeze.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Cloverdale Stock Farm Offers

Early boars, 135 to 150 lbs., ready for service. Tall, big-boned fellows, with plenty of length and about half white. These are by sons of Y's Royal Prince 6th and O & K's Fridge; dams by Arbs' Model, Arbs' Hero, Plunderdale Duke and other famous boars. Priced at \$30 to move them quick. Gilts same price. Everything reg. and immune. Weaned summer pigs, \$16 each, unrelated trio. \$45. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. WM. M. ATWELL, BURLINGTON, KAN.

25 Big Growthy Spring Boars

The tops of over 50 head. Immunized and shipped on approval. Also some gilts that will farrow in October. I do not hold public sales but I can start you in the Spotted Poland China business with a very reasonable outlay. Write for descriptions and pictures of stock offered. T. L. CURTIS, Dunlap, Kan. (Morris County)

Weddle's Spotted Polands

Bred sows and gilts, early or late farrow. Unrelated spring trios, spring or fall boars. English or Standard bred. Big type or medium. Immuned. Guaranteed. THOS. WEDDLE, Valley Center, Kan., R. 2. Telephone Kechi, 1551.

1000 Pound Carlson's Spotted Chief

25 big, typy, well grown and well bred spring boars. Some splendid herd boar prospects by Lynch's Booster. The big litter kind. Write for reasonable prices. LYNCH BROS., JAMESTOWN, KAN.

Spotted Poland China Boars

shipped on approval. J. S. Fuller, Alton, Kan.

BRED SOWS AND GILTS

To farrow in Sept. Spring pigs both sex. Well bred and priced right. JOHN DEITRICH, PLYMOUTH, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND SPRING BOARS

\$15 and \$20. Registered. Immune. J. O. Greenleaf, Mound City, Kansas.

CHOICE BRED GILTS

Good enough for breeders. Bred to Jumbo Gates. Feb. pigs, pairs or trios. Well spotted. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan.

NICELY MARKED BRED GILTS and spring boars

Master K and Junior D breeding. Priced to sell. W. H. TONN, Haven, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

25 Extra Good Poland China Sows and Gilts

Bred to Clansman Jr. 124480 for Sept. farrow. 75 extra well bred and well grown spring pigs. Can furnish boar and gilt, no relation, some real herd boars, everything immune, pedigreed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Priced to sell. ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI.

Big Typy Spring Boars

15 of them reserved for our fall trade. Sired by L's Yankee. Also a few of them by Liberty Bob, a son of Big Bob Wonder. Also open gilts or will breed them to our son of Clcotte. C. F. LOY & SONS, MILO, KAN.

DEMING RANCH BRED FEMALES

Young sows and gilts to farrow August and September. Bred to The Latchnita and Ranch Yankee. A fine lot of spring pigs, both sex. We'll take care of all your needs for Polands. H. O. Sheldon, Supt. Hog Department, Oswego, Kan.

Schoenhofer's Immuned Polands

Extra good boars by Premium Monarch out of extra good sows. Write us at once if you want one of these good boars. GEO. J. SCHOENHOFER, WALNUT, KAN.

Hill's Quality Polands

Big husky boars ready for service. Immunized and guaranteed at bargain prices if taken at once. Address W. H. HILL, MILO, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Mott's Sale Calendar Holstein Sales

Sept. 26—S. E. Ross, Iola, Kan.
Oct. 7—Dairyman and Farmers Sale, Herington, Kan.
Oct. 11—Breeders' Sale, Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 16—Dairyman and Farmers' sale, St. Joe, Mo.
Oct. 18—L. F. Cory & Son, Belleville, Kan.
Oct. 23—Breeders' sale, McPherson, Kan.
Oct. 26—J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, at Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 2—Frank Boone, Kingman, Kan.
Nov. 8—Pettis County Holstein Co., Sedalia, Mo.
Nov. 15—Wm. H. English, Ponca City, Okla.
Nov. 27—F. H. Bock & Sons, Wichita, Kan.
Jan. 25—Kansas Asso. Show sale, Wichita, Kan.
If you want to buy write to Mott. Address

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kansas

Bonaccord Holsteins

are ALL purebred cattle. ALL the milkers have A. R. O. records. ALL have passed a clean T. B. test. ALL have good conformation and ALL are money makers at the prices asked. Federal accredited herd. LOUIS KOENIG, SOLOMON, KAN.

Braeburn Holsteins

Get a bull to use for fall freshening. Or a bred cow, or heifer, while prices are low. Take pick of a dozen to make room, first come, most choice. H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Registered Holstein Cows and Heifers

Twelve A. R. O. cows, five bred heifers, also two young bulls for sale, sired by and bred to highest record bulls in Kansas. Prices very reasonable. R. E. STUEWE, ALMA, KANSAS

HEREFORD CATTLE

Labette Valley Farm

Dispersion sale of Anxiety Herefords at farm on Wednesday, Sept. 27. Herd bull Cal Keeno 946795 by Caldo 10th. Dam Lady Blanco by Beau Blanco 4th. Previous herd bull Rupert Donald by Prince Rupert 52nd, dam by Beau Donald 4th. For catalog address

W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.

Western Kansas Bulls

40 Hereford Bulls

25 Shorthorn Bulls

These bulls are yearlings, big rugged, big boned bulls of splendid blood lines. Write for prices and descriptions. C. G. COCHRAN & SONS, HAYS, KAN.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

6 Percheron, Ton Breeding Stallions

7 reg. jacks (own raising). Colts and mules to show, very choice stock with size and weight, desirable ages, dark colors.

GEO. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

GREAT SHOW AND BREEDING JACKS

Priced right. Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Registered Berkshire June Boar Pigs

\$20 each. JOHN ROSS, DELPHOS, KAN.

BERKSHIRES. Six months old boar pigs and gilts. Cholera immune and well grown. Price \$25 each. Lyle Knauss, Garnett, Kan.

The Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press

is founded on the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, the Nebraska Farm Journal, the Missouri Ruralist and the Oklahoma Farmer, each of which leads in prestige and circulation among the farmers, breeders and ranchmen of its particular territory, and is the most effective and economical medium for advertising in the region it covers. Orders for starting or stopping advertisements with any certain issue of this paper should reach this office eight days before the date of that issue. Advertisers, prospective advertisers or parties wishing to buy breeding animals, can obtain any required information about such livestock or about advertising, or get in touch with the manager of any desired territory by writing the director of livestock service, as per address at the bottom.

Following are the territory and office managers:
W. J. Cody, Topeka, Kansas, Office.
John W. Johnson, Northern Kansas.
J. T. Hunter, Southern Kansas.
Stuart T. Morse, Oklahoma.
Jesse R. Johnson, Southern Nebraska.
R. A. McCartney, Northern Nebraska.
O. Wayne Devine and Chas. L. Carter, Missouri.
T. W. Morse, Director of Livestock Service Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze Topeka, Kansas

U. S. Accredited—Jersey Cattle—U. S. Accredited

35 Head of Very Choice Cattle

Hood Farm, Financial Kings, Interested Prince and Good Old Tennessee breeding

White City, Kan., Wednesday, Oct. 4

About half of these cows are in Register of Merit. 25 cows are in milk; three to freshen shortly after the sale. The rest are heifers and young bulls.

This is one of the highest classed offerings ever sold in Kansas. Several state record cows are in the sale.

The 35 selections are consigned by: J. A. Comp, Otto Strahl, M. A. Tatlow, White City breeders.

There has never been a case of contagious abortion or a reactor in either of these herds. This is a wonderful offering of Jersey cattle of the very highest quality. For the catalog now ready to mail, address

M. A. Tatlow, White City, Kansas

Col. D. L. Perry, Auctioneer.

J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Mail and Breeze.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Ayrshire Cows, Heifers, Bulls

Young cows in calf or with calf at foot, yearling heifers, bulls of serviceable age, calves both sex. High producing families. Tuberculin tested.

R. W. CUMMINS, PRESCOTT, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Registered Shorthorn Herd For Sale

Four good young cows, of Barmpton Knight and Village Beau breeding, with early spring calves at foot and rebred to a good bull. Three coming 2-year-old heifers, open. Must be sold at once. Priced to sell.

E. E. Ferguson
Valley Falls, Kansas

Feed Shorthorn Steers

Shorthorns are rapid gainers; finish at heavy weights, and make big profits. For information address

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association
13 Dexter Park Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

Gerlach Bros., Alma, Kan.

Kansas Supreme by Standard Supreme in service. Dams by Chief Cumberland, Sultan Supreme, Proud Monarch, Cumberland Marshall, etc. Young bulls for sale. Visitors always welcome.

BROOKSIDE SHORTHORNS

1875—The Bloomers—1922
Ideal Victor, a Linwood Victoria. Sires: Silver Marquis, a Crickbank Violet. Improvement our hobby. Young stock for sale.

W. A. Bloomer & Sons, Lebanon, Kan.
THREE PURE SCOTCH BULLS
Two white, one roan, ready for service.
J. H. Hoover, Rozel, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE

HILLCROFT FARMS JERSEYS

Imported and Register of Merit Jerseys. Choice bull calves for sale. Also registered Durocs.

M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, MO.

High Class Registered Jersey Cows

Exceptional values, young cows 2 to 8 yrs. Some have large register of merit records. Others on test now. Many state Fair winners. Also some good young bulls 3 to 18 mos. old. Inspection invited.

R. A. GILLILAND, DENISON, KANSAS

DO YOU WANT JERSEYS?
If so, write us. We have them in all ages, either sex, one or a carload. Kindly state the number and ages you want to buy when writing. No commission charge to buyer.

KANSAS JERSEY CATTLE CLUB

R. A. Gilliland, Secretary, Denison, Kansas.

BULLS OUT OF REGISTER OF MERIT
dams, for sale. Herd Federal accredited.
Sylvia Jersey Ranch, Sylvia, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE

Springdale Farm Red Polls

A nice lot of yearling bulls, sons of Duke of Springdale, he a son of Crema 22nd. Bull calves same breeding. Prices right. We also offer Choice Chester White spring boars and gilts.

W. E. ROSS & SON, SMITH CENTER, KAN.

Choice Red Polled Bulls and Females
All ages. From our accredited herd. Shipped on approval. Schwab & Son, Clay Center, Neb.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.
Holloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas

REG. RED POLLED BULLS

All ages. T. A. Hawkins, Garden City, Kan.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice young bulls.
O. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEYS Young registered
R. dam, May Rose bred, \$75. C. F. Holmes,
Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Kan.

RANSOM FARM GUERNSEYS
Bulls—Calves to serviceable age by 1919 world's grand champion out of record breaking dams.
Ransom Farm, Homewood, Kansas

soon in the Mail and Breeze and the catalogs are being compiled now. You can ask W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan., for one right now.—Advertisement.

W. H. Hill's Polands

W. H. Hill, Milo, Kan., is starting his Poland China card in the Poland China section of the Mail and Breeze this week. He is offering big, husky spring boars, large enough for service, for sale at bargain prices if you take them at once. They are immunized. He is not going to hold a fall sale and desires to sell these boars at once. He will sell bred sows in February. Write at once if you need a boar bred in the purple and well grown and immunized and a bargain.—Advertisement.

Bohlen Bros. Durocs

Bohlen Bros., Downs, Kan., are starting their advertisement in this issue of the Mail and Breeze and offer Duroc Jersey spring boars sired by Sensation Giant and King Pathron, a full brother to Great Pathron, the champion of the 1920 state shows. They are also going to offer for sale Sensation Giant, the two-year-old boar, because they want to keep so many of his gilts in their own herd. Look up their advertisement and ask them for prices on spring boars.—Advertisement.

J. M. Chestnut & Sons' Holsteins

J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan., will hold their dissolution sale of purebred Holsteins in the sale pavilion at the fair grounds, Topeka, Thursday, October 26. The Chestnut herd has always been owned jointly by the Chestnut family and it is a dissolution sale to close up the partnership. Sixty head will be sold, many of the descendants of the great show bull, Bonheur Champion 2nd, which they owned from a calf and showed all over the central states where he was grand champion in 1919 he was made the grand champion at the national dairy show at Chicago. The sale will be advertised in the Mail and Breeze shortly and the catalogs will be ready to mail soon.—Advertisement.

The Herington Holstein Sale

The dairyman and farmers sale of registered and high grade Holsteins at Herington, Kan., October 7, will feature the dispersal of the Ed Fitzgerald herd of purebred cattle of Jamestown, Kan., and a few other purebreds consigned by Walter Stevens of Burdick and about 30 high grade cows and heifers. About 75 head will be sold in all. Mr. Fitzgerald has sold his farm near Jamestown and is retiring from the Holstein business and his entire herd will go in this sale. He will be remembered as one of the good buyers at two or three of the state association sales and other good sales. The herd is one of real merit and this will be a good sale to attend.—Advertisement.

G. E. Loy Buys New Herd Boar

G. E. Loy, Barnard, Kan., has just returned from Braddyville, Ia., where he visited the L. R. McClarnon Poland China herd and where he bought a boar pig that suits him mighty well. This pig is a son of Royal Flush and out of one of the McClarnon herd sows. He is a sure big type, Mr. Loy says, and he thinks about the best pig he ever saw. Mr. Loy was at Clarinda while the county fair was on there and he says he sure saw some good hogs, both blacks and reds. Mr. Loy has a fine lot of last spring gilts by The Rainbow, Prairie Pete, Giant Liberator and Evolution that he will breed to this great young boar and they will be offered for sale starting about the first of the year at private sale. His advertisement will appear in the Mail and Breeze about that time.—Advertisement.

W. H. Mott's Sale Calendar

W. H. Mott's Holstein sale calendar is appearing in the Mail and Breeze and anyone desiring either of the sales listed should write at once to Mr. Mott and tell him which catalog or catalogs to send. These sales are in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri and all of them will be advertised in the Mail and Breeze. One or two of them are dispersion or dissolution sales but most of them are sales of surplus stock and most of them are Kansas sales of Kansas raised cattle. The average dairyman and dairy farmer must keep selling cattle or else his herd would soon be too large. Kansas breeders, where they can't hold an individual sale, are combining and selling a joint sale. In these sales of course new values are being established but the breeders must keep their herds down to where

they can handle them. Mr. Mott will be glad to hear from you with a request for either or any of the catalogs of these sales. Also give him the name of your neighbor that wants to buy good Holsteins. Kansas herds can supply your wants this year with high class Holsteins.—Advertisement.

The White City Jersey Sale

J. A. Comp, M. A. Tatlow and Otto Strahl, all of White City, Kan., and well known as Jersey cattle breeders, have selected 35 head of real Jerseys from their herd and on October 4, at that place, they will sell this number at auction and it is going to prove as high class an offering of Jersey cattle as ever sold at auction in Kansas. In fact it is very doubtful if there was ever sold as good an offering in the state before. There will be register of merit cows, in fact full half of the cows are register of merit, and 25 of them are now in milk with three or four that will freshen soon after the sale. The balance of the offering is young heifers and young bulls. All three herds are on the federal accredited list and there has never been a case of contagious abortion or a reactor in either herd. The offering stands approved in the matter of health and when you see it sale day you will agree that it is one of great merit. The purchase of one or two females in this sale would start the right kind of a foundation for a real Jersey cattle herd. It is sure the place to buy foundation cattle. The breeding is of the very best and is of Financial King, Hood Farm, Interested Prince and Good Old Tennessee breeding. The catalog tells the story and you should ask for it early and study it and plan on going to this sale. Ask for the catalog today. Address, M. A. Tatlow, White City, Kan., for the catalog.—Advertisement.

Henry J. Haag's Spotted Poland Sale

Henry J. Haag, Holton, Kan., owner of one of the strongest herds of fashionably bred Spotted Poland Chinas in the West, is advertising his big boar and gilt sale in this issue of the Mail and Breeze. Sixty head go in this big, important sale at the farm near town, Friday, October 6. There will be 20 last fall gilts, every one a granddaughter of a grand champion; 20 spring gilts, granddaughters of three great boars, Booster King, Y's Royal Prince and Advance Leader; 20 picked boars, five of them last fall boars, bred the same as the last fall gilts; 15 spring boars, by Y's Royal Prince; five grandsons of Royal Spot; three grandsons of Booster King and two that are grandsons of Advance Leader. Everything is immunized. The 60 boars and gilts in this sale are selections from a large herd and only good ones have been selected for this sale. This is going to be a mighty good place to buy your herd boar. The breeding is right and of the most popular strains and just what you are looking for if you want blood that will popularize your herd. As individuals they are going to be the hardest lot of boars to beat you ever saw in one sale. They are well grown, well spotted and of the correct type. They are the actual tops from over 75 head and you can bet they are good. The sale is advertised in this issue of the Mail and Breeze. Turn to it right now and drop Mr. Haag a line and tell him to send you the sale catalog. This is an opportunity to buy your boar early and you can buy him now as cheap or cheaper than you can later on, besides he is better off in your hands, handled properly, than he would be if he ran with his mates for a month longer. Ask for the catalog today.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Wm. M. Atwell of Cloverdale Stock Farm, Burlington, Kan., is offering some choice early spotted boars by sons of Y's Royal Prince 6th, and O K's Pride. If in need of a good spotted boar get in touch with Mr. Atwell.—Advertisement.

James Conyers' Duroc Sale

James Conyers, Marlon, Kan., sells twenty some purebred Durocs at auction, Tuesday, Sept. 26. Read the advertisement in this issue Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze and write for catalog. Mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Duroc Pigs for October Delivery

Overstake Bros., Atlanta, Kan., change their Duroc card to advertise August pigs for October 15 delivery. Cholera immunized line bred Pathfinders. Write today mentioning Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Homan's Shropshires

O. A. Homan & Sons, Peabody, Kan., are well known breeders of Shropshire sheep that win at the larger livestock shows. They are now offering a lot of good yearling and 2-year-old rams by Senator Bibby 17th that was made grand champion at the Topeka Fair, Hutchinson Fair and Wichita Kansas National. This grand champion is also for sale. Write today mentioning Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

W. C. and Carlton Hall's Polands

Dr. W. C. and Carlton W. Hall, Coffeyville, Kan., have been raising some of the best bred Polands to be found in Kansas and for some time have been holding October sales. This year they sell, on October 20, at the farm 3 miles northwest of Coffeyville. The offering will be sired by Giant Clan, Hall's Peter Pan, and Peter Pan, and of daughters of Revelation and Sweet Victory, the highest priced sow of the breed. Write the Halls to put your name on the catalog list so as to get a catalog early. Mention Kansas Farmer-Mail & Breeze.—Advertisement.

Attention to Martin's Poland Sale

Thru an oversight mention has not been made in this field note column until this issue of the J. C. Martin, Welda, Kan., Poland sale. On September 18, at the Martin farm, there will be a dispersion of the Poland herd. Issues of September 2 and 9 carry the display advertisements. Sixty-one registered and immunized Polands sell including 36 spring gilts and fall yearlings, 25 tried sows and 20 young boars. Fifty sows and gilts are bred for early littering and four sell with pigs at side. A lot of good boars sell. See the advertisement for breeding. Farm equipment sells in the forenoon. A sale of good Polands. Don't miss it.—Advertisement.

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

Frank H. Russell of Wakarusa, Ohio, is starting his sheep advertisement in this issue. Mr. Russell breeds American Delaine Merino sheep and is offering some extra fine rams for sale. Write for circular.—Advertisement.

Sobke Shorthorn Dispersion

At Farm 5 Miles North of

Bushong, Kan., Friday, September 29, 1922

10 young cows by Choice Orange and Roan Model, some with calves at side. All rebred. 12 heifers by Private Haywood by Victoria's Choice. Will calve early. 4 heifer and 4 bull calves out of the cows.

Marshall Knight by Village Marshall out of Marigold 4th sells. This herd sire is a "blocky" 3-year-old straight Scotch bull that these cows and heifers are bred to and that sired the calves. He is a first-class bull in every respect.

GRADE SHORTHORNS—21 head including 8 high-grade milk cows that are heavy producers, to freshen beginning in December. Bred to Marshall Knight. 2 yearling heifers, 3 yearling steers and some calves.

SPOTTED POLAND HOGS—4 sows with pigs, some to farrow in October, some shoats and a registered boar.

HORSES—Seven head. 5 mares and 2 geldings. Selling crop and machinery also. Quitting the farm. Farm and grade sale in forenoon. Purebred sale in afternoon. Every animal in good flesh. Write for Shorthorn catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. Address

Joseph J. Sobke, Bushong, Kansas

Auctioneers, Rule & Busenbark; J. T. Hunter, Fieldman.

The Shorthorn Breeders of Kansas

L. M. NOFFSINGER, OSBORNE, KAN.
Bismarck Stock Farm. A few good bulls from 8 to 14 months. Reds and roans. The home of Fair Acres Choice, assisted by Marquis, a worthy son.

A Pioneer Shorthorn Herd
For sale. Bulls six to 12 months old sired by our herd bull, Rothnick Sultan. A strong herd of breeding cows. Come and see us near Osborne. Wm. Wales & Young, Osborne, Kan.

H. E. Huber, Meriden, Kan.
Young bulls by our herd bull, Imp. Imperator by King of Diamonds, dam Village Queen.

Cedar Heights Stock Farm
Two yearling bulls, pure Scotch. One Lavender and one Bloom. Farm near Topeka on West 6th Street road. Address, H. T. FORBES, TOPEKA, KANSAS

COUNT VALENTINE 2nd 694458
Fast at Sedalia, second Topeka and Hutchinson 1921 shows. Sire of Honor Maid, undefeated champion heifer at same shows. A great bargain in this great sire. Sold fully guaranteed. H. H. Holmes, Topeka, Kan.

1886 Tomson Bros. 1922
A remarkable collection of breeding cows of approved blood lines noted for their uniform thick feeding qualities. Some very choice young bulls. Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kan., or Dover, Kan.

Sunflower Shorthorns
Herd headed by Golden Laddie, son of Maxwellton Rosedale. 10 bulls from six to 10 months old for sale. Pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Write for prices. J. A. PRINGLE, ESKRIDGE, KANSAS

S.B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Ks.
Very choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls of serviceable ages. Also some females for sale.

Elmhurst Shorthorns
The herd carries the blood of bulls by Galbair Knight, Lord Mayor, Collynie Hampton's Best and two grandsons of Avondale. 15 cows for sale. W. J. Sayre, Manhattan, Kan.

W. J. & O. B. Burtis
Four miles west of Manhattan on Golden Belt Highway and interurban line. We offer two young Scotch bulls, a few bred cows and heifers. Herd under Federal supervision. Visitors welcome.

Crystal Spring Farm Herd
Over 100 registered Shorthorns. Young cows and heifers for sale at attractive prices. Young bulls of Sultan and Villager breeding for our fall trade. Then, Olson & Sons, Leonardville, Kansas

Bluemont Farm, Manhattan, Kan.
Farm joins Manhattan where visitors interested in Shorthorns are always welcome. Address as above.

HENRY B. BAYER, MANHATTAN, KAN.
Stonehaven Farm is three miles S. W. of town on main highway and interurban line. We can supply choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls, cows and heifers.

W. H. Molyneux & Son, Palmer, Kan.
Rose Hill Stock Farm. Herd headed by Maxwellton Topman. Bulls from 8 to 12 months old for sale. Also some cows and heifers.

DECATUR CO. BREEDERS' ASS'N

Harry M. Roberts, Selden, Kan.
Quality Shorthorns. A 12-month-old Marr Clara bull calf, also a Marr Goldie January calf. Also a few very choice Poland China spring boars. Write today and address as above.

Two Pure Scotch Bulls
Both roans, one a Cruickshank Violet and the other a Cruickshank Victoria. Nine and 11 months old. Splendid young bulls. WARNER J. MARVIN, Achilles, Kansas

Morton's Purebred Stock Farms
OBERLIN, KANSAS
Real Beef Shorthorns; Big Type Chester Whites. Extra good March boars for sale on approval. Farmers' prices. Address as above.

Victoria's Baron 2nd
A pure Scotch heading our herd of nearly all pure Scotch cows. Also Duroc spring boars for sale by the 1920 World champion Pathmarker. VAVROCH BROS., OBERLIN, KANSAS

MILLER BROS., DANBURY, NEB.
Village Knight 2d by Imported Lovely Knight, a pure white bull, heads our herd.

SHORTGRASS BREEDERS' ASS'N

A. SLAVEN & SONS, SELDEN, KAN.
50 head. Bargain in herd sire, weight 2700. Five yearling bulls.

A. B. Shoemaker & Sons, Lucerne, Ks.
Cows and heifers, bred or open. Bulls old enough for service.

E. A. Teel, Lucerne, Kan.
Herd headed by Meadow Goods, Bulls by him for sale.

A. C. Smith, Jennings, Ks.
Five bulls ready for service for sale.

Whitehall Sultan Shorthorns
Sensation and Pathfinder Duroc Jerseys. Glad to make you prices on either. F. F. STOUT & SONS, STUDLEY, KANSAS

SILVER SPRINGS STOCK FARM
For sale, Kirk Evergreen X 22488. Calved Dec. 1918. Sires 100 per cent polled. J. A. Miller, Quinter, Kan.

J. L. Mann, Quinter, Kan.
A nice roan yearling bull for sale by Snow King. Priced right.

White Herd Bull, Volume 860124
For sale; 3 years; grandson of Villager. Guaranteed. Elmer S. Graham, Quinter, Kan.

My Annual Sale October 26

An offering of pure Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns that you will endorse. Ask for the sale catalog today. Address R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan., Norton Co.

A PURE SCOTCH HERD
Very choice young bulls ready for service this fall. A well bred herd properly cared for. Write for descriptions and prices. Address, Robt. Russell, Muscotah, Kansas.

Big Field Farm Shorthorns
An exclusive pure Scotch herd headed by Rosewood Pride. Two young bulls by him of extreme quality. Poland China bred sow sale Oct. 21. T. J. Dawe & Son, Troy, Kan.

INTRODUCING AN ALL SCOTCH HERD
headed by Lavender's Diamond by Diamond Emblem. Two very choice young bulls for sale ready for service. For descriptions and prices address, E. A. Myer, Troy, Kansas.

Scholz Bros., Huron, Kan.
Springdale Stock Farm herd headed by Imp. Rosewood Stamp. Bulls of serviceable ages by him and cows bred to him for sale.

Our Farm Near Lawrence
The home of good Shorthorns. Two bulls, 10 and 12 months old. When in Lawrence call at our office. HAFORD & ARNOLD, LAWRENCE, KAN.

WILDWOOD STOCK FARM
50 females. Herd headed by Armourdale and Fair Baron. Always something for sale. ASHER & ALLISON, LAWRENCE, KAN.

SALT CREEK VALLEY STOCK FARM
1876—THE CORYS—1922
Sires in service: Sultan's Champion 728280, Lavender Radium 1084541 and Sultan of Abilene 1064570. E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan.

Young Bulls and Heifers
by Lord Abilene. My farm joins town on the east and we want to show you our Shorthorns when you are in our vicinity. Address, E. A. Campbell, Wayne, Kansas.

QUALITY RATHER THAN NUMBERS
Always something to sell. We like to show our Shorthorns to interested parties and will be glad to hear from anyone needing stock. Address, R. B. Donham, Talmo, Kansas.

J. B. Sherwood, Talmo, Kan.
A Shorthorn herd in the making where individual merit counts for more than numbers. Come and see me.

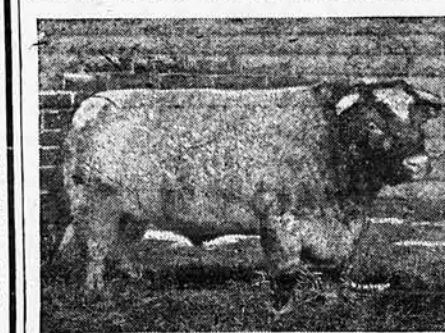
Meall Bros., Cawker City, Ks.
New Buttergask Shorthorns. Headed by Lavender's Marshall 856495. Males and females for sale.

A. A. Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.
I have for sale six bulls, breeding ages, by my herd bull, Clara's Type. Also cows and heifers to reduce my herd. 100 head in herd.

C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan.
Shorthorns of approved type and breeding grown under favorable conditions for the Kansas farmer and breeder. A fine lot of young bulls and cows and heifers for sale. Address as above.

Brookdale Farm Herd Shorthorns
Gwendale, a double grandson of Avondale. Scotch and Scotch topped breeding cows. Excellent bull calves for sale later on. Big type Durocs, fashionably bred. R. C. Rhode Island Reds. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kansas.

Sires That Have Influenced Kansas Shorthorn Herds—6



VILLAGER 295,884

Villager was a roan bull calved March 1, 1906, bred by C. H. Jolliffe, Darlington, England, who had as good a herd as any and has bred some of the best breeding bulls in the past 20 years, including Rodney. Villager's sire was Village Beau, a twin bred by Duthie, that proved to be a great breeding bull. His most notable prize winning get included Village Diamond, champion at the Royal and Highland Shows, besides a long list of victories at other shows; Village Lassie, grand champion over all breeds at the Smithfield Fat Stock Show. Village Beau's get were undefeated at the Royal English Show for several years. He was by Merry Morning, by the champion, Pride of Morning by Star of Morning, both used by Duthie. His dam was a Campbell Rosebud, by Chorister by William of Orange. His grand dam was by the show and breeding bull Misty Morning, by Pride of Morning.

It will be seen that Villager is strongly inbred in Star of Morning and William of Orange. A cross of Star of Morning is mentioned by the best breeders of Scotland today even if it is away down on the pedigree. A "Star" cross will double the value of an animal to any good breeder. For in-

ALL CLASSES OF GOOD SHORTHORNS
Cows, heifers, bulls, young stock. Herd sire Realm's Count 2nd by Wooddale Stamp, grand champion and top bull at 1917 Central show and sale. Dr. W. C. Harkey, Lenexa, Kan.

NEELANDS RANCH SHORTHORNS
Eighty head of high grade feeder calves for sale. Reds, Roans and Whites. A choice lot. All our own breeding. G. D. HAMMOND, ST. JOHN, KANSAS.

J. P. Ray & Sons' Herds in Kan. and Okla.
Headed by Cumberland Hero by Cumberland Diamond and Missie's Sultan 2d by Missie's Sultan. A lot of foundation dams were Collynie bred. Write Guy Delay, Mgr., Hooker, Okla., or J. P. Ray & Sons, Lewis, Kan.

A Large Well Bred Western Kansas Herd
Dams mostly by Avondale Villager by Augustine and Whitehall Gloster by Fond Memory. Junior sires are Emblem Marshall by British Emblem and Medley by Maxwellton Wanderer. Offering cows, heifers, bulls and young stock. Robert J. Akeley, Garden City, Kan.

The Oldest Shorthorn Firm in Linn Co.
Dams mostly by Searchlight, Orange Lad, Orange Major and King's Choice. Herd sire, Vinewood Baron. Offering a number of nice bred heifers, yearlings, and calves. Priced to sell. Write A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

Cumberland Diamond—Villager's Champion
These sires head the herd. Dams from popularly bred Scotch families as well as some from milking strains. Heifers, bulls, cows and young stock for sale. E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS

Good Reliable Breeding Shorthorns
Imp. Kinchoy Ensign at head of herd. Dams by Lavender Stamp out of popularly bred Scotch dams. A Lavender Stamp yearling bull and some Scotch topped females for sale. F. X. KELLY, GARDNER, KAN.

THE FOUNDATION KIND
Senior sire, Rosedale Secret by a son of Whitehall Sultan. Junior sire, Roan Acres Sultan by 2nd Fairacre Sultan. Dams, Dainty Dame, Wimpie, Nonpareil, etc. Scotch and Scotch topped females and youngsters for sale. F. W. Wilson & Son, Wellsville, Kan.

VERY CHOICE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
Herd sire is Brave Marshall, an outstanding son of Village Marshall. Herd is composed entirely of the most popular Scotch families. Write us your wants. G. F. KELLERMAN, MOUND CITY, KAN.

DAIRY SHORTHORNS
Good Robin 8d. 719407 completed her year's official test with 9705.2 lbs. milk and 881.8 lbs. butterfat. Her yearling bull for sale \$150. Others cheaper. Herd Fed. tested. J. W. Hyde, Altoona, Kan.

Cedar Lawn Shorthorns
Scotch heifers open or bred, bulls of serviceable age. Herd Sires: Challenger's Knight K. by Dale's Challenger by Double Dale and Hampton Primrose by Hampton Spray. H. I. GADDIS, MCUNE, KAN.

A POPULAR BRED HERD
Hampton Spray and Lavender Viscount cows and heifers bred to Fairacres Jr. by Fairacres Sultan Jr. and Villager bred serviceable aged bulls for sale. Good milking Shorthorns. Theo. Jagels, Hepler, Kan.

1894—Nevius Farms Shorthorns—1922
Females of best Scotch families. Young herd bulls by Golden Search by Searchlight, and Brave Sultan. Priced right. C. S. NEVIUS & SONS, CHILES, KANSAS

R. M. Anderson, Beloit, Kan.
Milking Shorthorns, headed by Glenrose Lad 506412, the best Dairy Shorthorn bull in the west. Must sell him. Write for price.

Cloverleaf Herd of Shorthorns
A herd of pure Scotch Shorthorns headed by Baron Dale by Diamond Dale. Scotch cows and heifers for sale. Farm four miles west of Sumnerfield on the Nebraska-Kansas line. Write for prices and descriptions. G. F. HART, SUMMERFIELD, KANSAS.

I priced two Clipper heifers in Scotland two years ago, both equal as to individuality. One was priced at 300 pounds; the other at 1000 pounds. I asked the reason for the difference. They said one was "a Star of Morning Clipper."

So it will be seen from his breeding, Villager was no accident, and why his sons and grandsons breed on. I saw nearly all of the good bulls in Britain and got prices on all I liked, but none of them appealed to me as Villager did. I had difficulty in getting a price on him and it was only on account of the long friendship that existed between his owner, A. L. Gordon of Newton, Aberdeenshire, and myself that I got a price on him. To go into a list of his get who were prize winners would take up too much space. His get have won at all the principal shows in the last twelve years, his most notable victories being the winning for best three bulls by one sire, twice at the Chicago International. The best three bulls at same show were to his credit. In 1912 his get were undefeated in young herd, calf herd, and senior and junior heifer calves at the leading shows, a record never equaled by any bull. At last year's Iowa State Fair, half of the prize winners were his grandsons and granddaughters. His grandson, Cloverleaf Royal, was grand champion at the last Chicago International. His worth to the Shorthorn breed cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. He has a son or grandson in nearly all of the leading herds in the states, and as a rule they are proving money-makers. The average of prices we received for his get at private and public sales would run high.

Villager was the best bull to handle I ever had. His disposition was so any child could handle him, a trait he passed on to his get.—John Garden.

Heavy Milkers of Beef Type
Practical farm Shorthorns, in fact, is our specialty. Young stock by Villager Magnet for sale. Herd Federal tested. Fred Abildgaard & Sons, R. 6, Winfield, Kan.

Scotch and Scotch Topped Heifers and Bulls
Some by Gloster Cumberland, Rock Island, etc., out of Marr Beauty, Cruickshank Secret, Lavendar, Ruby Lass, Orange Blossom, etc. dams. Write your wants. L. E. Wooderson, Route 6, Caldwell, Kansas

HEIFERS AND BULLS
By Imp. Bapton Dramatist, out of Scotch dams, a number of which are imported. Write or visit our herd. D. WOHLISCHLEGEL & SONS, Harper, Kan.

FAVORITE BY SCOTCH CUMBERLAND
This sire heads our herd and gets good calves out of our herd cows. Write your needs for young Shorthorns. FRED MANNINGER, HARPER, KANSAS

A CHOICE HERD
Headed by Marshall Sunray by Marshall Crown. Dams include Campbell Blooms, Cruickshank Butterflies. Scotch and Scotch topped young stock for sale. O. H. WHITE, BURLINGTON, KANSAS

Emblem Jr., Noted Son
of Imp. British Emblem heads my Shorthorns. His choice sons and daughters now for sale. E. S. DALE, PROTECTION, KANSAS

FEDERAL ACCREDITED FOR 4 YEARS
Our Shorthorns are headed by Maxwellton Mandolin, by Revolution, and out of an Avondale dam. Most popular Scotch families. Bulls and heifers for sale. JOHN REGIER, WHITEWATER, KANSAS

Homer Creek Shorthorns
I now have a few Scotch and Scotch topped bull calves for sale. They are from six to ten months old and all sired by Scotch Lord. CLAUD LOVETT, NEAL, KAN.

Senior Sire Village Master
by Silver Knight out of a Lavender dam. Junior sire, Village Park Baron by (Imp.) Gainford Rothes Prince out of Acanthus dam. Serviceable aged bulls out of Violet dams for sale. W. H. Brookover, Eureka, Kan.

EDGEWATER FARM SHORTHORNS
Federal accredited; headed by Cumberland Cup. Dams by Matchless Dale, Villager, Beaver Creek Sultan, etc. Write us your wants. Ivy Allen & Sons, Burlington, Kan.

Lowmont Shorthorns—Federal Accredited
Herd bulls, Augusta's Archibald by Right Stamp, out of Imp. Brandy's Augusta 4th and Merry Omega by Anoka Omega. Young bulls for sale. Fall sale October 25. E. E. HEACOCK & SONS, Hartford, Kan.

Collynie Bred—Scotch and Scotch Topped
Herd sires, Kansas Prince, a line bred Collynie; Collynie Fairacres by Fairacres Jr., and out of Imp. Mayflower dam; Usonia Choice Goods by a Choice Goods sire. Good bulls for sale. O. O. Massa & Sons, Coffeyville, Kan.

Knox Knoll Shorthorns
Senior sire Scotch Cumberland by Cumberland Type out of Burwood Royal. Junior sire Radium Stamp by Good Stamp on Marr Emma foundation. Lord May and Knox Knoll Dale dams. S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan.

125 FEMALES OF BREEDING AGE
All bred last spring to Villager bulls. A tuberculin tested herd of Orangeblossoms, Victorias, etc. Scotch and Scotch topped. Nothing for sale now. WALTER WELCH, MACKSVILLE, KANSAS

MORE IMPORTED COWS
than in any other Shorthorn herd west of the Mississippi. Herd sires, Imp. Lochdu Warrior and Imp. Majestic. Both bred by Durrie. Young stock for sale. J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

LOOKY ACRES SULTAN
By Fairacres Sultan, heads my herd. Most of the dams are on Victoria foundation. Young stock by Looky Acres Sultan and Village Viscount, by Gregg's Villager. Write us. Fremont Ledy, Leon, Kansas.

BRITISH VILLAGER
by British Emblem and out of a Mysle dam, heads the herd. Dams mostly Orange Blossoms, Aconites, Proud Queens, etc. Nothing for sale; inspection invited. ASENDORF BROS., GARDEN PLAIN, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORNS
Grassland Polled Shorthorns
Young bulls for sale of a very high quality. Also females, either cows or heifers. Inspection is invited. Address, ACHENBACH BROS., Washington, Kan.

200 REG. POLLED SHORTHORNS
One of Kansas' largest Shorthorn herds. Headed by four of the best bulls of the breed. Fall sale November 8. J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KAN.

Sunnyridge Stock Farm
Bulls from 8 to 15 months old. Gloster's Leader, an international winner 1919, heads our herd. W. A. Prewett & Sons, Asherville, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORNS
Increasing in popularity. Cows, heifers, yearling bulls by Forest Sultan and Buttonwood Marshall. A large herd from which to make selections. C. M. Howard & Sons, Hammond, Kan.

T. M. WILLSON, LEBANON, KAN.
Sunnyslope Stock Farm. A bargain for someone in Cumberland Sultan, my three-year-old herd bull, to deliver about November 1.

Entire Herd for Sale
My entire herd of registered Polled Shorthorns for sale at a bargain if taken at once. A splendid young herd. Write for full information. GEO. A. HAMMOND, SMITH CENTER, KAN.

D.S. SHEARD, ESBON, KAN.
Offering Prime Sultan, four years old, a son of Meadow Sultan, also a two-yr-old grandson and others.

Your Money—How to invest It

BONDS are the safest investment securities. They take precedence over all other obligations of the Government or corporation issuing them, having first call on whatever assets exist.

A bond is a form of note, constituting a definite promise to pay the face amount of the obligation on a specific date and agreeing to pay a fixed amount of interest, usually on semi-annual dates.

Before dividends on stock are paid, earnings must be used to meet interest on bonds. Any balance may be paid to stock holders.

Very often bonds are secured by a mortgage on assets of the company, including physical property, good will and stock on hand. In event the company is liquidated the bonds must be paid off before stockholders can receive any portion of the moneys obtained. Other bonds are not secured by mortgages, yet even these rank preferred and common stock in claims against the company's assets.

Bonds Safer Than Stock

So it is readily seen that any bond is safer than any stock, either preferred or common as an investment. Naturally, in most cases, the bonds net a smaller return to the investor because of this safety factor.

All bonds, however, are not good investments. There are good, bad and indifferent bonds, investment and speculative bonds, and bonds that might be classed as gambles. In the latter class might be listed bonds of the Mexican Government which have been selling at around half their par value, often less, and which may or may not be paid.

The standing of the company issuing the bonds, the total amount of its debt, the work in which it is engaged, its record of earnings, its capitalization, the personnel of its management, the future prospects as regards earnings, and other factors are important in arriving at a decision regarding the value of a bond.

Unless these factors are studied carefully there is danger in buying bonds because they determine whether or not the company will be able to meet interest payments or return the face value of the bond when it becomes due. A bond is valuable only so long as the company is solvent and is earning at a rate sufficient to meet interest and to accumulate a fund sufficient to pay off the obligation at maturity.

A bond of a company barely earning enough to meet interest payments is not a good investment, altho it is priced on the stock market to yield a good return. It is strictly speculative and the man with a limited amount of money cannot usually afford to buy it and take a chance. His first duty is to protect his principal.

Government and State Loans

Government, state, county and municipal bonds are, on the average, the safest to buy, chiefly because they are not dependent on business conditions and prosperity for revenue to meet payments. Interest and eventually the principal, are paid with money raised by taxation. Such bonds are a lien on all property in the Nation, state or city, irrespective of who holds title to it. Every farm, dwelling, barn, business house and all personal property such as livestock, stocks, mortgages and notes, are, in fact, security behind a state bond, because they all are subject to taxation.

The value of such bonds is increased in proportion to the wealth of the Government, state, county or city. The greater the assessed valuation, other things being equal, the more valuable the bond secured by this valuation. Entering into this is the amount of bonds previously issued. The greater the debt taking precedence over a given bond, the less valuable it will be. This is a point to be watched closely in municipals. Many of the smaller towns are heavily bonded, hence their obligations are not considered as gilt edged and they sell at a considerable discount to recompense for the additional risk.

In buying a bond it always is well to check up on the debt in comparison to assessed valuation, as this is an excel-

lent indication as to whether the city will have any difficulty in paying promptly and fully. It also is well to be sure that the bonds have been passed on by experts as to their legality. Usually reputable houses handling bonds which they purchase and later re-sell to customers, have their attorneys pass on all bonds and are therefore in a position to guarantee legality.

There is less safety in industrial bonds or railroad bonds, but usually the returns are greater. However there are many gilt edge industrial and railroad bonds, many of which are superior to some city bonds, despite the tax free feature of the latter. Incidentally the tax exemption features of most Government and practically all state and municipal bonds, should never be forgotten. Practically every railroad and industrial bond is subject to taxation, altho, because of inefficient laws or slack enforcement, many of them never are taxed.

Foreign Government bonds also are taxable in the United States both as to principal and income. Some industrial and railroad bonds have a part or all of the normal Federal income tax paid at the source, but otherwise are taxable to the same extent as other personal property.

Industrial and railroad bonds will be further discussed in a future article in this series.

Important Facts About Fertilizers

The fertilizer business is the largest of the heavy chemical industries. In its efforts to supply the agriculture of this country and of the world with the best fertilizer the industry has invested about 300 million dollars in mines, plants and equipment. A modern fireproof, complete fertilizer plant of 60,000 tons capacity represents an investment of about 1 million dollars.

More than 90 per cent by weight of the ingredients which enter into the composition of the fertilizers consumed in South Carolina—the largest fertilizer-consuming state—are strictly chemicals.

It requires approximately 6½ million tons of chemicals to supply the annual demand for fertilizer in the United States—the other 10 per cent, or 750,000 tons, consisting mostly of cottonseed meal, packinghouse tankage, fish scrap, blood meal and some garbage tankage, processed leather and other waste products.

Organic ammoniates, such as garbage, scrap leather, feathers, hair and felt are processed either by digestion with acid or by long-pressure cooking in order to convert the complex nitrogen compounds into forms readily available for plant use.

Phosphate rock, from a tonnage point of view, is the most important raw fertilizer material. About 2½ million tons of phosphate rock were consumed in producing the 7½ million tons of fertilizer consumed in the United States in 1914.

It takes approximately 1,100 pounds of phosphate rock and 1,100 pounds of sulfuric acid to produce a finished ton of acid phosphate.

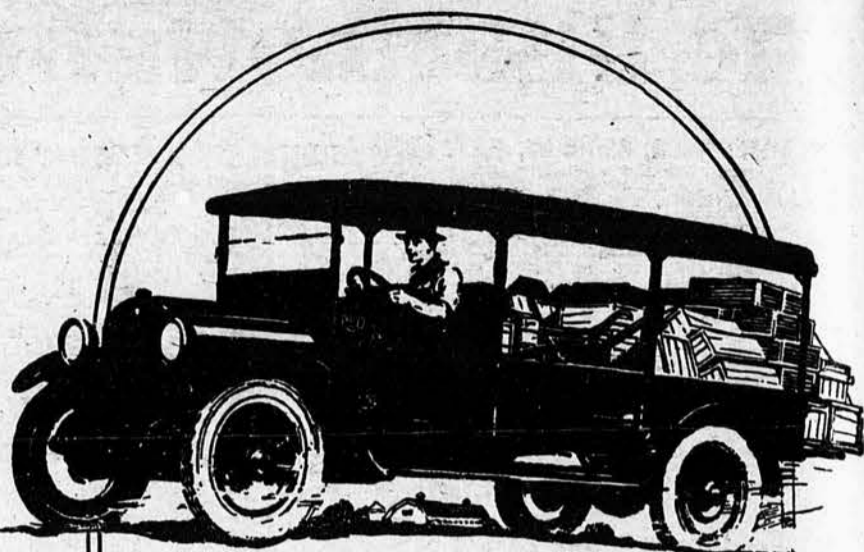
To produce 1,100 pounds of sulfuric acid, 233 pounds of sulfur and 7 pounds of nitrate of soda are necessary—the sulfur being obtained from Louisiana and Texas, and the nitrate of soda from Chili.

This country produces more sulfate of ammonia than it consumes. In 1920, 367,000 tons were produced. We have exported practically 100,000 tons a year for the last two years. Cyanamid is made in this country principally at Niagara Falls. Ammonium nitrate is the original chemical produced at Muscle Shoals.

About 25 to 30 per cent of the average cost of fertilizer to the farmer represents freight—including freight on raw materials, supplies and on the finished goods.

More than 15 million dollars was expended by the American Red Cross in foreign relief work during the year ending July 1.

The French government receives a royalty of \$50,000 a day as its share of the profits of one popular gambling casino.



SPEED WAGON

For Every Kind of Hauling

Speed Wagons are today performing every kind of rural hauling and carrying.

Some one of the seven types of bodies that are now standard will do your work.

No matter whether yours be a general, a stock or grain farm; a commercial orchard, truck garden or chicken ranch—no matter where located, or what the nature of roads or loads—

Still a Speed Wagon will do your work quicker and cheaper.

Nearly 80,000 Speed Wagons now in use prove that.

Product of eighteen years of successful building of good motor vehicles, this Speed Wagon is the greatest single achievement of this famous organization.

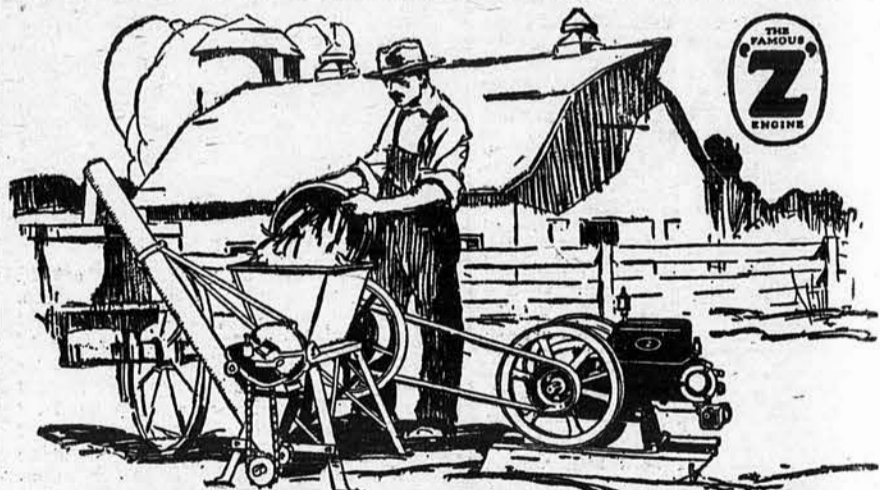
And remember—"If it isn't a Reo, it isn't a Speed Wagon."

Canopy Express (Illustrated) - \$1375
 Cab Express - \$1375 Double Deck - \$1400
 Stock Rack - 1400 Stake Body - 1400
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Avoid hours and days of blistering, back-breaking labor. Turn the drudgery jobs over to a simple, sturdy, dependable "Z" Engine. At present low prices, this engine is the cheapest "hired help" you can get anywhere. It is saving time and money on more than 325,000 farms.

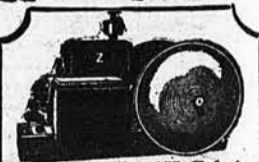
The magneto equipt 1½ H. P., 3 H. P. and 6 H. P. are real kerosene engines, but operate equally well on gasoline. Simple, high tension oscillating magneto produces hot spark, starting engine quickly. Throttling governor assures steady speed. Price, F. O. B. Factory:

1½ H. P. \$67.00 3 H. P. \$100.00 6 H. P. \$160.00

Other "Z" Engines up to 20 H. P.

Write for complete details. See the engines at your dealer's.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
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The new "Z" 1½ H. P. battery equipt uses gasoline alone. Has high tension battery ignition, hit and miss governor and balanced safety fly wheels. Control lever gives six speed changes. Carburetor requires no adjusting. A remarkable value

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