

KANSAS SECTION

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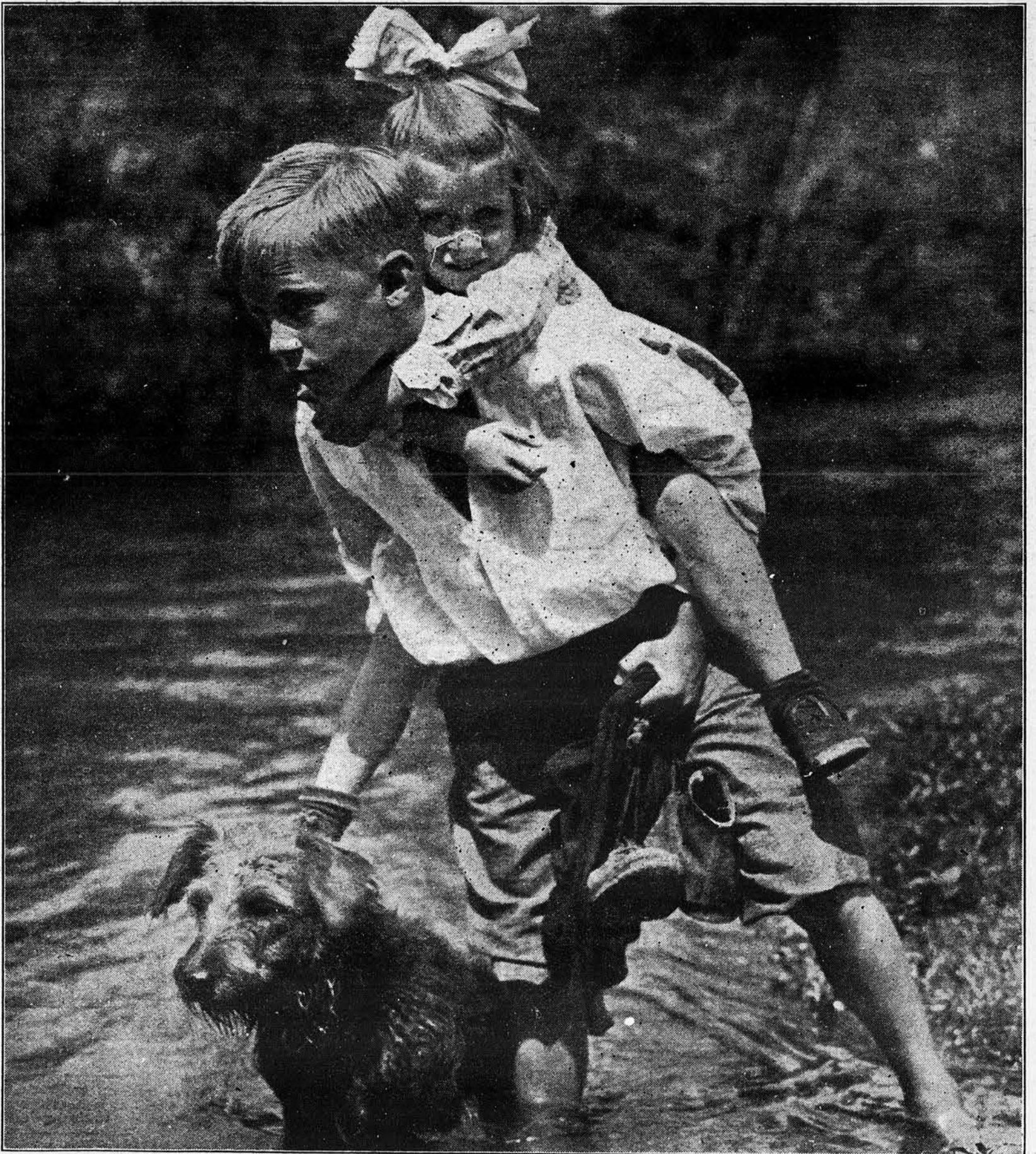
KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 60

July 1, 1922

Number 26



Macbeth Produces New Type Chimney for Present Day Kerosene

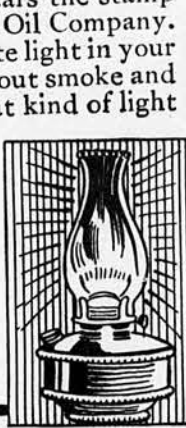
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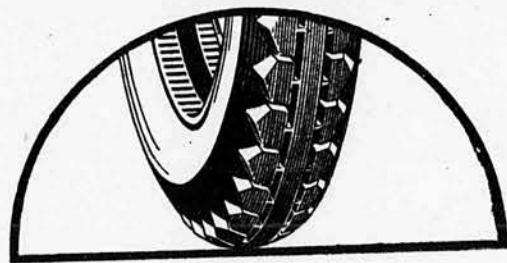
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Dealers Show Tractors

Display of Fordsons at Kansas City Attractive

BY FRANK JORDAN

THE exhibition of Fordson tractors and trucks for agricultural and industrial use which was held in Kansas City the week of June 19, was a very interesting display and exposition of what can be done with tractors. Just as men have been using Ford cars for a multitude of purposes in the past, so are they beginning to adapt the little tractor to as many if not more different uses.

The show was held in a large tent on the Plaza, and that tent was filled with tractors and trucks doing different jobs. Some had been changed slightly to adapt them to certain machines. Others had various appliances attached which would enable them to perform some almost unheard-of tasks.

Power Machinery for Many Tasks

One battery of the tractors was belted to some electric generators and was providing light and power for the exhibit. Another was pulling a hay baler. One had the front wheels removed and a road grading attachment assembled in place. Another tractor was equipped with a trailer which carried a 7,200 pound load of lumber. Another tractor was pulling a trailer

bus which brought folks from uptown to the show.

One of the most weird looking attachments was a long boom protruding from the front of a tractor to which was attached a triplex lawn mower. This machine is coming into rather common use for mowing the grass in parks and on golf courses.

Operates Concrete Mixer

The most interesting exhibit in the truck line was one of the Ford trucks on which some genius had mounted a concrete mixer. A power take-off had been mounted along the left side of the frame which turned the mixer by means of a shaft. A batch of concrete can be mixed and carried to a location with this arrangement. The machine had just come in from a road building job and went out again after the show. It just goes to show that tractors in general are being used for more things all the time. The tractor is logical for many uses other than farm use, but after all, it has been designed for the farm, and standard equipments on tractors are those adapted to the farm. The industrial tractors nearly all require some extra appliances.

Give the Thresher a Chance

Threshing is a Pleasure if All Do Their Part

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

IF YOU are a separator man and the feeders begin running a race to see which one can choke up your machine first, what do you do? Certainly, lower the concaves a little, and then the man for whom you are threshing comes up on the high run and tells you that you are blowing whole heads over into the straw stack. It is a great life, this one of the thresherman. He is blamed for all of the shortcomings of the rest of the crew, and the poor fellow is not always to blame.

Proper Feeding is Essential

If thresher feeders can be made to understand that bundles which enter the cylinder butts first or cross-wise will clog up the machine, and if they can learn that a thresher has a capacity which must not be exceeded, there will be far less grief over grain blown into the straw stack. A steady stream of bundles, going into the cylinder heads first is 50 per cent of a good threshing job.

One of the most annoying things that comes to the attention of a thresherman is cracked grain. Many will make the mistake of lowering the concaves to overcome this difficulty, and again there will be heads or parts of heads blown into the straw stack.

Lowering the concaves is not the remedy. The trouble is due to the fact that the cylinder teeth are running closer to the concaves on one side than on the other, and until this misalignment is corrected, there will be cracked grains. Either the teeth are bent or the cylinder bearings are permitting some endplay. Straightened teeth or adjustment of endplay in the bearings are the only two remedies. Any thresher which has teeth passing the concaves with equal spaces on both sides will thresh grain without cracking any of it.

How to Adjust the Wind Blast

Many threshermen do not understand adjusting the wind blast from the cleaning fan because they do not understand the direction of the wind as it leaves the fan.

The accumulation of chaff on the right side of the sieves will not be removed if the wind blast from the same side are opened wider, but it will be removed if the boards on the left side are opened. This is because there are cross currents of air from the fan and the air coming thru the right side opening travels to the left of the sieve and vice versa.

Often straw is carried too rapidly over the straw racks and to the wind stacker before the grain has all been shaken out of it. This trouble can be

overcome by lowering the front end of the machine an inch or 2 inches. When this is done, the sieves should be re-adjusted to the proper angle to correspond to the new level of the thresher.

One of the most important things necessary for a good job of threshing is a properly balanced cylinder. The cylinder should maintain a balance in any position. If one side persists in going down, it shows that there is too much weight on that side, and the careful thresherman will add washers to the opposite side until the cylinder balances perfectly. Otherwise, the uneven weight will cause vibration which soon wears out bearings and causes other troubles also.

Most any well-designed threshing machine will do a good job if it is given a chance. It opens up an opportunity for splendid co-operation on the part of the entire threshing crew. If everyone will do his share, and not expect the machine to make up for any or all mistakes of commission or omission, threshing can be made a pleasure instead of a task.

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.

In Germany special churches are to be constructed for deaf people with telephones between the pulpit and the pews.

The methods aren't the same, but one works as well as the other—culling hens and culling cows.

New Zealand, with 85,000 telephones, has on an average of one to every 16 inhabitants.

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

July 1, 1922

By *Arthur Capper*

Vol. 60 No. 26

\$1,500 From a 20-Acre Patch

E. T. Lewis of Montgomery County has Made a Bigger Profit Every Year Out of Truck Than He Ever Obtained From Farming 320 Acres

By Ray Yarnell

ALTHO he is 77 years old, E. T. Lewis of Montgomery county has cleared a greater net profit every year from 20 acres, intensively managed, since 1912 than he was able to average from a 320-acre farm during a much longer period.

Lewis farmed on a big scale for 35 years in Southeastern Kansas, most of the time operating 320 acres. He grew corn and wheat and fed about 200 head of cattle every year. To do it he employed considerable help and had to keep a number of horses. His overhead was heavy and he was unable to handle his farm as it should have been operated to get the most out of it.

Labor Costs Proved Heavy

Labor and other costs always were heavy and when Lewis figured up at the end of a year he found that the balance he could term profit usually was small and often disappointing.

"I have cleared from \$1,000 to \$1,500 every year on my 20-acre patch," said Mr. Lewis, "and that is more than I ever made on my 320-acre farm after I had paid all the expenses. So I have come to the conclusion that if a man will farm the acreage he can handle without employing help he will get along better and get ahead faster than if he attempts to manage a larger farm."

Lewis turned from grain farming and cattle feeding to truck growing not because he no longer could do the work on the bigger farm, but because he was convinced that concentrated effort on a small scale would produce the greatest returns.

During the last 10 years he has demonstrated that there is a big opportunity in truck growing in Montgomery county. Several other men also are making truck farming pay in this section and it is reasonable to

expect that this industry will develop considerably in the next decade.

Conditions are favorable for truck on bottom land and there is a good market for the production, both locally and in somewhat distant towns and cities. Good railroad connections to big consuming centers like Kansas City and Wichita will take care of production above local needs.

Marketing has not been a problem to Lewis. Many persons come to his place for truck and he sells the remainder of his production to merchants in Independence who always are anxious to get it, he says.

Truck is grown on 7 or 8 acres, alfalfa on 5, and pasture on 4 acres. Nearly all truck crops are produced including potatoes, sweet corn, sweet

potatoes, watermelons, cantaloupes, onions, tomatoes, beans and the common garden vegetables.

Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, melons and sweet corn are the principal crops. Lewis grows an acre of sweet potatoes a year, obtaining a yield of 200 or 300 bushels. His Irish potatoes, grown on 2 acres, have yielded as high as 200 bushels an acre. Two acres of sweet corn have produced as high as \$125 worth of roasting ears to the acre. One year Lewis sold \$75 worth of roasting ears to persons who came to the place.

The crops are planted and harvested in accordance with a plan that takes the market into account. The earlier truck can be harvested, the higher the price that it will bring.

Lewis plants Irish potatoes in Feb-

ruary on ground prepared by plowing and harrowing. This ground is in a rotation so potatoes are not grown on the same field more than two years in succession. A tablespoon of commercial fertilizer is put in every hill. The first potatoes usually are sold about June 1. Part of the sweet corn is planted about April 1 and other strips every two or three weeks. Usually four plantings are made. This system keeps roasting ears coming until August or until later in the season.

Ridges Sweet Potato Ground

Lewis plows sweet potato ground in the spring and lets it stand rough. Two furrows are thrown together to make a ridge for planting. Plants are set out during the last part of May and early in June, being placed 3 1/2 feet apart in the rows.

A 5-shovel cultivator is used first to throw the dirt away from the plants. The field then is hoed to keep down weeds. After the plants begin running, usually in July, a one-horse, 8-inch plow is used to throw the dirt back against them. Lewis does not cultivate after the vines begin to spread.

Sweet potatoes are dug as early as possible. In 1921 Lewis got \$2 a bushel for most of his crop and not less than \$1.50.

Watermelons and cantaloupes are grown on 3 acres, equally divided. The ground is plowed in the spring to a depth of 6 or 8 inches. Furrows are turned and after harrowing the ground is laid off with a plow. Rows are 8 feet apart and the seed is planted every 6 feet in the rows. Usually plenty of manure or some commercial fertilizer is placed in every hill.

Lewis plants about the middle of April and thru May. Several plantings are made, from three to four weeks apart. (Continued on Page 12)



E. T. Lewis, 77 Year Old Truck Farmer Who Lives Near Independence Makes His Home Attractive With Grass, Shrubs and Trees

"A Glorious Page in History"

By F. B. Mumford

THE progress made in developing domestic animals thru the intelligent efforts of mankind constitute a glorious page in the history of our modern civilization. We point with pride, and justly so, to the mechanical achievements of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries, but no less significant, and certainly of no less importance to the human race, are those improvements which have come as the result of the intelligent labors of the livestock breeder.

In 1815 the first trotting race in America was held in Boston. The time recorded for the fastest horse in this race was 3 minutes. The newspapers of that day reported this as a remarkable achievement. No horse up to that time ever had trotted a mile at so fast a gait.

Good Trotting Records-Reported

Thru careful selection and breeding, aided by training, the trotting horse of the Twentieth Century is able to cover a mile in 2:02, or even in 2 minutes, with as great ease as did the first trotting horse in America trot the same distance in 3 minutes.

The development of the wool sheep in America is a history of real improvement. In 1850 the average fleece weighed 2.4 pounds. In 1900, 50 years later, the average fleece weighed 6.9 pounds. This is a gain of 533 per cent in the weight of the fleece during a half century.

Among meat animals, the improve-

ment has been chiefly in the direction of earlier maturity and development of the more edible parts. In 1878, at the Chicago Fat Stock Show, prizes were offered for 4-year-old steers. At the present livestock shows the oldest fat cattle permitted are in the 2-year-old class.

But perhaps the greatest example of all has been the improvement of the productive power of the dairy cow. It is not possible to obtain exact statistics of the production records of cows 100 or 200 years ago, but we do know that no such records were made a hundred years ago as are made almost daily now by all the purebred breeders of dairy cattle.

The prize awards published by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America for 1920-21 include the yearly record of 37,381 pounds of milk containing 1,158 pounds of butterfat for the cow Segis Pietertje-Prospect owned by the Carnation Stock Farms of Seattle. I submit that this record represents a marvelous achievement. One can but wonder at the physiological perfection of the vital organs of a cow capable of consuming so great a quantity of feed and elaborating therefrom a quantity of milk 10 times greater than the average production of cows in the United States. In the same report 64 cows are listed, each of which produced more than 25,000 pounds of milk

in one year. On the cover page of the Holstein-Friesian World of May 13, 1922, is illustrated the forty-ninth Holstein-Friesian cow to enter the highly select class of 1,000-pound cows.

These records are a striking testimony to the improvement which has been accomplished. Let us emphasize again that this improvement represents a permanent gain in the inherited qualities. There has been some gain in methods of feeding and handling, but the chief improvement is in the inherent qualities of the breed. Such records never are made by common cows. Only the purebred can qualify for such contests.

There is a wide difference between individuals of the same breeds in their ability to consume food and to produce valuable products. There are some horses that will consume a bushel of oats and when hitched to a certain sulky, driven by a skillful driver, over a model mile track, will be able to trot a mile in 2 minutes. There are other horses hitched to the same sulky and driven by the same driver over the same track which will not be able to cover the mile in a shorter time than 4 minutes. The difference is not due to the condition of the track; to a difference in the driving, or to the sulky. It is a difference in the inherent qualities of the two animals. One has the capacity to trot a mile in 2 minutes

under certain conditions; the other, under exactly the same conditions, is limited in its inheritance to such an extent that it is impossible for it to cover the same mile in less than 4 minutes. This difference is due to heredity and not to feed or training or any outside conditions.

There are some sheep that when fed a given amount of feed in a certain way for a year will produce a fleece weighing 4 or 5 pounds. There are other sheep fed in the same barn, on the same ration, in every way handled precisely the same, that will produce 20 pounds of wool. This difference is due entirely to inheritance.

Breeding is Important

Some cows will consume a certain amount of feed in a year and produce 150 pounds of butter. Other cows fed precisely the same amount of feed under the same conditions may produce 300 pounds of butter. The high-producing cow has inherited from her ancestors the capacity to produce milk and butter to the extent of 300 pounds annually. The other cow has not inherited a similar quality.

In this relation animals are similar to machines used in the manufacture of products—one machine is able to utilize a given amount of material in a given time and deliver double the product of another machine in the same time. Hence it is important to cull out unprofitable animals but good judgment must always be exercised in doing this.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

THERE was a time when I believed that the western third of Kansas was only fitted for a cattle range. I even doubted whether wheat raising could be made a success taking a series of years into consideration. I was entirely confident that the farmer in Western Kansas who tried to raise corn was wasting his time. I argued that corn needed and must have warm nights and the nights in that part of Kansas are almost always cool.

Recently I rode over one of the extreme western counties of the state, a county in fact which borders on Colorado, I found that practically every field of wheat is going to produce more than an average crop, in fact the wheat out there is much better than it is 50 or 60 miles east of there. I also found that the farmers out there are actually raising very fair crops of corn, not once in a while but nearly every year. The farmers of Western Nebraska who demonstrated that they could make a success of farming in the western part of our neighboring state on the north are buying up the land in Northwest Kansas and are raising good wheat, corn and barley.

They sold their Nebraska lands for from \$50 to \$100 an acre in some cases and are buying lands they consider just as good in Northwest Kansas at \$20 to \$40 an acre. I believe that their judgment is good. I have been compelled to revise my judgment about Western Kansas.

A Farmer's Idea of Future Prices

THE great modern fact upon which our civilization is founded," writes W. F. Ramsey, of Mitchell county, "is a vast increase of production along all lines of agriculture, mining, manufacture and transportation by the use of machinery. This is especially true of the English speaking race. We are producing far beyond our capacity to consume. One coal cutting machine will do the work of 30 men; more than one half of all the coal mined in the United States is mined by machinery. Outside of the United States very few coal cutting machines are used. This gives the people of the United States an enormous advantage if they will use it.

"The ideal of the labor unions is to create a caste and to maintain that caste. This was the European idea. It was logical there before the advent of machinery. Here thru the invention of machinery millions have stepped up out of their caste and away from European traditions. We grew and developed strong in the belief that Europe could and would absorb our surplus at some price.

"We are still capable of expansion along all lines of production. All of the food exporting countries are in the same condition, and more important still is the fact that this year Europe is beginning to recover from an orgy of four and one half years of destruction. This year Europe is beginning to farm for dear life.

"As production increases over there our sales will decrease. Europe, poor and discouraged, will not buy an ounce of anything that can be dispensed with and this in turn will react on our markets.

"Before the war Russia exported nearly as much wheat as we did and far more rye. Today, Russia, depending largely on charity, is importing large quantities of food stuffs. But Russia is coming back. No one knows when; possibly five, seven or nine years, and when that time comes all Europe will buy of Russia in preference to the United States. Under that condition how much wheat will we sell abroad?

"And that condition is surely coming. The world is in for a long period of very low prices. In this country and in all the food producing countries the rural industries are the key industries. If the farmers cannot buy no one prospers. Again we will have all the old rhetoric about supply and demand; about over production and under consumption; all varieties of hot air and again the strong, patient, hard working, farsighted ones will be on their job of pulling the world out of the slough.

"Inventions and discoveries have seemed, while the world was prosperous, to have a tendency to raise the price of everything, but under present conditions an enormous power production by machinery of everything in all countries, but with the most wealthy continent now bankrupt, we have a new world condition confronting us. If we shall be able to sell at all to Europe it will have to be at very low prices. Inventions and discoveries will be stimulated in Europe. We hear of large invest-

ments of American capital in European factories. Inventions and improvements have just begun. The Ford idea of quantity production for the common man has been demonstrated to be practicable with undreamed of possibilities.

"In order to fully utilize this idea we will have to abolish industrial war. A people who were the first to adopt co-educational free public schools, to establish a free press, to invent machinery, to abolish slavery and give women the right of suffrage, to abolish lotteries and adopt prohibition; to devise the Rochdale system of co-operation and put into operation the income and inheritance tax laws can be relied upon to find a way to abolish industrial wars."

Go to the Primaries

NEARLY every day some one makes a remark to me something like this:

"The farmers will be very busy on August 1 and may not get out to the primary."

Now the fact is that practically every farmer either has an automobile or can ride to the voting place in a neighbor's automobile. There is not a farmer in Kansas who really needs to spend more than one hour in going to the polling place and casting his vote. He can go at the noon hour if he is exceedingly busy, or he can quit work an hour earlier in the evening.

In my opinion every man and woman owes that much to the state and community in which they live. Perhaps, you will not succeed in nominating the candidates you wish to see nominated, but if you go and do your best to get the right kind of candidates you at least will have the satisfaction of knowing that you did your duty.

Our state government may fail. To be sure it also may fail even if every man and woman in Kansas does his or her full duty, but it is certain to fail if the best men and women in the country generally fail to do their duty.

Our government, whether National, state or local is never what it ought to be but it might be a great deal worse and will be if the good, honest people of the country neglect to do their duty and take a part in the selection of candidates to fill the offices.

And remember this: the worse government you have the more you will suffer, and furthermore the best citizens are the worst hurt by corrupt, inefficient and extravagant government.

If you could escape the consequences of bad government by refusing to take part in primaries and elections you might be excused for doing so, but you cannot escape the consequences that way.

You may think I am trying to persuade you to go to the primary in my own interest.

Well, I am quite human. I would be very glad indeed to have you vote for my nomination, but I say to you, go to the primary and vote whether you vote for me or not. If you really believe that some other candidate would make a better governor than I, then it is not only your privilege to vote for his nomination, but it is your duty to do so.

The interest of your state ought to be paramount to the ambition of any man. Vote as your conscience and best judgment may dictate, but go and vote.

The Beautiful State

NOT long ago I rode down the wonderful valley of the Smoky Hill River from Salina to a point 7 miles north of Lindsborg.

If there is a more beautiful country in the world I never have seen it. Of course there is a great deal of this old world that I never have seen, but I cannot imagine any agricultural country that will appeal to the eye more than this valley.

I did not see along the road a poor field of wheat nor a poor stand of alfalfa nor of corn. It is of course too early to make any reliable predictions about corn but I imagine as this is being written that the reapers are busy in that great valley.

These Swedish people are great farmers and a fine class of citizens. Of course they are feeling the depression in prices in common with all farmers but at the great Solomon picnic I heard few complaints and it did look as if everybody came there in automobiles.

When one travels thru a smiling land like this wonderful valley and other great valleys in Kansas the wonder comes to him that any person who lives

there and owns a farm—should ever wish to leave it to go to a city or town.

Grant that farmers seldom become very rich and grant also that they have a great many difficulties to contend with, the uncertainty of seasons, the damage by insects and devastating storms, unfavorable markets, disease among the stock, long hours and hard work at certain seasons. And yet there are compensations. The man who owns a farm in a fine agricultural country is as certain of a comfortable living as is possible. He may not be piling up much wealth but he and his family are pretty sure of plenty to eat and a comfortable place to live.

A few days after my visit to the Smoky Hill Valley I rode up the Republican River Valley from Junction City to Wakefield. Here again is a picture of rural beauty that charmed me. In fact it always does at this time of year. And again I was impressed with the fine character of the citizens. The people of the Smoky Hill Valley are mostly Swedish, while the people who live about Wakefield are largely English or of English descent. In both cases, while there are racial traits, America has fused them into one race and made of them a common people of the highest type.

There is more of genuine democracy among the farming communities of Kansas than can be found almost anywhere else, less of class feeling and snobbery than anywhere else, and out among these farmers in my opinion a man comes nearer being judged for what he is really worth than anywhere else.

A Farm Woman to France?

IF THE present plans materialize," writes T. W. Morse of Topeka, Kan., "a committee of 100 women will go to France carrying a message of good will from this country, to the workers there in the restoration of the devastated areas. Candidates for membership on this committee of 100 are being voted upon in 100 different sections of the United States.

"As the most important and most urgent feature of the restoration work has to do with the rehabilitation of farming, it would seem to be the natural thing to find a liberal sprinkling of American farm women in this big committee. The fact just has been brought out, however, that so far not one woman has been chosen who really represents agriculture.

"It is the good fortune of Kansas, and it easily is possible that Kansas may stand alone in this regard, that a Kansas farm woman has been nominated for a place on this committee. It is the hope of those who desire that the best possible results shall follow this expedition, that in some way the necessary votes can be rallied to insure the election of one who may be for this occasion, the only real representative of American agriculture. This nominee is Mrs. Harry Forbes of Shawnee county.

"This week, one or more of the civic organizations to which Mrs. Forbes belongs will announce her candidacy. Votes in her favor can be directed to her in care of the Topeka Daily Capital, which is giving space to this cause. When we say that Mrs. Forbes is a farm woman and a mother, it scarcely is necessary to add that she understands not only the problems of farming and the maintenance of interest in the farm home and in rural life, but that she has an understanding of the broader problems of agricultural business than their relation to the balance of the business world.

"Knowing the leading part which the farmers of this country have played in sending aid to old world sufferers from the recent war, it would seem impossible that the proposed Good Will Committee could sail for Europe without one farm woman on board. Such a situation, however, easily is possible and in fact quite probable unless the thousands of farmers who already have contributed to European relief decide to go one step farther in their contributions in order to insure their representation on this committee.

"Regularly every dollar given toward the expense of this expedition entitles the giver to 10 votes, so that every giver should specify that all the votes to which he or she is entitled on that basis, are to be cast in favor of Mrs. Harry Forbes of Shawnee county, Kan. The Topeka Daily Capital expects to make some provision for giving a greater value than 10 votes on every dollar to the returns made on blanks to be printed in its col-

umns. What this provision will be, however, we cannot say.

"Votes can be sent direct as already indicated, or can be assembled at meetings or picnics and forwarded by any representative of the locality from which they come. An appropriate announcement will be made of the receipt of all such community votes.

"Let Kansas be, perhaps, the only state to see that her agriculture is represented on this Good Will Commission to France."

Concerning Dirt Roads

I HAVE been doing a great deal of traveling over dirt roads during the past two or three weeks, thru Shawnee, Osage, McPherson, Saline, Reno, Kingman and Wallace counties.

I came back home with this sort of feeling, in a large part of the state of Kansas, if dirt roads are constructed as they ought to be constructed and then cared for as they ought to be cared for they are excellent roads practically all the time and at least for the present the taxpayers in a considerable part of Kansas ought not to be asked to build any other kind. There are some localities where good gravel is plentiful and easily obtained. In such localities gravel roads can be built and maintained at a very moderate cost and no more expensive road should be built there for the present if ever.

After riding for many miles over dirt roads and a good share of them not cared for as they should be, I confess to a large amount of sympathy with the sentiment against hard-surfaced roads in localities where such excellent dirt roads can be made. I must say this, however, very few dirt roads are as well made and as well cared for as they might be. Once in a while you find what seems to be a perfectly constructed dirt road, perfectly graded, perfectly drained and perfectly cared for. Such a road is really a joy and an inspiration. No country really needs a better road. The only possible objection that can be made to it is that in a dry time it will get pretty dusty. I think that might be remedied by giving it an occasional sprinkling of oil, but I do not make that suggestion as an expert. I do believe however that such sprinkling might be done at moderate expense and make a nearly dustless road.

Farmers' Service Corner

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

Theft of Household Goods

B swears out a warrant and has A arrested charged with theft of household goods. He takes such household goods from A as he sees fit and then has A placed in jail where he is held 30 days. The court then dismisses the case against A but fails to turn his goods back. B has no property of any value. Can A get damages from the court and can the court hold A under bond after the case against him has been dismissed? Can A subpoena witnesses out of Colorado to testify in the Kansas court? C. H. P.

If this action was dismissed on the ground that there was no cause of action, A would have an action against B for malicious prosecution. If the goods taken by B really belonged to A he should replevin them. If the case was dismissed on the ground that there was no cause of action, A could not be required to give bond but if it was dismissed on the ground of a defect in the complaint, the court might require him to give bond until a new complaint could be made.

Not knowing the facts in the case, I cannot answer the last question. A Kansas court would have no jurisdiction over a resident of Colorado and could of course not compel him to appear in the Kansas court to testify. The only way his testimony could be taken would be in the form of a deposition.

Legal Rights of Children

A is a widow. B is her son and C and D are daughters, both married. The father died several years ago. A and B are on the home place which was left by A's husband. He made no will so the place belongs to the widow and children according to the law of Kansas. The girls were sent to high school which cost considerable. A had to mortgage her interest in the estate to keep things going. The estate consists of 160 acres and is undivided. All the children are of age except D. Can C demand her share of the estate and force the others to buy her out? They are paying off the debts that were partly contracted while she was at home and quite a few of them for her. Can she force a division or have the place sold to get her share of the estate? Can she force a sale over the protests of the other heirs? Can C and D demand rent for the time they have been married? Can the debts incurred for C before her marriage be taken out of her share of the estate? S. B.

Section 3828, Chapter 30, General Statutes provides that where the intestate left widow and children and the widow again married or when all of the said children arrive at the age of majority, said homestead shall be divided. Under this statute this estate cannot be divided except by consent of the heirs until all of the children become of age. C therefore cannot demand her share of this estate until the child that is now a minor becomes of age. She, of course, cannot compel the other heirs to buy her out at any time but after all the children become of age she can demand a partition of the estate. Expenses incurred by her mother and

brother in educating her before she attained majority would be a proper claim against her share of the estate. While the estate cannot be divided until all the heirs become of age, I am of the opinion that each of the heirs after becoming of age would be entitled to his or her proportionate share of the net income from the estate.

Power of Road Overseers

Has a road overseer the right to do all the work in a district and give nobody else a chance? We have a road overseer here who has taken all the work away from the people and takes his own teams and tractor and does it all and then makes his brags that he makes \$3 an hour on the road. The roads are all in a worse condition than they were before he worked them. A. J. M.

There is nothing in the law that would prevent the road overseer from working the roads with his own teams and tractor, altho it is not good public policy that he should do so. The only way to correct the trouble, of course, would be to see to it that township officers are elected who will not appoint that kind of a road overseer.

A and B live on farms with a public road between them. A raises a large number of Leghorn chickens each year but refuses to put a chicken fence up to keep them at home. He says if B doesn't want the chickens on his premises he will have to fence against them or drive them off the premises without injuring them. Is this a fact? M. D. S.

B would not be required to fence against his neighbor's chickens. However, chickens are not permitted to run at large and if they do and trespass upon a neighbor's premises, the owner of them would be liable for the damage they might cause.

Concerning the National Guard

A belongs to the National Guard in one town and has moved to another town several miles away. Can he be compelled under order to report for drill? He has a leave of absence. R. K. F.

No, not until the expiration of his furlough. Of course, if he is expecting to stay where he is now permanently, he should apply to his captain for discharge. If he is expecting to remain only temporarily but for a longer period than his leave of absence covers, then he should ask for an extension of his furlough, but so long as his leave of absence is in force he cannot be compelled to return for drill.

Collecting an Overdue Note

A holds a note and chattel mortgage against B. The note is long past due and B doesn't do anything toward taking it up. What steps should A take to collect this note? A also holds a note against B that is not secured and B does nothing toward taking this note up. J. J.

A should first take possession of the chattel security if he has not already done so, sell the same and apply the proceeds on the note, and then bring suit against B for the amount remaining unpaid.

On the note on which there is no security his only recourse if B will not pay it is to bring suit on it. There is no reason I know of why he cannot combine both of these notes in one suit.

Cotton Listing Contract

J. F. Hartin of Greenville, Tex., sends me a cotton listing contract and asks if I have any criticisms to make on it. The contract reads as follows:

COTTON LISTING CONTRACT

I, _____, hereby make application for membership in the National Cotton Marketing Association now being organized under the Volstead-Capper Co-operative Marketing bill.

I hereby pledge myself to sell all my cotton to be raised this year, 1922, thru the above agency. I further promise cheerful obedience to all by-laws not in conflict with said Capper Marketing bill. I represent that I have a constitutional and legal right to finance and sell my farm products so as to deliver them to purchaser in an orderly manner at a price to cover cost of production, plus a reasonable profit on investment and labor.

The only criticism I have to make is that all in this contract after the words "Capper marketing bill" seem to me to be superfluous.

I do not see how any one could question the right of cotton grower to finance and sell his farm products. In fact he has always had that right. The Capper bill simply made it possible for him to organize effectively with his neighbors.

Generally speaking when unnecessary words are put into a contract it weakens it and I think the words "I represent that I have a constitutional and legal right" tend to weaken this contract by raising a question when there really is no question.

A Cabinet Member Out of Tune

IF THIS country's capability of expressing its feelings had not been so severely overtaxed in recent years, I think the extraordinary speech recently of a member of the cabinet to the graduating class of an Ohio University, would have put its power of expressing astonishment to the test.

It was a singular time and place and occasion for a high official of the Government to attack popular government generally, and the direct primary and the prohibition law, in particular.

In his most remarkable and ill-advised speech to these students, Secretary Weeks, it seems to me, out-bolsheviked the Bolsheviks in declaring popular government a failure.

Such a public address by a public official in times like these cannot but be taken seriously, and however mistaken and extreme the views expressed, they must have the effect somewhat of shaking the faith of many people in our institutions.

If a member of the President's cabinet holds the views Secretary Weeks says he holds, whether as a private citizen or public official, he should resign immediately as an official of this Government, for he has shown himself so wholly out of sympathy with what he has sworn as an official to maintain and uphold, that he is in no frame of mind to uphold it, and neither in spirit nor in fact is he upholding and fulfilling the obligations of his official oath.

Secretary Weeks's resignation might very properly be requested by the President. It has long been quite apparent that as a Cabinet Officer Mr. Weeks is out of tune with the Administration.

In another extraordinary public address in Massachusetts, several months ago, the Secretary of War attacked the policies of the Department of Agriculture and opposed the views and plans of Secretary Wallace, one of the most competent and well-informed secretaries of agriculture we have ever had here in Washington, in regard to the welfare and vital interests of the farm industry.

In the present instance Secretary Weeks is virtually imposing himself and his views quite as diametrically to the utterances of President Harding, by which the President has sought several times of late to define and emphasize his position with regard to prohibition and the enforcement of the law.

Secretary Weeks's opinions in regard to the liquor problem are pretty well known. In his address to the students he instanced the direct primary and the country's readiness to accept constitutional amendments as evidence that the Nation was drifting "from its ancient safeguards," and added that in the matter of popular elections "we have run riot," ascribing much of the present unrest and uncertainty to prohibition and taxation.

On a par with other of Mr. Weeks's statements is his charge that Congress has failed to lower taxes.

It is known to every well informed person that the expenses of the Government have been reduced more than a billion dollars within the year, a record achievement in national economy, but one which has received little assistance from Mr. Weeks himself. The army alone was reduced from 235,000 to 150,000 men over his protest, whereby an enormous saving was accomplished.

Of course it is very plain to observers of men and affairs what is the matter with Mr. Weeks. The recent progressive revival in the primaries has alarmed him, and men like him, who wish state and National Government to be wholly dominated by powerful interests. Politically, Mr. Weeks has always been what in the West we call a "moss-back." His seems to be a case of arrested political development. He is still in the Nineteenth Century. Politically, he is where most of us were 35 years ago. It seems he never has grown up.

Mr. Weeks's public record has long shown him to be consistently opposed to trying anything new. He has always held it to be humanly impossible to improve upon the "work of the fathers."

Neither has Mr. Weeks approved, nor does he approve now, of national prohibition, approved, as Representative Tlucher points out in his speech rebuking the secretary, by 85 per cent of the people of the United States. It also was duly ratified and adopted into the Constitution by the legislatures of all except three of the 48 states, therefore is not a matter for any Government official, so long as he is an official, to call into question, much less to seek to discredit or weaken in a public address or in any other way.

As to Mr. Weeks's antagonism to the direct primary, I can remember a time not so remote when two railroad attorneys in my native state regularly packed the state conventions of both political parties and selected the people's candidates for the legislature, as well as hand-picked their candidates for governor and Senator and chose their Representatives in Congress. All the people had to do was to vote these nominees into office and it made no particular difference to the corporations which side or which party won. Some of these men actually had the audacity at a time when Republican sentiment in Kansas was overwhelmingly for Hughes, to try to swing the state to Weeks for President. This, I may say, is the chief reason the people prefer the direct primary system.

It is putting it mildly to say that Secretary Weeks's frequent belittling references to popular nominations and the primary have damaged the Administration with the large and steadily growing liberal element of the country, particularly in the West.

At a time in state and Nation when something approaching team work, harmony of action, accomplishment and initiative are required by the changed conditions of a changed world, Secretary Weeks's ill-advised speeches are neither constructive nor helpful.

It is quite apparent to the people that a public official who at such time declares his lack of confidence in popular representative government in an address to students at a college commencement in the President's own state, is out of place in that President's Cabinet.

Mr. Weeks is an anachronism. He should resign and let some broader-visioned and braver man in touch with the times, take his place.

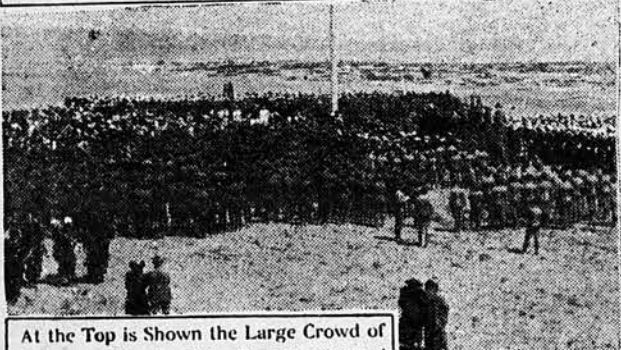
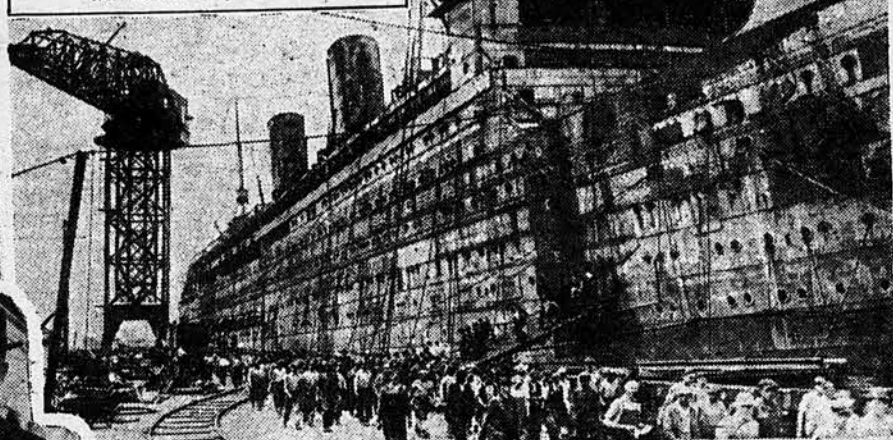
Arthur Capper.
Washington, D. C.

News of the World in Pictures



Miss Gladys I. Duffy of Worcester, Mass., Leading Famous Daisy Chain of Sophomores of Vassar College at the Class Day Exercises

The Former S. S. Vaterland, Famous as a Troop Ship During the World War But Now Known as the Leviathan is Being Refitted and Made Ready for General Passenger Service at Newport News



At the Top is Shown the Large Crowd of Sailors and Marines Who Recently Greeted Secretary of Navy Denby on His Arrival in San Diego; At the Bottom is Shown a Close Up View of the Secretary



Guglielmo Marconi Who Has Spent 23 Days on the Ocean Studying Wireless Conditions Announces He Has Not Yet Received Any Radio Messages from Mars But Thinks It is Possible



View of Memorial to Heroes of War of 1812 and to Francis S. Key, Author of Star Spangled Banner Recently Unveiled at Fort McHenry Near Baltimore



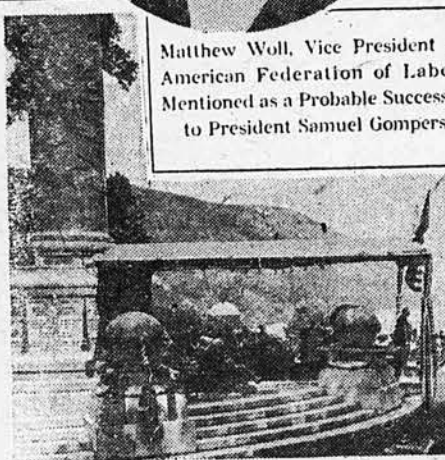
Matthew Woll, Vice President of American Federation of Labor, Mentioned as a Probable Successor to President Samuel Gompers



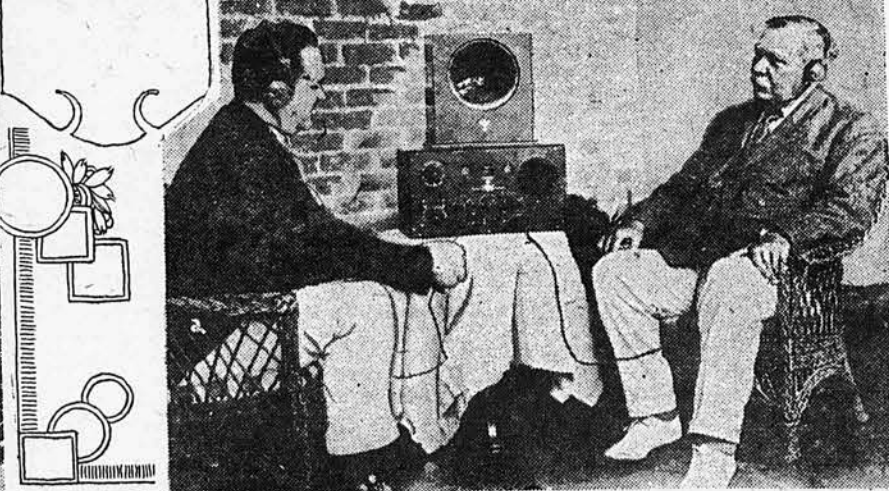
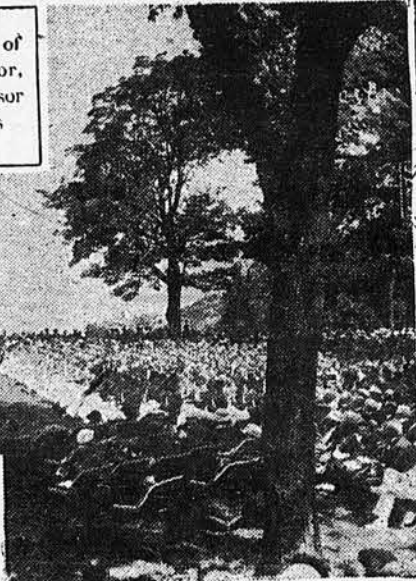
Two Baby Bald Eagles on the Edge of Their Lofty Nest Recently Photographed at Mt. Desert, Maine; Bald Eagles are Now Quite Rare in the United States



A Rare New Unpublished Photo of the Deposed Emperor of China; His Ordinary Name is Pu Yi, But His Imperial Name is Hsuan Tung



John W. Weeks, Secretary of War Recently Addressed Graduating Cadets at West Point and Delivered Diplomas to 132 Men With Commissions as Second Lieutenants



Conan Doyle is Learning the Mysteries of Radio to Get Help in His Psychic Studies; Here He is Shown "Listening in" at Atlantic City; at the Left is E. D. Waller of the Fifth Radio Corporation

Talk into Action in Allen

With Partnership Contracts Business Men and Farmers are Being Hitched up in Teams and are Pulling Together to Their Mutual Benefit

By Ray Yarnell

TALK about co-operation between business men and farmers for the benefit of both has been current for years. The theory is 100 per cent sound. Co-operation would be welcomed by both sides. Eventually it is bound to come about and the mutual suspicion and distrust that unfortunately sometimes has existed will be swept away.

This discussion about co-operation between business men and farmers hasn't gotten much farther than talk in many cases. There hasn't been any practical method at hand by which the sentiment might be translated into reality.

It apparently has remained for James A. Milham, county agent of Allen county, with headquarters at Iola, to think out and put into effect a plan whereby co-operation of this sort may be made a fact, mutually profitable to the business man and the farmer.

Milham realized the necessity for establishing a hookup that actually tied the business man and the farmer together in a financial way, rather than leaving the situation to sentiment which has a habit of losing its holding qualities. He desired to establish a direct, personal and financial interest, the one in the other.

Dairy Cows Increase Profits

Once such a relationship was established, Milham knew that it was very likely to persist and that the idea would spread.

The dairy type cow is the instrumentality chosen to put over the Milham idea in Allen county. Bigger profits from farming are dependent on an increase in the number of milk cows. Both farmers and business men are convinced of that fact as a result of experiences of the last few years when milk and cream sold have saved many a farmer from the more serious effects of depression.

In Allen county business men and farmers will become partners in the

dairy business, as individuals, not as groups. The group idea has been tested out in the form of stock companies to purchase dairy cows and sell them to the farmers and it has worked. But it also has failed, to get across the bigger idea of man to man co-operation that Milham has in his mind—the idea that gets down to the grass roots of the situation and builds from the bottom as every good idea should.

Milham has drafted a contract to cover this partnership and it has been indorsed by both Allen county business men and farmers. It will be submitted to the chambers of commerce in Allen county towns, especially Iola, for approval. When that is obtained the campaign to put the idea into effect will begin.

The plan is that the business man and farmer invest fifty-fifty in a few good dairy type cows, probably grades

at the start. For instance each would put up \$250 and the herd would be owned in common. This will enable many farmers to get a start in the dairy business without borrowing and afford the business man an investment opportunity that not only will pay him a fair return but will contribute to the development of farming and the prosperity of the county in general.

Mr. Milham will advise the investment of not more than \$250 a person to start. This amount will purchase at least four good grade dairy cows.

The partnership contract should run for at least three years, preferably five. If written for less than that time it is unlikely that the full value of the arrangement will be evident because a herd develops with relative slowness.

It is Milham's idea that under the partnership plan the business man and the farmer will get a personal contact

obtainable in no other way and that they will get to know one another's business problems at first hand. The business man will obtain a more complete understanding of the situation from the farmer's point of view, being interested in it financially. Likewise will the farmer, by friendly conversation, learn much about the problems of the merchant or banker or professional man, that he never has before had a chance to understand.

Once such a partnership has been established it is certain that there will be more or less visiting back and forth. The business man will have something to take him out to the farm of his partner on Sundays to look over the cows and plan for the future. And very likely the farmer will drop into his partner's office in town to talk things over and get some advice on a problem that develops.

Out of that, says Milham, there is bound to develop a measure of friendship and mutual understanding—the thing that is basic if all this talk of practical co-operation is to be realized in accomplishment.

The idea is in the contract. The one Milham has drafted covers it completely, giving both parties adequate protection and setting forth in detail the various phases of the proposition. It will fit the situation anywhere and may be used in full or modified as desired.

Form of Contract

The contract reads as follows:

This agreement, made and entered into in duplicate on this 10th day of June, 1922, by and between John Doe of Iola, Kan., first party and James Smith of Iola, Kan., second party.

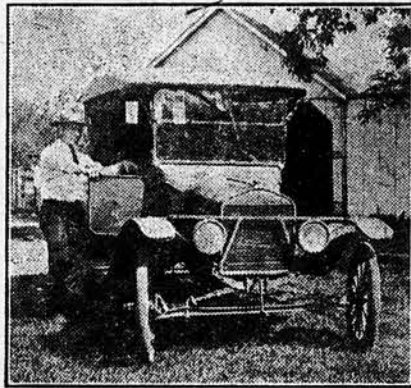
Witnesseth:

That, whereas the parties hereto bind themselves under this agreement for the purchase of 4 head of milk cows, or 4 head of Holstein bred heifers. This agreement to be in effect for a period of five years, beginning June 10, 1922 and ending June 10, 1927; subject to and upon the following terms and conditions:

First—Both parties to share equally in the purchase of above described stock or party of the second part to purchase cows equal

(Continued on page 12)

A County Agent and His Idea



JAMES A. MILHAM, county agent in Allen county, has the reputation of being one of the fastest drivers of a jitney in county agent work in Kansas. But he has one other and more important distinction. Milham has worked out an idea that bids fair to solve the problem of getting real 100 per cent co-operation between the business man and the farmer that will be profitable and satisfactory to both. He is seeking to tie them together, to interest one in the other, to wipe out distrust and suspicion and finally to foster mutual respect and esteem.

Henrie Turns Weeds into Cash

Every Year He Markets His Fence Corner Crops Via the Wool and Lamb Routes by Running a Flock of Sheep on His Place

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

FOR the last five years weeds have been turned into cash on the Cullen Henrie farm near Benton, Kan., by way of the wool and lamb markets.

Mr. Henrie is a cattle feeder and extensive farmer and hasn't time to see that the weeds are cut out of the fence corners and hedge rows, but weeds must not exist on his farm, therefore the turn to sheep.

It was in 1916 that Mr. Henrie had his first experience with sheep. He bought 40 head of old ewes and turned them out on pasture. "I paid \$10 a head for them," said Mr. Henrie, "which was about three times what they were worth. I said they were pretty old—they were so old that not one of them had a tooth in its head."

Breeds Ewes to Shropshire Male

These were Western sheep bred to a Shropshire male, and even with age against them, lambing time brought a high per cent of lambs. Some grain was fed that year, but for the most part the ration consisted of weeds and pasture. At the end of the year, records showed that sales of lambs and wool amounted to \$475, and the entire cost of handling the sheep thru the year was only \$75. All along the first clipping of wool has averaged about 8 or 9 pounds to the head.

By the next year the number of ewes had been increased to 80 head. "I had a good chance to lose at that time," said Mr. Henrie, "for I got a very small per cent of lambs, and when I put the wool on the market the price took a slump, but even then I made money." The third year business picked up. Care was taken in selecting breeders, and

that year there were 30 pairs of twins out of the 80 ewes bred, and every one of the remaining 50 out of the 80 bred brought one lamb.

"My sheep are the best proposition I have," said Mr. Henrie. "They made 75 per cent on my investment last year and will do better for 1922." In the last two years less than 20 bushels of grain have been fed to the sheep. They run in the wheat the greater part of the winter, go on pasture when spring opens, and about July are turned in the wheat stubble. "When I turn the sheep in the shocked wheat or in the potato patch the only thing they take is the weeds," said Mr. Henrie. "I consider it a good thing to have sheep pasture off my wheat thru the winter, and tramp it down, and while they are doing that they are adding fertility to the soil. As a rule my wheat is just as good as my neighbors' who do not have sheep. Right now I have about 80 ewes and 90 lambs, and I am going to stay with sheep. I think every farmer should keep a flock. I don't mean by that to overload, but just keep enough to clean up the weeds."

Cattle feeding has been Mr. Henrie's main occupation all his life. He has met success and defeat in this game along thru the years, but the last year's experience made him decide to quit for a year, just to look things over. Last year he bought 365 head of feeders from Kansas City and lost 24 per cent on them. He turned around and bought 120 more head to use up his silage and the feed saved for his regular run of cattle feeding, and when he

figured up at the end of the year he discovered he had lost just \$1,200, on this last bunch, besides the loss of time, labor and feed. This made Mr. Henrie decide to stay out of the cattle feeding game for himself, but he didn't wish to hold his silage over. He therefore contracted with several persons living in Wichita who invested in cattle to let him feed out the stockers on shares. "I'm selling my silage on shares this year," said Mr. Henrie, "but I am going back into the game for myself again next year." Mr. Henrie has been feeding 216 head of cattle on shares. He put them on pasture April 20. They will go on market about the latter part of July or the first part of August. So far Mr. Henrie has been using corn, kafir and cane for silage, but he is going to feed the corn straight hereafter and use only kafir and cane for silage.

A one crop system of farming found no favor on the Henrie farm, and putting in practice what he preaches, Mr. Henrie has been giving special attention to hogs and poultry. "I've been working along with grades until I found that I could give enough time to justify my raising purebreds," he said. "Durocs are my choice and I am going to try them strong." Mr. Henrie now has 15 brood sows and 20 shots. This spring's crop of pigs numbered 90, and about 90 per cent of all pigs farrowed have been saved. Old sows have farrowed from 10 to 17 pigs apiece, while gilts have been steadily bringing litters of seven to 11 pigs. Next spring Mr. Henrie plans to

have no less than 50 brood sows, and thereafter that number will be his minimum so far as his wishes go.

Investigation of the poultry flock showed that 250 purebred Buff Orpington hens are doing their share of paying expenses. Chicks are hatched by sitting hens and one small incubator. The setting eggs are selected from those produced by the home flock, and since the purebred hens have proved their worth on this farm, Mr. Henrie is bound to keep the flock pure all the way thru. He doesn't like mongrels.

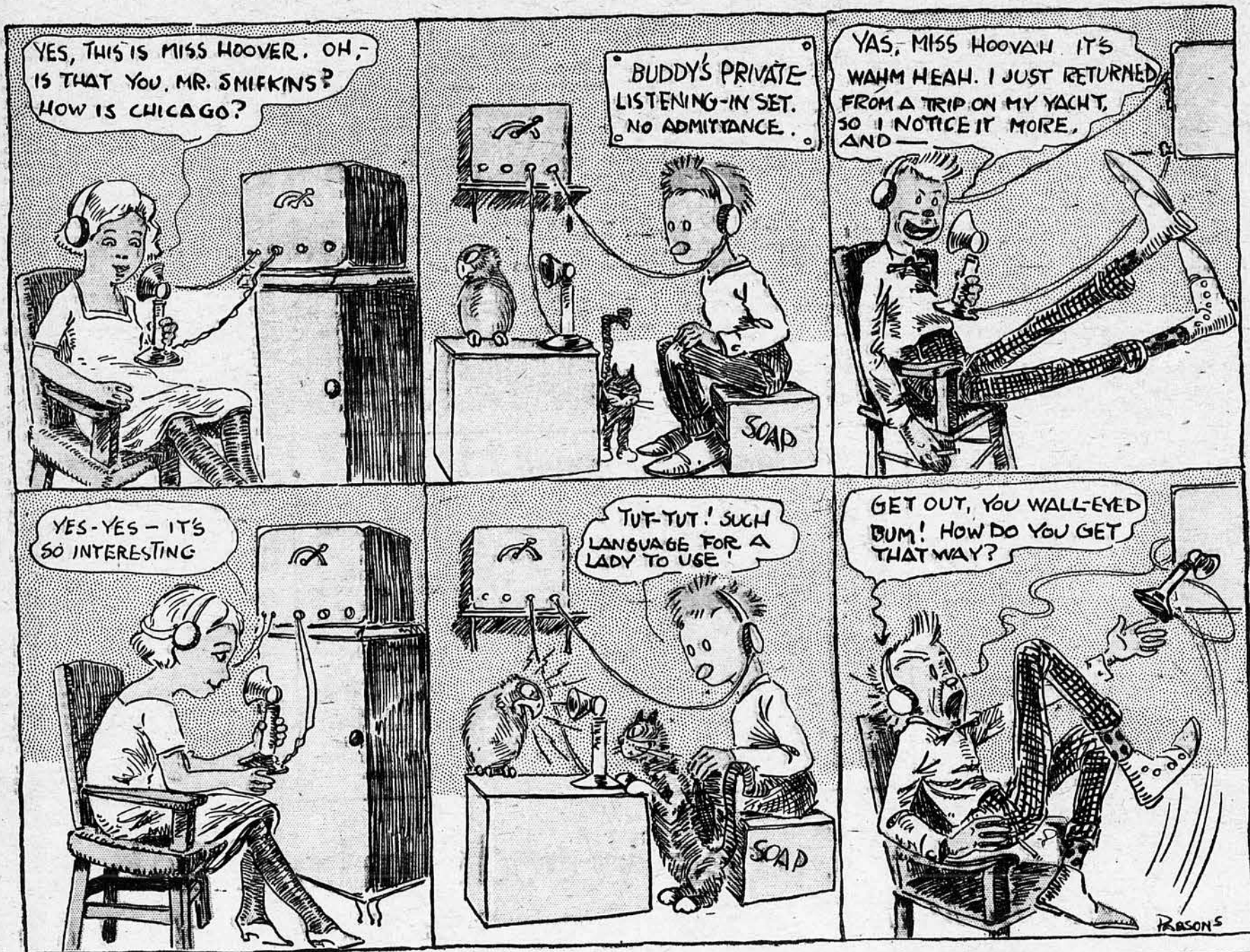
Power Machinery Increases Yield

Three hundred and thirty three acres of wheat, 40 acres of alfalfa, 20 acres of corn, 20 acres of kafir and about 8 acres in oats take up Mr. Henrie's time on the crop farming end. Power farming has made it possible to make this farm produce the maximum amount of grain and hay. Aside from upkeep, the tractor used on this farm operates at an average expense of 55 cents an acre.

Mr. Henrie is just an ordinary farmer—that is what he says, but he is, in the eyes of others, of the most progressive type. Not only has he been equipping the farm with labor saving devices, hog tight fences, hollow tile silos and better housing facilities, but he has been thoughtful of the conveniences that make the house work so much lighter. One of the most useful things installed on the farm is the water system. No longer does Mrs. Henrie find it necessary to stop her work and go out in the freezing weather to pump a bucket of water, or perhaps pull it up out of a well by means of a heavy wooden bucket. Instead she simply turns on the faucet.

The Adventures of the Hoovers

Sis Hoover Gets in Wrong with Mr. Snifkins—It was Too Bad That the Parrot Had to Speak to the Cat Right into Buddy's Wireless Transmitter



The Indian Drum

By WILLIAM MacHARG
and EDWIN BALMER

YOUR father?" Corvet repeated. "Did he tell you that? He killed your father." "Killed him? Killed him how?"

"Of course. He killed them all—all. But your father—he shot him; he shot him thru the head!"

Alan twinged. Sight of Spearman came before him as he had first seen Spearman, cowering in Corvet's library in terror at an apparition. "And the bullet hole above the eye!" So that was the hole made by the shot Spearman fired which had killed Alan's father—which shot him thru the head! Alan peered at Corvet and called to him.

"Father Benitot!" Corvet called in response, not directly in reply to Alan's question, rather in response to what those questions stirred. "Father Benitot!" he appealed. "Father Benitot!"

Some one, drawn by the cry, was moving wreckage near them. A hand and arm with a torn sleeve showed; Alan could not see the rest of the figure, but by the sleeve he recognized that it was the mate.

"Who's caught here?" he called down. "Benjamin Corvet of Corvet, Sherrill and Spearman, ship owners of Chicago," Corvet's voice replied deeply, fully; there was authority in it and wonder too—the wonder of a man finding himself in a situation which his recollection cannot explain.

"Ben Corvet!" the mate shouted in surprise; he cried it to the others, those who had followed Corvet and

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

(Copyright by Edwin Balmer)

obeyed him during the hour before and had not known why. The mate tried to pull the wreckage aside and make his way to Corvet; but the old man stopped him. "The priest, Father Benitot! Send him to me. I shall never leave here; send Father Benitot!"

The word was passed without the mate moving away. The mate, after a minute, made no further attempt to free Corvet; that indeed was useless, and Corvet demanded his right of sacrament from the priest who came and crouched under the wreckage beside him.

"Father Benitot!" "I am not Father Benitot. I am Father Perron of L'Anse."

"It was to Father Benitot of St. Ignace I should have gone, Father!"

The priest got a little closer as Corvet spoke, and Alan heard only voices now and then thru the sounds of clanging metal and the drum of ice against the hull. The mate and his helpers were working to get him free. They had abandoned all effort to save the ship; it was settling. And with the settling, the movement of the wreckage imprisoning Alan was increasing. This movement made useless the efforts of the mate; it would free Alan of itself in a moment, if

it did not kill him; it would free or finish Corvet too. But he, as Alan saw him, was wholly oblivious of that now. His lips moved quietly, firmly; and his eyes were fixed steadily on the eyes of the priest.

News From the North

The message, in blurred lettering and upon the flimsy tissue paper of a carbon copy—that message which had brought tension to the offices of Corvet, Sherrill, and Spearman and had called Constance Sherrill and her mother downtown where further information could be more quickly obtained—was handed to Constance by a clerk as soon as she entered her father's office. She reread it; it already had been repeated to her over the telephone.

"4:05 a. m. Frankfort Wireless station has received following message from No. 25: 'We have Benjamin Corvet of Chicago aboard.'"

"You've received nothing later than this?" she asked.

"Nothing regarding Mr. Corvet, Miss Sherrill," the clerk replied.

"Or regarding—Have you obtained a passenger list?"

"No passenger list was kept, Miss Sherrill."

"The crew?"

"Yes; we have just got the names of the crew." He took another copied sheet from among the pages and handed it to her, and she looked swiftly down the list of names until she found that of Alan Conrad.

Her eyes filled, blinding her, as she put the paper down, and began to take off her things. She had been clinging determinedly in her thought to the belief that Alan might not have been aboard the ferry. Alan's message, which had sent her father north to meet the ship, had implied plainly that some one whom Alan believed might be Uncle Benny was on Number 25; she had been fighting, these last few hours, against conviction that therefore Alan must be on the ferry too.

She stood by the desk, as the clerk went out, looking thru the papers which he had left with her.

"What do they say?" her mother asked.

Constance caught herself together. "Wireless signals from No. 25," she read aloud, "were plainly made out at shore stations at Ludington, Manitowoc, and Frankfort until about four o'clock, when—"

"That is, until about six hours ago, Constance."

"Yes, mother, when the signals were interrupted. The steamer Richardson, in response to whose signals No. 25 made the change in her course which led to disaster, was in communication until about four o'clock; Frankfort station picked up one message shortly

after four, and same message was also recorded by Carferry Manitowoc in southern end of lake; subsequently all efforts to call No. 25 failed of response until 4:35 when a message was picked up at once by Manitowoc, Frankfort, and the Richardson. Information, therefore, regarding the fate of the ferry up to that hour received at this office (Corvet, Sherrill and Spearman) consists of the following . . .

To the Next Sheet

Constance stopped reading aloud and looked rapidly down the sheet and then over the next. What she was reading was the carbon of the report prepared that morning and sent, at his rooms, to Henry, who was not yet down. It did not contain therefore the last that was known; and she read only enough of it to be sure of that.

"After 4:10, to repeated signals to Number 25 from Richardson and shore stations—'Are you in danger?' 'Shall we send help?' 'Are you jettisoning cars?' 'What is your position?'—no replies were received. The Richardson continued therefore to signal, 'Report your position and course; we will stand by,' at the same time making full speed toward last position given by Number 25. At 4:35, no other messages having been obtained from Number 25 in the meantime, Manitowoc and Frankfort both picked up the following: 'S. O. S. Are taking water fast. S. O. S. Position probably twenty miles west N. Fox. S. O. S.' The S. O. S. has been repeated, but without further information since."

The report made to Henry ended here. Constance picked up the later messages received in response to orders to transmit to Corvet, Sherrill and Spearman copies of all signals concerning Number 25 which had been received or sent. She sorted out from them those dated after the hour she just had read:

"4:40, Manitowoc is calling No. 25, 'No. 26 is putting north to you. Keep in touch.'"

"4:43, No. 26 is calling No. 25, 'What is your position?'"

"4:50, the Richardson is calling No. 25, 'We must be approaching you. Are you giving whistle signals?'"

"4:53, No. 25 is replying to Richardson, 'Yes; will continue to signal. Do you hear us?'"

"4:59, Frankfort is calling No. 25, 'What is your condition?'"

"5:04, No. 25 is replying to Frankfort, 'Holding bare headway; stern very low.'"

"5:10, No. 26 is calling No. 25, 'Are you throwing off cars?'"

"5:14, Petoskey is calling Manitowoc, 'We are receiving S. O. S. What is wrong?' Petoskey has not previously been in communication with shore stations or ships."

"5:17, No. 25 is signalling No. 26, 'Are throwing off cars; have cleared eight; work difficult. We are sinking.'"

"5:20, No. 25 is calling the Richardson, 'Watch for small boats. Position doubtful because of snow and changes of course; probably due west N. Fox, twenty to thirty miles.'"

"5:24, No. 26 is calling No. 25, 'Are you abandoning ship?'"

"5:27, No. 25 is replying to No. 26, 'Second boat just getting safely away with passengers; first boat was smashed. Six passengers in second boat, two injured of crew, cabin maid, boy and two men.'"

"5:30, Manitowoc and Frankfort are calling No. 25, 'Are you abandoning ship?'"

"5:34, No. 25 is replying to Manitowoc, 'Still trying to clear cars; everything is loose below . . .'"

"5:40, Frankfort is calling Manitowoc, 'Do you get anything now?'"

"5:45, Manitowoc is calling the Richardson, 'Do you get anything? Signals have stopped here.'"

"5:48, The Richardson is calling Petoskey, 'We get nothing now. Do you?'"

At The End

"6:30, Petoskey is calling Manitowoc, 'Signals after becoming indistinct, failed entirely about 5:45, probably by failure of ship's power to supply current. Operator appears to have remained at key. From 5:25 to 5:43 we received disconnected messages, as follows: 'Have cleared another car . . . They are sticking to it down there . . . engine-room crew is also sticking . . . hell on car deck . . . everything smashed . . . they

won't give up . . . sinking now . . . we're going . . . good-by . . . stuck to end . . . all they could . . . know that . . . hand it to them . . . have cleared another car . . . sink . . . S. O. . . Signals then entirely ceased.'"

There was no more than this. Constance let the papers fall back upon the desk and looked to her mother; Mrs. Sherrill loosened her collar and sat back, breathing more comfortably. Constance quickly shifted her gaze and, trembling and with head erect, she walked to the window and looked out. The meaning of what she had read was quite clear; her mother was formulating it.

"So they are both lost, Mr. Corvet and his—son," Mrs. Sherrill said quietly.

Constance did not reply, either to refuse or to concur in the conclusion. There was not anything which was meant to be merciless in that conclusion; her mother simply was crediting what probably had occurred. Constance could not in reason refuse to accept it too; yet she was refusing it. She had not realized, until these reports of the wireless messages told her that he was gone, what companionship with Alan had come to mean to her. She had accepted it as always to be existent, somehow—a companionship which might be interrupted often but always to be formed again. It amazed her to find how firm a place he had found in her world of those close to her with whom she must always be intimately concerned.

Her mother arose and came beside her. "May it not be better, Constance, that it has happened this way?"

"Better!" Constance cried. She controlled herself.

It was only what Henry had said to her months ago when Alan had left her in the north in the search which had resulted in the finding of Uncle Benny—"Might it not be better for him not to find out?" Henry, who could hazard more accurately than any one else the nature of that strange secret which Alan now must have "found out," had believed it; her mother, who at least had lived longer in the world than she, also believed it. There came before Constance the vision of Alan's defiance and refusal to accept the stigma suggested in her father's recital to him of his relationship to Mr. Corvet. There came to her sight of him as he had tried to keep her from entering Uncle Benny's house when Luke was there, and then her waiting with him thru the long hour and his dismissal of her, his abnegation of their friendship. And at that time his disgrace was indefinite; last night had he learned something worse than he had dreaded?

The words of his telegram took for her more terrible significance for the moment. "Have some one who knew Mr. Corvet well enough to recognize him even if greatly changed meet . . . Were the broken, incoherent words of the wireless the last that she should hear of him, and of Uncle Benny, after that? "They are sticking to it . . . down there . . . they won't give up . . . sinking . . . they have cleared another car . . . sink . . . " Had it come as the best way for them both?

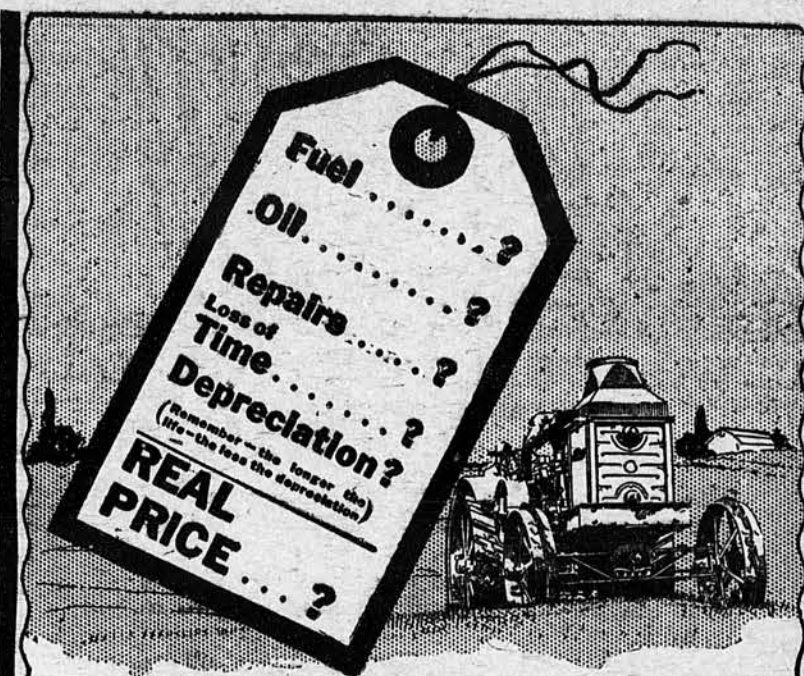
"The Richardson is searching for boats, mother," Constance returned steadily, "and Number 26 must be there too by now."

Little Boats in the Storm

Her mother looked to the storm. Outside the window which overlooked the lake from two hundred feet above the street, the sleet-like snow was driving ceaselessly; all over the western basin of the great lakes, as Constance knew—over Huron, over Michigan, and Superior—the storm was established. Its continuance and severity had claimed a front-page column in the morning papers. Duluth that morning had reported temperature of eighteen below zero and fierce snow; at Marquette it was fifteen below; there was driving snow at the Soo, at Mackinac, and at all ports along both shores. She pictured little boats, at the last moment, getting away from the ferry, deep-laden with injured and exhausted men; how long might those men live in open boats in a gale and with cold like that? The little clock upon her father's desk marked ten o'clock; they had been nearly five hours in the boats now, those men.

Constance knew that as soon as anything new was heard, it would be brought to her; yet, with a word to

(Continued on Page 13)



What Would the Real Price Tag Say?

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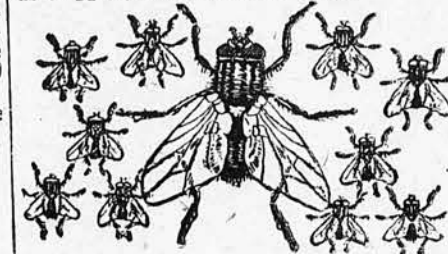
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SEND NO MONEY—just your name and address to the Alexander Laboratories, 1590 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., and this introductory offer will be mailed at once.

Farm Organization News

BY RURAL CORRESPONDENTS

THE sum of \$10,000 has been subscribed for the stock sales pavilion at Concordia, according to Theodore F. Yost, Cloud county agent. Charles Lagasse, vice president of the County Farm Bureau; F. J. Colwell, Glasco and Robert Hanson, Concordia, were among the first farmers to take stock in the pavilion. According to the plans approximately \$10,000 more will have to be subscribed.

Farmers' Union Favors Co-operation

"The Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company at St. Joseph, says the Kansas Union Farmer, "increased its May business over the volume for the same month a year ago very nearly 100 per cent and shows an increase in shippers' savings equally gratifying. It is time for all co-operative shippers to climb into the band wagon."

To Provide School Lunches

The women in Hamilton township, Ellis county, met recently to study the hot lunch problem for their local school. They have decided to see that the school is provided with the necessary means and will put in the lunch arrangement next fall. Carl L. Howard, county agent, says this is a good start as a community club for these women.

Movies to Show Disease Effects

About 1,800 people in Ellis county attended picture shows at which films showing the effects of tuberculosis and round worms in hogs have been exhibited, according to Carl L. Howard, county agent. Pictures of this kind have been shown at Pfeifer, Munjor, Victoria, Ellis, Antinona, Gorham, Walker, Turkville, and other points in the county.

Big Farmers' Union Picnic

The Cherokee county Farmers' Union will celebrate the Fourth of July by having a basket dinner picnic, and O. M. Lippert of Bison, one of the state lecturers, will make an address. The dinner will be spread in Charles Myers' grove 1 mile south of Cherokee county High School. All members of the Farmers' Union of Cherokee county will attend.

Concordia Starts Shipping Association

The first car of hogs shipped by the Concordia Shipping Association was sent out recently, according to Theodore F. Yost, county agent. Roy Hefner, William Pae, Art Spieker, Frank Hanson, and Frank Carlson were among the shippers. Leslie Shraeder, is manager. Mr. Shraeder reports that the association is figuring on making shipments once a week a little later in the season.

Request Pure Seed Inspection

A number of farmers in Washington county are growing pure seeds. W. A. Wells, Mahaska; Ed Dull, Morrowville; Roy Newcomb, Morrowville; Frank Unruh, Haddam; Victor Diller, Morrowville; J. H. Vankirk, Washington and R. E. Fell, Washington, have applied to the Kansas Crop Improvement Association to have Kanota oats inspected, according to John V. Hepler, Washington county agent.

Ness Reports Many Grasshoppers

Grasshoppers are appearing in Ness county, according to Leo D. Ptacek, county agent. However, farmers are preparing to poison them and in this way save their crops. J. E. Ficken, who lives 14 miles south of Ness City, is going to use poison and sirup fur-

nished free by the county and will make up a poison bran mash for the young hoppers which are threatening his alfalfa. Mr. Ficken reports that the young hoppers are pretty thick and will hurt the stand if not controlled.

Blackhull Wheat Produces Well

Blackhull wheat is showing up well in Clark county, according to R. W. McCall, county agent. Mr. McCall says Gus Cunningham and D. J. McMillion have two of the best fields in the county. Others who are growing the wheat are Charles Cox, John Rankin and L. C. Moore.

More Interest Now in Culling

Clark county is the first in Kansas to report poultry culling. R. W. McCall, county agent, recently helped E. D. Johnson and Logan Johnson, who live south of Minneola, cull about 400 hens. About 100 of these went out as unprofitable. Mr. McCall says this is a little early to do effective culling. He will start culling in earnest in about a month. He reports that the price of old hens is 16 cents cash or 18 cents in trade at Minneola.

Lime for Alfalfa Land

Two carloads of pulverized limestone for use on land to be seeded to alfalfa has been ordered by farmers at Westphalia, according to a report made to the farm bureau office by F. S. Leveringhausen. He has ordered an end-gate limestone and fertilizer spreader with which to put out the limestone. A. W. Foster, county agent, says this is the first of these spreaders in the county as far as he knows. A 40-ton car of limestone was ordered by a group of farmers at Kincaid recently thru S. S. Irwin. Mr. Irwin has used lime and has been active in co-operating with the farm bureau to get others in the Kincaid neighborhood to use it.

July Plowing Increases Wheat Yields

Early preparation of wheat ground is being boosted by F. H. Dillenback, Doniphan county agent. He says William Goatcher in a test conducted in Doniphan county last year, got an increase of 15 bushels an acre for July plowing over August plowing. Mr. Dillenback says tests which have been conducted in different parts of Kansas show an increase in yield for July plowing of about 15 per cent over August plowing, and 50 per cent over September plowing.

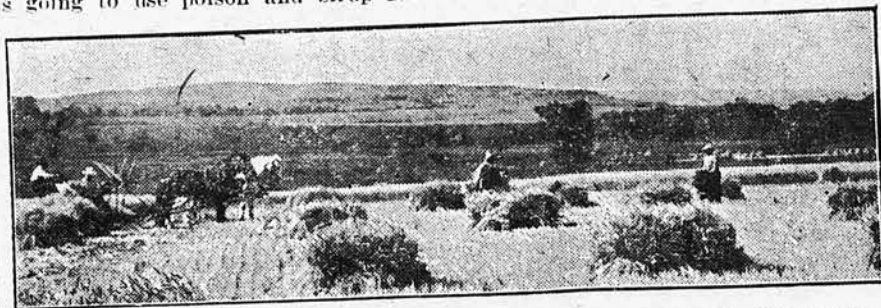
Vaccinate for Blackleg

Farmers in Hodgeman county have been vaccinating their cattle for blackleg. Duke D. Brown, county agent, helped R. G. Biel, T. A. O'Keefe, Joe Toner, Joe Dvorak, Charles Dvorak and C. E. Aickins in vaccinating 49 head of animals recently.

Nemaha Selects Legislative Committee

The Nemaha County Union at its last quarterly meeting organized a strong legislative committee. The members selected were as follows:

W. E. Johnson, Sabetha; Sam Jackson, Sabetha; Asa Miller, Sabetha; Adolph Lorcher, Sabetha; Peter Bieri, Bern; Edward Ehrsam, Bern; Ernest Gerber, Oneida; Ed Baker, Oneida; Louis Wisehipe, Seneca; F. A. Korber, Seneca; Tom Root, Seneca; Frank Brown, Seneca; C. S. McNeal, Centerville; Jim Mathews, Corning; George Shafer, Corning; Jack Meyers, Neuchatel; Ed Weir, Baileyville; E. D. Conover, Goff; and W. N. Rolfe, Wetmore.



Harvesting Wheat on Soil That Was Plowed Deeply Early in July; There Was a Fine Chance For the Forming of Plant Food and Good Yields Resulted

Jayhawker Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

TO USE the phrase of a friend who used to write to us years ago, "it ain't so awful dry here, but it's dry." That seems about what our wheat crop needs, however, for a rain coming with much wind would be pretty sure to put some of it down. The heads seem heavy and the hard south wind, altho dry, makes it lean considerably. By this time next week harvest will probably have begun on this farm. The fields of soft wheat on neighboring farms are farther advanced by several days than is our Turkey wheat and the soft wheat has a stiff straw that is more likely to stand up should hard storms come.

Ready for the Harvest

We have all the machinery in trim, ready for the harvest. We have 400 pounds of the best twine we could buy for the 110 acres of wheat, which should be enough altho there is a heavy crop of straw. The binder is an 8-foot cut and has been run two years but seems little worn altho it has cut more than 200 acres. When not in use it has always been in a tight shed and the paint is scarcely dimmed. In fact, we can't recall that it was ever out in more than one rain. For power we have the tractor and we are glad for the horses just now are suffering from the flies that seem to have an intense thirst for blood during this dry weather. For oil we use that bought for the tractor and find it of much better quality than that usually sold in stores under the name of "harvester oil." By the way, we are also using cup grease on our wagons instead of axle grease. It is much better and, strange to say, it costs less. The hardware stores ask us 15 cents for a 1-pound box of the rankest kind of axle grease while we buy the best grade of cup grease in bulk for 13 cents a pound.

Corn is Rather Small

It has been years since we went into harvest with corn so small. Last year corn on this farm was waist high when we were cutting wheat and we began on the 14th of June, too. This year on that date the corn on this farm was just showing above the lister furrows. The top planted corn showed up a little better but only one small strip, that planted the last week in April, was knee high. Taking into consideration the date, the size of the plant and the limited acreage we cannot see scarcely a show for enough corn being raised here to supply home demand. This is nothing to find fault with, however, for the acreage which might be growing corn scarcely above the furrows has ripened a crop of wheat of fine promise. If nothing hinders the harvest we can afford to sell some of the wheat and buy corn.

Fields Now Clear of Weeds

Of course it is July and August that make or mar the corn crop west of the Missouri River but despite that it is well to have a good start and that we have not got. The only bright spot is the fact that the corn is clean in almost every field. But the plant is late and very small everywhere in the West. A friend writes me from one of the best, if not really the best, farming counties in Nebraska, saying that even with a favorable season for the rest of the summer there is bound to be a lot of soft corn there next fall as the ground is so dry and the plant so small that it cannot possibly make up lost time and ripen ahead of the frost. So dry has it been there that on June 10 a large amount of corn had not yet sprouted; if corn has scarcely started to grow by June 10 in that region it will certainly be nip and tuck with the frost next fall with nip exceedingly likely to win, for frost seldom tarries long there after September 15. So hang on to what corn you may have of the 1921 crop; it may look better than money in the bank by next fall.

Irrigation for the Garden

The reservoirs are full of water on this farm and the garden is beginning to get quite dry so we are today putting the pipe together in order to do

some irrigating. This pipe runs on top of the ground except where a road crosses it and for that reason we take it up when not in use. We have never bought the pipe to lay to our upper reservoir, 170 rods away, from which the water would run to the garden by gravity as there is an 8 foot fall, so we will have to depend on the pump again this summer. This is not entirely satisfactory as often there are days, and dry days too, when the wind blows so little that virtually no water can be pumped. If we had more storage at the house we could lay up water enough to use when the wind does not blow but we feel that we cannot afford this storage, especially as we plan in the near future to bring water down by gravity from the upper reservoir. We are getting the garden in condition so that it will not need quite so much water as it did last season. It was part

of an alfalfa field and last year was the first time it had raised a crop since the alfalfa was turned under, so you may know that the soil became very dry. We have some more alfalfa sod to plow up soon and are studying just what crop will be best to raise on the land the first year. Wheat would be good if a favorable season did not make too rank a straw growth but alfalfa sod is almost too dry for corn here.

Win Three Cash Prizes

If you were a contestant in Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze "Gold-miner" word contest, you will be interested to learn that the judges have awarded Mrs. Fred Sieglinger of Stillwater, Oklahoma the cash prize of \$15. Mrs. Sieglinger submitted a list of 455 words and after the judges deducted 33 incorrect words, she had a list of 422 correct words. Mr. G. C. Meldrum, Washington, D. C., and Mr. H. M. Angus, Sterling, Kan., were awarded consolation prizes of \$5 each.

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Hogs are Coming Back Fast

Litters Produced in Kansas Last Spring Show Increase
of 39 Per Cent Over Those for Spring of 1921

SWINE are coming back rapidly in Kansas. A big increase in the pig population is practically certain this fall. The number of litters farrowed during the first half of 1922 as compared to the same period a year ago, shows an increase of 39.8 per cent. The number of pigs saved in every litter dropped from 6 in 1921 to 5.4 in 1922.

However the total number of pigs saved during the first half of 1922 in Kansas, as compared to the same period in 1921, shows an increase of 23.1 per cent, nearly one fourth.

Heavy Increase in Pigs Expected

Another significant fact is that the number of sows bred or to be bred to farrow in the fall of 1922, as compared to the actual number of litters in the fall of 1921, shows an increase of 65 per cent, indicating a heavy increase in the pig population of the state before the end of the year.

These facts were brought out thru a survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture. This survey showed a net increase of 14.5 per cent in the number of young pigs produced last spring in the corn belt states. It also indicates a prospective increase of 49 per cent in the fall farrowings in these states over last year.

The increase in the number of young pigs produced, the report says, "may overcome the present shortage of meat stocks."

"The survey shows a gross increase of 22.8 per cent in the number of spring litters this year as compared with the number of litters born last spring, but the average number of pigs saved is 7 per cent less.

Pork Products Decrease

"Stocks of pork products other than lard in storage May 1 were 33 per cent less than the five-year average, and 26 per cent less than a year ago. Lard stocks May 1 were 16 per cent less than the five-year average and 37 per cent less than on May 1, 1921. Stocks of other meats are correspondingly low.

"The survey covers numbers of hogs and not weight. The records show that the average weight of hogs marketed has varied as much as 34 per cent, or from 193 to 262 pounds during the past five years. Many producers have found it profitable to market their hogs early at light weight before the usual run of heavy hogs later.

"If farmers carry out their expressed intentions with respect to breeding for fall farrowings the total number of sows expected to farrow for the year including spring and fall farrowings will be 28 per cent larger than last year."

\$1,500 From a 20-Acre Patch

(Continued from Page 3)

From an acre one year Mr. Lewis sold \$500 worth of cantaloupes. His watermelons usually bring in from \$100 to \$150 an acre. All melons are

marketed locally, a wagonload at a time. Three or four Independence stores buy from Lewis regularly.

Manure is used consistently. It is spread on the ground during the winter and plowed under in the spring. For a number of years Lewis hauled manure from town and built up his soil. Careful management and the use of fertilizer and manure, is maintaining this fertility.

Lewis milks three cows and during the winter keeps 20 head of cattle on the place to give him something to do and to manufacture the fertilizer he needs. In the summer the cattle are run on rented pasture.

Two brood sows farrowed 11 likely pigs for Lewis this year. He always keeps a few pigs and usually makes a profit out of them. One hundred Plymouth Rock hens, the three milk cows and the hogs meet the living expenses for Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, so the income from truck crops very nearly is clear. Having a sweet tooth Mr. Lewis also keeps several swarms of bees.

Talk into Action in Allen

(Continued from Page 7)

to that owned by party of the first part and the two herds placed as a common herd.

Second—Party of the first part to care for and feed above described livestock and for his services to receive total proceeds of sale of milk and milk products during the term of this agreement.

Third—Party of the first part to pay taxes on the above described cows.

Fourth—Both parties to share equally in payment of veterinary services.

Fifth—Both parties must be present and agree on the purchase of any livestock which might be included in the partnership and added to the herd.

Sixth—The party of the first part to receive three-fifths and party of the second part two-fifths of the proceeds of the sale of stock in either case, where foundation herd was purchased by both parties or where purchased by second party and placed with herd previously owned by party of the first part.

Seventh—The party of the first part to own or be part owner of a purebred bull which must be a good representative of the breed and the same breed as the majority of the cows.

Eighth—The party of the first part must grow sufficient feed of such nature that will keep the older livestock in good condition at all times and grow the younger stock.

Ninth—At the expiration of this contract, the party of the first part to have an option to purchase of entire herd; if an agreement cannot be reached in this manner, settlement to be made in the following manner:

Entire herd to be sold at public auction and proceeds of sale less sale expenses be divided three-fifths to party of first part and two-fifths to party of second part.

In witness thereof, the parties of these presents have hereunto set their hands this 10th day of June, 1922.

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.

Philadelphia has a technical library which specializes in fraudulent advertising.

The Federal Reserve Banking System recently celebrated its seventh anniversary.

Keeping the Bluegrass at Bay

BY RAY YARNELL

BLUAGRASS cannot be kept out of alfalfa fields in Southeast Kansas by disking. The disking is more likely to damage the alfalfa than to eliminate the bluegrass. That is the opinion of Prof. L. E. Call, agronomist at the Kansas State Agricultural College, who has made a special study of alfalfa production in southeastern counties.

Too frequent or too early cutting weakens the alfalfa plant, Prof. Call says, and gives the bluegrass a chance to crowd in. He suggests that instead of cutting the alfalfa at first bloom the farmers wait until it is in full bloom. Plant food is stored up in the roots about the time alfalfa blooms and if it is cut immediately bloom appears no storage occurs. Therefore the roots must produce the next cutting under the handicap of not having a reserve supply of plant food on which to draw.

If cutting is delayed in this way the next growth will start quickly and the plant will be thrifty. These facts have been demonstrated in a series of tests at the agronomy farm near Manhattan.

The application of lime on alfalfa land in southeastern Kansas, which strengthens the plant and nearly always insures a good stand, other conditions being favorable, also will prevent the encroachments of bluegrass. On the farm of A. M. Dunlap in Allen county, plots planted seven years ago, on which lime was applied, contain very little bluegrass, but on other plots, adjoining, which received no lime, the stand of alfalfa is nearly gone.

The Indian Drum

(Continued from Page 9)

her mother, she went from her father's room and down the corridor into the general office. A hush of expectancy held this larger room; the clerks moved silently and spoke to one another in low voices; she recognized in a little group of men gathered in a corner of the room some officers of Corvet, Sherrill and Spearman's ships. Others among them, whom she did not know, were plainly seamen too—men who knew "Ben" Corvet and who on hearing he was on the ferry, had come in to learn what more was known; the business men and clubmen, friends of Corvet's later life, had not heard it yet. There was a restrained, professional attentiveness among these seamen, as of those in the presence of an event which any day might happen to themselves. They were listening to the clerk who had compiled the report, who was telephoning now, and Constance, waiting, listening too to learn what he might be hearing. But he put down the receiver, as he saw her.

"Nothing more, Miss Sherrill," he reported. "The Richardson has wirelessed that she reached the reported position of the sinking about half-past six o'clock. She is searching but has found nothing."

"She's keeping on searching, tho?"

"Yes; of course."

"It's still snowing there?"

"Yes, Miss Sherrill. We've had a message from your father. He has gone on to Manistique; it's more likely that wreckage or survivors will be brought in there."

Then Spearman Arrived

The telephone switchboard beside Constance suddenly buzzed, and the operator, plugging in a connection, said: "Yes, sir; at once," and thru the partitions of the private office on the other side, a man's heavy tones came to Constance. That was Henry's office and, in timbre, the voice was his, but it was so strange in other characteristics of expression that she waited an instant before saying to the clerk,

"Mr. Spearman has come in?"

The clerk hesitated, but the continuance of the tone from the other side of the partition made reply superfluous. "Yes, Miss Sherrill."

"Did you tell him that mother and I were here?"

The clerk considered again before deciding to reply in the affirmative. There evidently was some trouble with the telephone number which Henry had called; the girl at the switchboard was apologizing in frightened panic, and Henry's voice, loud and abusive, came more plainly thru the partition. Constance started to give an instruction to the clerk; then, as the abuse burst out again, she changed her plan and went to Henry's door and rapped. Whether no one else rapped in that way or whether he realized that she might have come into the general office, she did not know; but at once his voice was still. He made no answer and no move to open the door; so, after waiting a moment, she turned the knob and went in.

A Smell of Liquor

Henry was seated at his desk, facing her, his big hands before him; one of them held the telephone receiver. He lifted it slowly and put it upon the hook beside the transmitter as he watched her with steady, silent, aggressive scrutiny. His face was flushed a little—not much; his hair was carefully brushed, and there was something about his clean-shaven appearance and the set of his perfectly fitting coat, one which he did not ordinarily wear to business, which seemed studied. He did not rise; only after a moment he recollected that he had not done so and came to his feet. "Good morning, Connie," he said. "Come in. What's the news?"

There was something strained and almost menacing in his voice and in his manner which halted her. She in some way—or her presence at that moment—appeared to be definitely disturbing him. It frightened him, she would have thought, except that the idea was a contradiction. Henry frightened? But if he was not, what emotion now controlled him?

The impulse which had brought her into his office went from her. She had not seen nor heard from Henry directly since before Alan's telegram had come late yesterday afternoon; she had heard from her father only that he had informed Henry; that was all.

"I've no news, Henry," she said. "Have you?" She closed the door behind her before moving closer to him. She had not known what he had been doing, since he had heard of Alan's telegram; but she had supposed that he was in some way co-operating with her father, particularly since word had come of the disaster to the ferry. "How did you happen to be here, Connie?" he asked.

She made no reply but gazed at him, studying him. The agitation which he was trying to conceal was not entirely consequent to her coming in upon him; it had been ruling him before. It had underlain the loudness and abuse of his words which she had overheard. That was no capricious outburst of temper or irritation; it had come from something which had seized and held him in suspense, in dread—in dread; there was no other way to define her impression to herself. When she had opened the door and come in, he had looked up in dread, as tho preparing himself for whatever she might announce. Now that the door shut them in alone, he approached her with arms offered. She stepped back, instinctively avoiding the embrace; and

he stopped at once, but he had come quite close to her now.

That she had detected faintly the smell of liquor about him was not the whole reason for her drawing back. He was not drunk; he was quite himself so far as any influence of that kind was concerned. Long ago, when he was a young man on the boats, he had drunk a good deal; he had confessed to her once; but he had not done so for years. Since she had known him, he had been among the most careful of her friends; it was for "efficiency" he had said. The drink was simply a part—indeed, only a small part—of the subtle strangeness and peculiarity she marked in him. If he had been drinking now, it was, she knew, no temptation, no capricious return to an old appetite. If not appetite, then it was for the effect—to brace himself. Against what? Against the thing for which he had prepared himself when she came upon him?

As she stared at him, the clerk's voice came to her suddenly over the partition which separated the office from the larger room where the clerk was receiving some message over the telephone. Henry straightened, listened; as the voice stopped, his great, finely shaped head sank between his shoulders; he fumbled in his pocket for a cigar, and his big hands shook as he lighted it, without word of excuse to her. A strange feeling came to her that he felt what he dreaded



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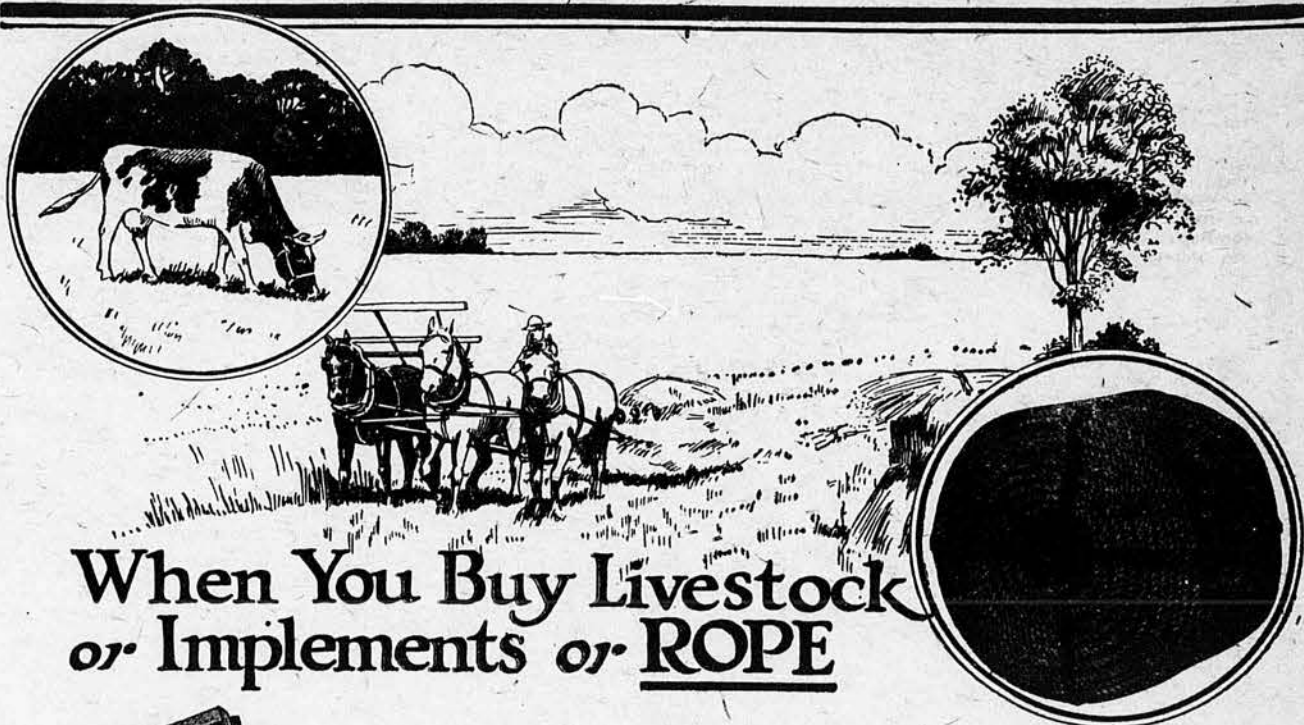
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approaching and was no longer conscious of her presence.

She heard footsteps in the larger room coming toward the office door. Henry was in suspense. A rap came at the door. He whitened and took the cigar from his mouth and wet his lips.

"Come in," he summoned.

One of the office girls entered, bringing a white page of paper with three or four lines of purple typewriting upon it which Constance recognized must be a transcript of a message just received.

She started forward at sight of it, forgetting everything else; but he took the paper as tho he did not know she was there. He merely held it until the girl had gone out; even then he stood folding and unfolding it, and his eyes did not drop to the sheet.

The girl had said nothing at all but, having seen her, Constance was athrill; the girl had not been a bearer of bad news, that was sure; she brought some sort of good news! Constance, certain of it, moved nearer to Henry to read what he held. He looked down and read.

"What is it, Henry?"

His muscular reaction, as he read, had drawn the sheet away from her; he recovered himself almost instantly and gave the paper to her; but, in that instant, Constance herself was "prepared." She must have deceived herself the instant before! This bulletin must be something dismaying to what had remained of hope.

Two Additional Lifeboats

"8:35 a. m., Manitowoc, Wis.," she read. "The schooner Anna S. Solwerk has been sighted making for this port. She is not close enough for communication, but two lifeboats, additional to her own, can be plainly made out. It is believed that she must have picked up survivors of No. 25. She carries no wireless, so is unable to report. Tugs are going out to her."

"Two lifeboats!" Constance cried. "That could mean that they are all saved or nearly all; doesn't it, Henry; doesn't it?"

He had read some other significance in it, she thought, or, from his greater understanding of conditions in the storm, he had been able to hold no hope from what had been reported. That was the only way she could explain to herself as he replied to her; that the word meant to him that men were saved and that therefore it was dismaying to him, could not come to her at once. When it came now, it went over her first only in the flash of incredulous question.

"Yes," he said to her. "Yes." And he went out of the room to the outer office. She turned and watched him and then followed to the door. He had gone to the desk of the girl who had brought him the bulletin, and Constance heard his voice, strained and queerly unnatural. "Call Manitowoc on the long distance. Get the harbor master. Get the names of the people that the Solwerk picked up."

He staid beside the girl while she started the call. "Put them on my wire when you get them," he commanded and turned back to his office. "Keep my wire clear for that."

Constance retreated into the room as he approached. He did not want her there now, she knew; for that reason—if she yet definitely understood no other—she meant to remain. If he asked her to go, she intended to stay; but he did not ask her. He wished her to go away; in every word which he spoke to her, in every moment of their silent waiting, was his desire to escape her; but he dared not—dared not go about that directly.

The feeling of that flashed over her to her stupefaction. Henry and she were waiting for word of the fate of Uncle Benny and Alan, and waiting opposed! She was no longer doubting it as she watched him; she was trying to understand. The telephone buzzer under his desk sounded; she drew close as he took up his receiver. "Manitowoc?" he said. "I want to know what you've heard from the Solwerk. . . . You hear me? . . . The men the Solwerk picked up. You have the names yet?"

"The Benton?"

"Oh, I understand! All from the Benton. I see! . . . No; never mind their names. How about Number 25? Nothing more heard from them?"

Constance had caught his shoulder while he was speaking and now clung to it. Release—release of strain was going thru him; she could feel it, and she heard it in his tones and saw it in his eyes.

"The steamer Number 25 rammed proves to have been the Benton," he told her. "The men are all from her. They had abandoned her in the small boats, and the Solwerk picked them up before the ferry found her."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

To Control Chinch Bugs

Barriers of various kinds are one of the most effective ways of controlling chinch bugs at wheat harvest time when they migrate from the small-grain fields to the row-crop fields. Countless millions of them often may be destroyed also by using nicotine sulfate spray in the wheat stubble, immediately following the binder. How to fight this pest by these methods is described in Farmers' Bulletin 1223, The Chinch Bug and Its Control, by J. R. Horton and A. F. Satterthwait, scientific assistants in cereal and forage insect investigations, Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture.

There are three periods, the bulletin states, when chinch bugs may be destroyed most effectively: In November and December, by burning or plowing down their hibernating places; in May and June, by spraying in wheat fields with oil-emulsion nicotine sul-

fate, and trapping in barriers, following by spraying in marginal rows of corn if necessary; and in September, by plowing corn stubble deeply before the bugs have gone to winter cover.

Farmers' Bulletin 1223 describes the newest and most effective machine and hand sprayers and gives formulas for the insecticides of greatest value. It may be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

Protection From Foreign Farmers

BY DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL

The meat producers of this country must be protected from foreign competition. In many quarters the foreign competition menace is not fully appreciated. We have in the United States approximately 380 cattle and 350 sheep for every thousand population. These numbers of cattle and sheep, together with our hogs, provide about all our present consumption will handle. On the other hand South America and Australia have 25 per cent more cattle than the United States and a total of 2,500 head for every thousand persons. These same countries have four times as many sheep and a total of 5,000 head for every thousand persons. These figures show a tremendous exportable surplus in those countries. This, coupled with the fact that they can raise cattle and sheep cheaper than we, emphasizes the seriousness of the foreign competition menace, unless proper protection is afforded the livestock industry in this country.

Caponizing Demonstration

Considerable interest is being shown in caponizing. At a caponizing demonstration held recently in Maize about 20 women were present. After the home demonstration agent had shown the women how the operation was done five women each caponized a cockerel. These women expect to caponize from 12 to 24 cockerels so as to insure a supply of capons for Thanksgiving and Christmas. It is hoped that in 1923 Sedgwick county will have a car load of capons to market.

Bulletins of Interest in July

Here is a list of Farmers' Bulletins and Circulars of general interest during July. Copies may be obtained free by addressing the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Specify number and name and whether Farmers' Bulletin or Department Circular.

Farmers Bulletin 766, The Common Cabbage Worm; 825, Pit Silos; 872, The Bollworm or Corn Earworm; 903, Evaporation and Drying of Fruits; 914, Control of the Melon Aphid; 984, Farm and Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables; 1007, The Control of the Onion Thrips; 1068, Judging Beef Cattle; 1112, Culling for Eggs and Market; 1120, Control of Apple Powdery Mildew; 1217, The Green Bug or Spring Grain Aphid; 1225, The Potato Leafhopper and Its Control; 1246, The Peach Borer: How to Prevent or Lessen Its Ravage.

Department Circular 36, Use of Poultry Club Products; 98, The Installation of Dust Collecting Fans on Threshing Machines for Prevention of Explosions and Fires and Grain Cleaning.

A Big Surprise Package

Wouldn't it be a big surprise to you if you were to receive from Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze a package containing seven dandy books without it costing you a single penny? Wouldn't you think it great?

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You will receive a book of twenty-four Novels, a Shakespeare book, A Cook Book, A Story, "Married by Mistake," a Crochet and Tatting Book, and an Illustrated Story of the Great Panama Canal, written by Senator Capper, and a Pocket edition of the New Testament.

Our supply is limited, so hurry in your order, as you cannot afford to miss this offer.—Adv.

July Fourth, 1776, and Other Years

BY KATHLEEN ROGAN

CELEBRATING the Fourth of July means to all Americans, of course, remembering that day in 1776 when the Declaration of Independence was signed. But there are other years whose July Fourths mean more than does an ordinary day to us. Here are a few happenings which set the day apart for other years:

In 1832, America, our national song, was first given a public hearing, when a Sunday School convention met in Boston on that fourth day of July.

July 4, 1826 saw the passing of two ex-presidents, Thomas Jefferson and the father of John Quincy Adams.

The death of James Monroe occurred July 4, 1831.

The day in 1804 marked the birth of our Nathaniel Hawthorne, and in 1826 the birth of Stephen Foster, author of Old Black Joe, Suwannee River and Old Folks at Home.

July 4, 1848 saw the laying of the corner stone of the Washington monument, the tallest of its kind in the world.

The day in 1817 ushered in the construction of the Erie Canal, a project at that time considered tremendous.

It was the fourth day of July, 1828, that saw the beginning of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the first in the country.

California severed the tie that bound her to Mexico on July 4, 1845 and Texas asked to be annexed to the United States. War resulted. July 4, three years later the peace treaty was signed.

It was July 4, 1861 that President Lincoln issued his call for 400,000 men. And it was on that day in 1863 that the battle of Gettysburg ended and that Grant took 32,000 prisoners at Vicksburg.

The fourth day of July, 1894, saw Hawaii made a republic and the same day of that year saw the first gasoline vehicle in operation. On July 4, 1903, a cable message was sent around the world in 12 minutes. And on July 4, 1918, Great Britain, our enemy of 1776, because of whom our Fourth of July originated, officially observed the day in London.

Health in the Family

The Glorious Fourth Demands a Sane Celebration

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

THE Kansas fire marshal it seems is again interfering with the rights and privileges of Young America. His orders prohibit the sale or use of fireworks within 1,000 feet of any building used for business or residence purposes, or of any barn or storehouse, or of any stack of grain or feed. Too bad, but the deprivation has its redeeming features, after all. In the days when it was nobody's business whether fireworks were used or not we used to pay an awful price for our fun every year. As the result of celebrating one single Fourth of July 415 of our bright young citizens lost their lives from lockjaw, due to accidents from toy cannons, pistols, fireworks, and the like.

The fire marshal seems to think that the smaller fireworks, such as sparklers may be permitted. Possibly they are harmless from the viewpoint of fire damage, but they are quite capable of causing loss of life by setting up tetanus, so I warn all parents to exercise very careful oversight of such use of fireworks, even of the innocent kind, as they may be beguiled into permitting. Remember that the danger in accidents from the use of any variety of fireworks generally lies in the possibility of infection with the germ of tetanus (lockjaw). If any accident should occur in which the skin is broken, have it treated by a doctor, so that the wound may be thoroughly cleansed, and necessary precautions taken against lockjaw. But after all the best way is to get along without fireworks.

Remedies for Pyorrhea

I have pyorrhea and have been putting iodine on gums once a day. Is this good or should I take internal medicine?
R. E. M.

Pyorrhea demands a combination of local and internal treatment, but it is not much good to attempt it alone. A good dentist should clean up the teeth and your doctor should look you over carefully to see just what medicine your particular case demands. A subscriber recently sent word of some wonderful success in such a case by applying kerosene to the gums and teeth after a thorough cleaning by the dentist. I cannot in-dorse this method from actual experience, but it offers as much encouragement as the iodine treatment.

Symptoms of Nervous Breakdown

What are the symptoms of nervous breakdown? I have feelings I can't describe. The bowels do not act just right, sometimes loose, sometimes constipated. Is it tuberculosis of the bowels?
S. E. H.

I cannot describe nervous breakdown in the brief space allotted me, but my experience is that persons who most fear it are seldom attacked. It comes more to the busy men and women who drive at top speed and never stop to think of the outcome. I see no reason for considering it tuberculosis of the bowels. If you can manage to do so, take a good vacation with change of scene and people, and a good deal of absolute rest.

Concerning Typhoid Carriers

Is there no way by which a carrier of typhoid germs may be cured? It seems terrible that a human being should have to be separated from her fellows all of her life because of her misfortune.
Mrs. A. H. G.

There are one or two notable instances of typhoid carriers with whom all treatment has failed. On the other hand, a much larger number have been cured and there is no reason for despair in any case. An intelligent person who is a typhoid carrier may be so trained as to be harmless to her fellow beings.

When Accidents Occur in the Woods

If a man broke his leg in the woods and there was no one to help him, how would he get home?
A. N.

Such things have happened and may happen again. If the weather were such that the victim would not suffer by staying where the accident happened, and there was a reasonable chance of attracting some help by making signals, he should make a long wait, for the chance of doing himself

much injury by moving is very great. However, if nothing else is possible he must make shift for himself. He must allow a little time to recover from shock, then get such materials as can be obtained to make a rough splint, use strips of clothing to apply the splint, being particular to see that the joint above the break as well as the one below is made snug, then make himself some kind of a crutch and hobble or crawl to the nearest highway where someone may find him and help him home. I know a man who did this and has a good leg today.

No Coal for Threshers

Incomplete returns from a questionnaire sent out by Kansas State Farm Bureau indicate that there will be a shortage of threshing coal in practically every section of Kansas this year. At the present time about 70 per cent of the questionnaires coming in indicate a shortage. Many of the

dealers in larger towns are completely out of coal.

Three of the seven coal yards at Lawrence have no threshing coal on hand. F. H. Church, manager of one of the largest companies there, reports that the only coal they are able to buy now is mine run coal of such a poor grade that they do not care to ship it, in unless assured that threshers will use it. He reports that this coal cost practically the same as the better grades. R. O. Smith, county agent, reports that there is no coal at Tonganoxie or Endora which means that the trade will have to go to Lawrence.

Governor Allen has assured the Kansas State Farm Bureau that he will do all in his power to see that farmers get coal thru the dealers. He has asked the Kansas State Farm Bureau to get the facts for him.

Fitz Goes to Big Eastern Firm

Prof. L. A. Fitz, head of the milling department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, has accepted a position with the Fleischman Yeast Company of New York City at \$10,000 a year. Mr. Fitz will have charge of the wheat, flour and bread investigation for the company.

The average wage earner in the United States consumes 1,775 pounds of food a year.

Comfort Baby's Skin With Cuticura Soap And Fragrant Talcum

For sample Cuticura Talcum, a fascinating fragrance. Address Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. U, Malden, Mass.

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE

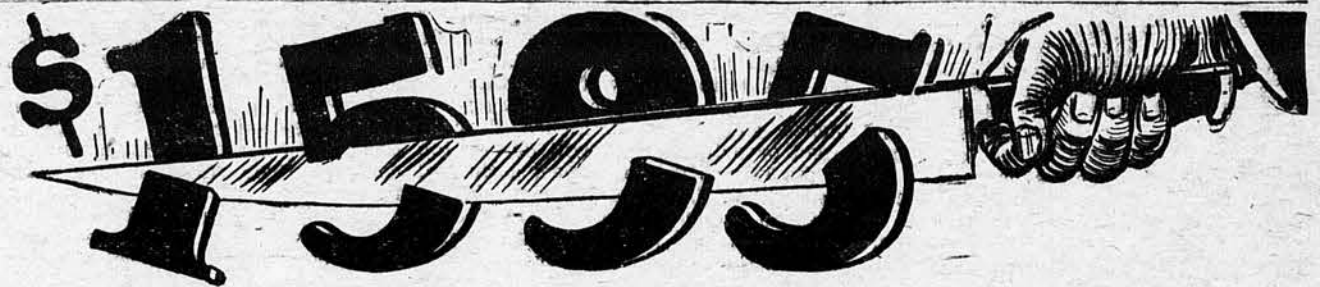
Placed anywhere, DAISY FLY KILLER attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed.

DAISY FLY KILLER at your dealer or 5 by EXPRESS, prepaid, \$1.25. HAROLD SOMERS, 150 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Stack Your Hay The Easiest Way The Jayhawk

Stackers and Sweep Rakes Harvesting hay the Jayhawk way means time, men and money saved. Jayhawk Stackers and Sweep Rakes make it easy to harvest and save every hay crop. Pays for itself the first year. Fully guaranteed. Sold direct at manufacturers price. Write today for free catalog and price list.

J. WYATT MFG. CO., 902 N. 5th St., SALINA, KANS.



Cut Almost in Half HART-PARR "30"

NOW \$895

The rush is on — our announcement of a \$700 cut in price on the Hart-Parr "30" certainly created a real sensation in the tractor world. Hundreds of farmers who have been waiting for just this opportunity fairly flooded dealers with orders. The extraordinary value of the Hart-Parr "30" is so well-known that the price reduction announcement more than tripled sales within a week. It is only what we expected. The Hart-Parr "30" priced at \$895, gives the American farmer the cheapest power in the world.

Remember, the new price is on the same identical tractor, with many improvements, that has so often won the leading power and economy tests throughout the country.

Figure it in bushels of wheat—or corn

The new Hart-Parr "30" price, figured in terms of farm products, is far below any former figures. In 1913 it would have required 1423 bushels of wheat to buy a Hart-Parr "30." Based on the 1922 average price in the Chicago market, about 663 bushels will now put a Hart-Parr "30" on your farm. Compare new price with present price of almost any farm product—corn, cotton, oats, hogs—you will find the same great saving.

The big price reduction is creating an extraordinary demand. Get your order in now to insure prompt delivery.

HART-PARR COMPANY

Founders of the Tractor Industry

537 Lawler Street Charles City, Iowa

May we send you a most interesting chart which shows by comparison how the farmer of today can make his dollars go farther than they have for years past? Send for it today.



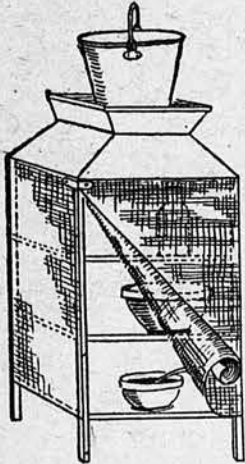
Many of the old Hart-Parrs that plowed the virgin prairies of the Northwest are still in use today. The great grand-daddy of all Tractors was old Hart-Parr No. 1, built in 1901.

Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

This Homemade Refrigerator Cools Without Ice

THOSE of us who live in the country or in the small towns find it next to impossible to get ice regularly. For the benefit of such folks we give here a plan for building a homemade iceless refrigerator. It is not an experiment but a tested and proved success.



These make the end squares.

Fasten one 4-foot piece to each corner of the 2 foot squares making a frame 2 by 2 by 4 feet. Now take four pieces of 2 by 2 by 12 inches and nail

these together making a frame 12 inches square. This is to be used for the top. Then take four pieces of 2 by 2 by 8 inches. Cut these to fit the top corner of the 2 by 2 by 4 foot frame at an angle to fit the corners of the 12-inch frame. These will act as rafters supporting a roof.

After securely nailing the frame together fasten cleats on the inside of the upright framework as supports for shelves. Space these to accommodate vessels of various sizes. Cover the outside with sugar sacks, bran sacks or burlap. Have these long enough to reach from the top to the bottom of the frame. Tack the burlap close and smooth all around the frame except at one corner which is left loose for the door.

Water Cools the Burlap

Cover the roof in the same way. Be sure that the roof covering laps over the outside to allow water to run down over all sides. Place a pan 14 inches square by 2 inches deep—a bread or dripping pan will do—on top of the 12-inch frame. Select a tin pail that will fit inside of the pan. Punch holes all around just above the bottom of the pail. Set the pail in the tin pan and fill the pail with water. The wa-

ter will overflow the pan and saturate the burlap. Keep the pail full of water.

Place the refrigerator where it will be in a circulation of air. Plenty of air is necessary to cause evaporation which cools the inside of the refrigerator and keeps the food from spoiling. Try it.

Harper County.

K. B.

Three Ways of Looking At It

One of the most difficult lessons to teach children, if my three are the typical youngsters that I think they are, is to appreciate that all persons do not like the same kind of diversion. Great arguments occur in our household occasionally about the right and wrong attitudes. Mother or father—frequently both of us—is called upon to settle the question being discussed.

Our oldest daughter enjoys social activities of all kinds—a crowd and merry-making. Her sister cares little for parties but enjoys riding her pony and hiking about the farm. Both girls consider their form of diversion the best.

And they both wonder why their brother wants to read everything in the papers about radio sets. His liking

to slip away in the barn loft Sunday afternoon to read without being disturbed amazes them.

I am taking hold of the situation now, trying to show them how important it is not to measure another person's happiness by the kind of recreation he takes in comparison to the kind they enjoy. Tastes are varied and unless young people realize this, their views are narrow and disappointing. If I succeed in teaching my children this lesson before they leave home, I feel that they will be a ladder higher than they otherwise could be.

My Fourth of July Girl

The red is in her pouting lips
The white on rounded brow,
The blue thru curling lashes slips
And coyly winks me now.

I know that Smith and Jones and Brown
Her colors seek to fly,
But like burnt rockets, they'll come down,
Her "glorious fourth" am I.

Now in my heart her fuse she'll drop,
Her parlor match awaits,
A tiny spark will make me pop
For these "united states."

And here I'll vow, by all above,
That I will aye be true
Unto the colors that I love,
The brave red, white and blue.
—Selected.

Let the Cook Have Her Way

I believe that entertaining guests is simplified a hundred-fold if the first rule of kitchen etiquette is observed. Here it is: The kitchen belongs to the homemaker and no guest should be there during meal preparation unless invited by the hostess.

It is excellent to offer to help the homemaker get dinner. When this is done, the guest has performed her duty. If assistance is needed and desired, the hostess has an opportunity to get it. On the other hand, she will appreciate her company's consideration in staying out of the work-shop when she makes known that she prefers to work alone.

Mixing Entertaining and Seasoning

Many women, and I fall in this class, are accustomed to doing the cooking alone or with the help of the children. Having other folks around, watching and talking, is confusing. In fact, entertaining with the right conversation while making gravy and seasoning vegetables is a nerve strain. It is just such occurrences that make company a trial at times.

I am confident that neighborhood visiting would be revived on a large scale if less work was made in cooking the meals. But the first start in the right direction is to consider the kitchen as the homemaker's domain, just as private as it would be with the word painted on the door in office fashion.

Mrs. G. P. A.

ADVICE is the most beautiful exponent known of the law of supply and demand. No one wants it; that's why so much of it is always passed around free.—Take it from Dad.

ing the meals. But the first start in the right direction is to consider the kitchen as the homemaker's domain, just as private as it would be with the word painted on the door in office fashion.

Cloud County.

New Cottons Hold Dye

One of the things that has always been a puzzle to the home dressmaker is why it is impossible to find a piece of cotton material that will hold its color like woollens or silks.

It is generally known that wool has the greatest attraction for coloring matter and is readily permanently dyed. Silk is intermediate and cotton has the least affinity for dye stuffs, therefore it is the most difficult to dye with fast colors.

Another interesting thing about cotton material is that it behaves differently toward various coloring matters. In some instances, all that is necessary is to steep the material in a hot solution of the coloring matter, with other dyes a complex physical and chemical process must be employed.

It has only been recently that the

please the crew better. But instead, they try to out-do their neighbors in the number of delicacies, pies and cakes set before the men at every meal.

These words of a practical threshermen would apply to most cases where the threshing problem is handled in the old way of eating where the work is being done, and working early and late instead of stopping the

Things one should know before starting.

Something of the history and geography of the region to be visited or passed thru.

The things tourists may and may not do.

Paper—Yellowstone Park.

Points:

Its history.

Its geology.

Entrances and exits.

The scenic attractions.

Geysers, canyons, hot springs.

Lakes, wild animals.

Paper—Rocky Mountain National Park.

Points:

Its history.

Its geology.

The scenic attractions.

Glaciers, trails, canyons.

Flowers, birds.

Yellowstone Park History

John Coulter was probably the first white man to visit the park in 1808. Many of the early trappers visited it and their descriptions were not believed, and were known in the case of

IT IS easy to say how we love new friends, and what we think of them, but words can never tear out all the fibers that bind us to the old.—George Eliot.

Bridger as "Jim Bridger's Lies," and in Coulter's case, his tales were referred to as "Coulter's Hell."

In 1870 the Washburn-Langford expedition came down from Montana and spent four weeks exploring it. The members decided not to take advantage of their opportunity of filling on it, but advocated the Government making a National park of it. Thanks to their efforts, President Grant signed the bill making it a National park in 1872.

Lemonade Sirup

In making lemonade if the sugar is dissolved in the water before the lemon juice is added, less sugar will be required to sweeten the liquid. Lemonade sirup comes handy in an emergency. Boil 2 cups of sugar in a pint of water and add a cup of lemon juice. Put mixture in cool place and when required dilute with cold water to suit the taste.

A Thought for Today

WORRY is a weakness, if not disease. It should be fought. Being a mental and not a physical disability, medicine does not cure it. Only correct thinking and will-power can check it and put it to flight. When we worry we should summon the bravery of womanhood and manhood to our assistance, look on the sunny side of life, and immerse ourselves in deep thankfulness that things might be worse than they are.

best dyers of Europe and America have been able to accomplish dying fast colors, in a commercial way. Cotton goods dyed so that it will stand the tests of boiling and being hung in the sun will surely fill a want. It has been a most discouraging thing to pay a good price for a cotton dress and find that after the first few washings it was beginning to lose its color.

These new cotton materials that may be washed time after time and still retain all of their original color and daintiness are indeed welcome.

Fruit Skins Need Bathing

Do you wash your oranges before they are brought to the table, or the lemons before they are sliced for tea or lemonade or before the skin is grated for flavoring? Fruit skins are often very dirty and should be cleansed before coming to the table. Dried figs and dates also should be carefully washed before being eaten as they have been exposed for an unknown length of time to possible contagion by flies and dirty hands. Shelled nuts purchased in the market should always be washed and dried by a clean cloth before they are used.

How Threshers Feel About it

"If farm women only would understand that we threshermen are just ordinary working men and would feed us accordingly on plenty of plain, wholesome food, they would save themselves much work and worry and

machine at 6 o'clock and every man going home for the night.

In many communities, the coming of the threshing machine is one of the looked-forward-to events of the season. The best of everything is saved for the crew and everything is laid aside in order that the threshermen may be loyally entertained.

The men working with the thresher are hard workers and the long hours require plenty of good, substantial food. The plan of trying to serve so many dishes and desserts at every meal does not meet with the approval of the workers. They prefer plenty of well prepared food such as beans, potatoes, chicken stew, bacon, corn and other vegetables in season. This, with a generous, old-fashioned, cobbler pie served with plenty of cream and sugar, coffee, milk or tea will form an acceptable meal.

Mrs. L. G.

Dickinson County.

Vacation Club Program

In the Kansas homemakers' club program supplied by Mrs. Mary Whiting McFarlane, division of extension of the Kansas State Agricultural College, we have a splendid suggestion.

Subject—Vacations.

Roll Call—Where I would like to spend a vacation.

Paper—The family trip in the family car.

Points:

Things one should take for cooking.

Things one should take for sleeping.

Things one should take for traveling.

Pretty Cover-all Apron

1382—Women's and Misses' Jumper Dress. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material with 1½ yards of 36-inch contrasting for dress and 1½ yards of 36-inch material for gimpes.

1387—Women's and Misses' Blouse. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material with ¾ yard of 32-inch lining.

1008—Women's and Misses' Skirt. Sizes 16 years and 26, 28, 30 and 32



inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material.

1402—Girls' Bathing Suit. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material with 2 yards of binding.

1396—Women's Apron. Sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material with 5¼ yards of braid.

1165—Child's Dress. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 32-inch plain material with ¾ yard of 32-inch figured material.

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

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

In using cans with glass lids, we have, as many others have, been bothered with the lids breaking some time after the clamps were adjusted. Usually, we thought the clamps were too tight or the lid a poor one. A little study has convinced us that it is due to the outside of the lid cooling much sooner than the inside.

As a rule, the fruit does not touch the lid on the under side. This leaves an air space that cools more rapidly than the solid mass of fruit in the can. The outside, not exposed to steam has little to keep it warm. As an experiment we have tried laying a folded dish towel or something similar over the tops of the cans. So far, we have not had a broken lid when so treated.

Make Sirup First

The best looking cans of fruit are those that have fruit cooked in sirup. Many still persist in putting a kettle of fruit on the stove, adding the sugar they think is needed, and stirring the combination to make an even mixture. That method makes jam of all soft fruits.

A better method is to make a sirup and to boil the fruit in the sirup. This assures an even mixture of the sugar without a violent stirring of the fruit.

Acid fruits such as strawberries, cherries and gooseberries we think best when simmered for several hours in a heavy sirup. The fruit will be cooked

in less time, but the sweetness of the sirup will penetrate to the center of the berry if kept heated better than it will if canned and allowed to cool.

Dairy Lunches

Those who visited the big dairy stock show in Kansas City have remarked about the dairy lunch that was served there. The use made of dairy products has suggested to many the fact that they do not make the most of the raw material they have at home in the shape of milk. Hungry visitors at the lunch counter had glasses of cold milk, cheese and cheese sandwiches of various kinds, ice cream and so on.

One "side-product" of milk is often neglected tho it has unlimited possibilities. This is cottage cheese. Milk, quickly soured and then not overheated in cooking, makes the smoothest and best grained cheese. For variety, combinations of cheese and onions, or cheese and olives or other products of pronounced flavor, may be welcomed.

Setting Colors in Cotton Goods

A leaflet sent to the sewing club girls by the college and prepared by Miss Alene Hinn contains many valuable suggestions for the care of clothing. We quote what she says concerning the setting of colors. It seems especially timely when new gingham dresses require laundering.

"It is a good plan to set the color before making a garment altho it may be set before the first washing. Different colors should be set with different solutions.

"Blue—½ cup of vinegar plus 1 tablespoon powdered alum. Add 4 to 5 gallons of cold water. Let stand 2 to 3 hours.

"Pink—2 cups salt plus 2 gallons water. Let stand 2 hours.

"Black—2 cups salt plus 4 gallons water. Let stand 2 hours.

"Lavender, yellow, light green, red or any color that is likely to streak in washing—Add 1 ounce sugar of lead to 1 gallon boiling water to dissolve the sugar of lead. After partly cooled, put in material and keep in solution 2 to 3 hours."

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.

How to Clear Skin

What can I do to make my skin clear? It is now dull and sallow and there are pimples on it.—T. Y.

First, eat the right kind of food and eat it slowly. Second, breathe fresh air night and day. It contains oxygen which makes clear skin and red cheeks. Third, live in the sunshine as much as possible. Fourth, aid circulation by taking plenty of exercise. Fifth, remove the perspiration, body oil and the dirt that collects on the skin by taking a bath daily.

What is a "Valance"?

What is meant by the "valance" of a window drape?—Mrs. S. D.

Valance is the term used for the short drape that is hung at the top of a window. It should extend across the entire curtain space but in emergency cases it frequently covers only that space between the curtains. Valances serve as an excellent means of connecting curtains which hang too far apart.

Invalid Recipes

I have an invalid mother and I find it difficult to prepare new dishes that she will enjoy eating. Could you send me some recipes?—Mrs. C. C.

If you will send me a stamped, self-addressed envelope, I shall be glad to supply you with a group of recipes suitable for invalids.

Blotting Paper Prevents Scratching

I would like to know how to prevent heavy ornaments making scars on polished surfaces?—Mrs. F. D.

Cut a piece of blotting paper the size of the bottom of the ornament and slip it under the ornament.

Bleaching White Clothes

How can I bleach white clothes?—A. R.

Add 1 tablespoon of turpentine to a boiler of water. This will aid in bleaching your clothes. Then let them have plenty of sunshine.

Idleness is the parent of want and shame.



Kodak on the farm

Kodak does double duty on the farm. Pictures like the one reproduced above—that's pleasure.

A photographic record complete even to the date and title of crops, stock, buildings and equipment—that's business.

In either capacity it serves you well.

Let your dealer show you how simple it is to make pictures with a Kodak.

Autographic Kodaks \$6.50 up
At your dealer's

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

WATERMELONS

Think You Can Spell?

Here's a mighty good one for you. How many words can you make? Five, ten, twenty or more? Be the best speller and win a cash prize.

Win \$100! Try It!

Capper's Farmer will give a prize of \$100.00 in cash to the person who sends in the largest list of correctly spelled words made out of the word "WATERMELONS," providing the list is accompanied by 25c to cover a one-year subscription to Capper's Farmer. Every person who sends in a list of words accompanied by a one-year subscription and 25c—whether they win the \$100.00 or not—will receive a prize. See how many words you can make out of "WATERMELONS." See if you can be the one to win the \$100.00.

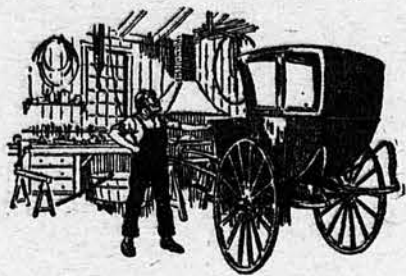
The Rules Are Simple Everyone living in the United States may submit an answer, except no answer will be accepted from employees of Capper's Farmer, residents of Topeka and former cash prize winners in any Picture or Word Spelling Club conducted by the Capper Publications. Write as plainly as you can. Make as many words as you can out of "WATERMELONS." A few of the words you can make are "rat," "melon," "on," "ran," "toe," "water," etc. Do not use more letters in the same word than there are in "WATERMELONS." Proper names, prefixes, suffixes, absolute and foreign words will not be counted. Words spelled alike but with different meanings will be counted as one word. Your list will not be accepted in the Spelling Club unless you send in a one-year subscription to Capper's Farmer accompanied by a remittance of 25c. 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 July 22, 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 subscription with remittance of 25c be sure and state to whom we are to send Capper's Farmer for one year.

CAPPER'S FARMER, Spelling Club Department 451, Topeka, Kansas



The Old Carriage Maker Had an Important Truth



"To make each part as strong as the rest," was his way of "building a wonderful, one-horse chaise that wouldn't wear out till judgment day."

This illustrates a fact that is keeping many doctors busy these days—human bodies, like chaises, break down because some part isn't as strong as the others.

Very often it's because of ill-balanced food, lacking in some important element of nutrition. This is especially true of ills developed in childhood, and carried on through life.

Grape-Nuts, that world-famous, ready-to-eat cereal, brings the plan of building each part as strong as the rest—to serve human need. Grape-Nuts contains all the nutriment of those best of the field grains, wheat and barley, including the vital mineral elements, and it is a wonderful food for building and sustaining health and strength.

The delicious flavor and crispness of Grape-Nuts make it a welcome dish whenever you're hungry.

Grape-Nuts

THE BODY BUILDER

"There's a Reason"

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

Our Special 1922 Campaign Offer Kansas Readers Only

The Topeka Daily Capital

Daily and Sunday—7 Issues a Week

\$2.50 From Now Until **\$2.50**
Jan. 1, 1923

This is State Campaign Year and Kansans are always active and alert in politics.

You want to know who are candidates and what they advocate before you vote in the August primary. You can then cast a more intelligent vote in the general election in November.

The Topeka Daily Capital keeps in close touch with every section of the State and is the Official State Paper of Kansas.

We will also keep you posted with National affairs—from Washington, D. C. WHY NOT be posted?

Mail Your Check
Do It Now—
Use This Coupon

Offer Not Good in
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The Topeka Daily Capital, Topeka, Kansas

Enclosed find \$..... for which send me The Topeka Daily and Sunday Capital to January 1, 1923.

Name.....

Address.....

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

For Our Young Readers

If You Want to Do Something Big in the World Don't Overlook the Seemingly Small Things

NOT many years ago a Paris printer saw a compositor gather up a lot of small pieces of variously colored paper that had been punched out of bookkeeping forms and throw them over the head of a girl worker. As they descended in a rainbow shower, the man looking on caught a new idea. Other printers saw the same thing but it meant nothing to them. This one, however, commercialized the idea by inventing confetti. Another time a man named Jacques Montgolfier got caught in a hard rain.

Watt came along. By watching and studying about the process he came to realize that steam generated power and could be used on a big scale. The steam engine resulted from this practical idea. So, boys and girls, if you want to do something big in the world do not overlook seemingly small things. If you can invent something that folks need or would like to have, or if you can improve on an old idea, your future is assured, be the invention no more than a toothpick or a fly swatter. Bess Norris.

Bobby's Vacation Puzzle

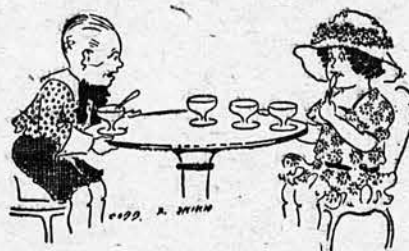
Our little friend Bobby is going on his vacation in a few days and he is planning to ride on all the things whose names are concealed in the letters on his blocks. For instance, first he plans to ride on a motor boat (rob tomato). The next two are also boats of different kinds. The fourth thing is something seen now more than horses in the city. The fifth thing is something most boys and girls have ridden on. The sixth is something maybe your grandfather can tell you about coming to Kansas on. The seventh thing begins with f and is also a kind of boat. The eighth begins with m and it's something like a bicycle. The ninth is what most farm boys and girls ride often and the tenth is something they see when they go to the city. It begins with t and is two words.

When you have found the right names send them to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys and girls answering correctly.

Solution June 17 puzzle: Oh, what a tangled web we weave when first we practice to deceive. The winners are Pearl Trout, Leland Gillam, Ellen Parrick, Evert Byer, Julia Downs, Esther Zeckser, Katherine Martin, Phyllis Bull, Ethel Kelley and Evelyn Hoffhines.

LUCY'S CONFESSION

"Have a dish of ice cream?" he said. "Yes, thank you, sir," said she. Then lo, the maiden never stopped 'Till she had eaten three! How do I know? Why—why—you see, That little maid was me! —George W. Tuttle.



As he was drying his shirt before an open fireplace he noticed that the hot air swelled out and lifted the cloth. Hundreds of persons for hundreds of years must have noticed the same thing but it suggested nothing to them. This man was different. He caught a new idea from an old incident. He explained it to his brother. They worked on, and developed, the idea. Thus was the first balloon invented.

A young man named Herman Frash was a chemist for a big oil company. He finally quit that work to take up the mining of sulfur. To get sulfur

Why a Kettle Sings

"Come with me and I will take you where you can hear some good singing," said Peter Peanut to Charlie Clothespin. "I just love good music," replied Charlie as the two started toward the kitchen. No sooner had they entered there than Peter exclaimed, "Can't you hear it?" "Yes," answered Charlie. "But who is doing it?" "It's the kettle on the kitchen stove." "But what makes it sing?" "I don't know but here comes Sammy Spool. He is a very wise boy so I am sure he can tell you," said Sammy. "Vibration does it." "What's that?" Peter wanted to know. "Vibration," explained Sammy, simply means trembling. When you sing or speak little cords in your throat tremble, so when the kettle sings you may be sure there is something vibrating about it somewhere. When the water boils it causes water gas, or steam, and as this forces its way out thru the spout or past the lid it causes some part of the kettle to tremble or vibrate, and this is what makes the kettle sound as if it were singing.



from the mines was not only costly and dangerous but very hard on one's health. But this man determined to overcome these things, and—he did. He drilled a well into sulfur deposits and pumped hot water into the well, and this dissolved the sulfur; then he pumped out the melted sulfur by means of compressed air. This is a simple idea, but—when this man died a few years ago he was a multi-millionaire.

Millions of persons had seen steam lift the lid of a tea kettle but no one ever gave it a second thought until



From Our Letter Writers

I live on a 160-acre farm 10 miles from Miltonvale. I have three sisters and two brothers. I am in the sixth grade at school and am 11 years old. Dorothy Tippin.

Miltonvale, Kan.

To School in Brazilton

I go to school in Brazilton and have about 3 miles to walk. I am in the seventh grade. I have two brothers. I am 14 years old. Opal Miller. Glard, Kan.

When Kitty Gets Tired

I am a little girl. I have a pet kitty which is black and white. She follows me wherever I go. Sometimes I let her go with me for the cows. When she gets tired I get down on my knees and kitty jumps to my shoulder and rides all the way home. When the dogs start to chase her she always comes to me. Alice Jackson. Burdett, Kan.

Tricky, Chunky Babe

We have a pony named Babe. She is a bay and is very tricky. She is a good cattle driver. She is chunky. I am 10 years old. We have a lot of sheep, a few kittens, some horses and two dogs. We have 1/4 mile to go to school. Harold Zimmers. Hiawatha, Kan.

Watch for announcement of winners in Quiz Corner contest next week.

LICE KILL CHICKENS IN WARM WEATHER

Summer Months Most Dangerous,
Says Poultry Authority—To
Prevent Losses Add Miner-
als to the Fowls' Drink-
ing Water.

If your chickens are sickly, won't lay and are dying off in hot weather, lice and mites are probably the cause. Dr. B. F. Kaupp, famous poultry authority, says: "Lice are most common in July and August. During these months conditions are more favorable for their propagation." To easily get rid of these pests and prevent losses, add minerals to the fowls' drinking water. This does away with greasing, dusting, spraying and dipping. Soon after the fowls drink the mineralized water all lice and mites leave them.



The necessary minerals can now be obtained in convenient tablets, known as Paratabs. They are scientifically prepared, perfectly safe, and dissolve readily. The tablets also act as a tonic conditioner and are warranted to impart no odor or flavor to eggs or meat. They are equally beneficial to young chicks and grown fowls. The health of the fowls improves, they grow faster, stand hot weather better, and the egg yield frequently is doubled. Mrs. M. N. Pulaski, Ky., says: "I am giving Paratabs water to my chickens and am having better luck this year than ever before."

Any reader of this paper may try Paratabs without risk. They cost only a trifle and are sold under an absolute guarantee. Furthermore, the laboratories producing Paratabs are so confident of good results that to introduce them, they offer two big \$1 packages for only \$1. Send no money, just your name and address to the Paratabs Laboratories, Dept. 952, 1100 Coca Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and the two \$1 packages, enough for 100 gallons of water, will be mailed. On delivery pay the postman only \$1 and postage. If not delighted with the results in 10 days, notify the laboratories and your money will be refunded in full. Don't hesitate to accept this test offer, as it is fully guaranteed.

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Thousands of dollars can be saved by farmers on their grain if fire, rat, mould and weather losses are stopped. This is really a very simple matter. Hundreds of farmers are now storing their grain in Midwest portable metal grain bins and hold grain until market is right. Prices have been reduced so low that no farmer can afford to be without one. They are extra strength; last a life-time and are easy to erect. No special tools required. All freight charges are prepaid. You want to make more money from your grain, so simply send your name and address today to THE MIDWEST STEEL PRODUCTS CO., 27 American Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. for free photos, folder and special low prices.

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

Capper Poultry Club

Will Your Team Head the Pep List Next Month?

BY RACHEL ANN NEISWENDER
Club Manager

SUMMER is here. There is no question in my mind about that, for I've certainly felt on some days as if I would melt and run away. It's going to take a great deal of that unseen quality "stick-to-itiveness" to carry on club work in an enthusiastic manner thru the long, hot hours. And the weather man seems to be no respecter of persons for he continues to send the mercury higher. Yes, it will take pep. But we have it, and I know that we'll come thru the summer with flying colors.

Perhaps other folks wouldn't have the patience to do all the things club girls do, but I know that the girls do have pep spelled PEP. And it's going to take pep to win the trophy. There's no doubt about that, and every club girl realizes the fact, and is working to that end.

A question that has been asked me in almost every letter recently is "How soon will you print the pep standing?" I'm glad to print the first pep standing today, and I know you'll be glad to see just where your county stands in the race. It is impossible to give a complete list, as many of the May reports are not in at this writing. However, I'll endeavor to give you the pep standing once a month from now on, and will ask the leaders to keep this in mind, and return the blanks as soon as they can do so. It was thrilling to figure up the pep standing, for I didn't have the slightest idea who would be leading, and I became so excited that I felt I couldn't figure rapidly enough. However, there is still a great deal of time, and this standing does not settle things at all, but it does show you just how hard your county team will have to work. This is, of course, average points:

Reno	159.5
Cloud	157.6
Wallace	149.9
Linn	143.7
Rooks	130.2
Lyon	122.5
Finney	119.5
Jackson	114.7
McPherson	107
Leavenworth	92.7

Now isn't that fine? I think this contest is exceedingly "peppy," and I'm eager right now to know whether Reno or some other county will lead the list next month.

Lyon County Expects to Win

"I may repeat the sentence used by the girls of Rooks county," writes Bertha Bechtel, leader of Lyon county, "only I'll change it this way: 'We hope to see you at the fair in Topeka this fall, and in Lyon county next spring.'" Our June meeting was held at the home of Mary Brown, and all the members but two were present. Of course, it was impossible for them to attend. We chose blue and gold for our colors, and our motto is "Dig." We think this is a dandy motto, for it means a lot, and is short and easy to remember. You should have seen us pin on our new buttons, and we all

think they're fine. Here's one of our yells:

Vinegar is sour,
Cider is sweet,
Lyon county Capper Poultry Club
Can't be beat.

Bertha sent us a picture with this letter, but it was too dim to print. I think, however, that she'll send us another, and I'm sure we'd be glad to meet the Lyon county leader.

How Her Pin Helps

"I surely like my pin," says Marie Rausch of Jefferson county, "and I wish to tell you how it helps me. I was in a store and a lady came in and noticed my pin. She asked what kind of chickens I raised. Of course, I told her. Thanks for the pin. It's a fine little advertiser."

Can You Beat This Record?

Elva Howerton of Linn county has a record of which she may well be proud. I'm passing on to you a part of a recent letter in which she tells about it. This is what she says: "Speaking of meetings brings to my mind the meetings I have attended. This is my fourth year in the Capper Poultry Club and of 39 meetings held during that time, I have attended 38. The one missed was on account of sickness. I have also attended two poultry club presentations and two pig club presentations, and have attended the State Fair at Topeka the last three years. I think if any one can beat that record of attendance they are doing real well." And I agree that they are, don't you?

Enjoys Club Stories

"I haven't been to a club meeting yet," writes Agnes Neubauer, Republic county, "but it wasn't because I didn't wish to do so. I received my club pin, and shall wear it to the next meeting. Don't you think the small club pins are as nice as the larger ones? I do. I still have my club pins for 1919, 1920 and 1921. I have put them away in my jewelry box, and I often look at them to remind me of my club work several years ago. This is my fourth year in club work, and it seems as if the years are flying. It doesn't seem that long."

My chickens are doing nicely. They are 5 weeks old and are large. Mother lost a number of her youngest chicks but the older ones are all right. I enjoy reading the club page in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze each week, and also liked the poultry primer."

P. S. Have all the cards for stationery been returned?—R. A. N.

Kansas ranks fourth among the states in number of horses, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

A special course in wireless telegraphy has been instituted in Bordeaux University, France.

Hens Put Melchers on His Feet

BY RAY YARNELL

CHICKENS saved Paul Melchers. He had been renting a Clay county farm and paying \$10 an acre in cash. He not only went broke at it but got into debt. That was two years ago.

When he gave up the farm Melchers rented a 5-acre tract several miles from town and began raising poultry. In 1921 his flock of 250 hens netted him around \$300, in addition to eggs consumed by the family.

This year more money has been coming in. Melchers has sold \$600 worth of baby chicks, \$108 worth of hens and \$40 worth of cockerels. Before the hens were sold the flock was producing 1,000 eggs a week and the production early in June still was around 90 eggs a day from 130 hens.

Nine hundred eggs a week were set during the hatching season and the baby chicks were sold. Melchers kept 300 pullets to add to his flock of 130 hens, which will give him a total of 430 layers this fall and winter. They are the English strain of White Leghorns.

The poultry in two years has paid for itself, purchased feed, bought incubators with a total capacity of 2,300 eggs and has gotten Melchers out of debt.

Now Melchers is looking for a good eighty which he can farm and at the same time have a chance to specialize in chickens, hogs and cows.

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CROP killers no doubt have been greatly disappointed because recent reports of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture have given them very little grounds upon which to make a pessimistic forecast of the farm outlook. This has been especially true of wheat production as well as the prospective prices of the new crop.

A production of 855 million bushels of wheat is in prospect according to the forecast made by the United States Department of Agriculture from the condition of the wheat crop on June 1. This amount is 60 million bushels greater than the 1921 crop and 56 million bushels greater than the average crop for the five years from 1916-1920 inclusive.

Both the winter and spring wheat crops have a prospect of exceeding not only last year's crop but the five-year average as well. The production forecast for winter wheat is 607 million bushels, an amount 20 million bushels greater than the 1921 crop and 41 million bushels above the average for the period, 1916-1920. The spring wheat production is forecast at 247 million bushels, an amount 39 million bushels greater than the 1921 crop and 14 million bushels above the five-year average.

In prospective acre yield, the winter and spring crops of wheat are better than the five-year average. Winter wheat has a promise of 15.9 bushels an acre, compared with the five-year average of 14.9 bushels, and spring wheat 13.3 bushels, compared with the five-year average of 11.2 bushels.

The oats crop forecast of 1,305 million bushels is 108 million bushels below the five-year average crop, but it is above the low production of 1921 by 244 million bushels. In area, the estimate of 41,822,000 acres is 6.7 per cent below 1921. The probable acre yield is 31.2 bushels compared with 23.7 bushels in 1921, and the five-year average of 33.2 bushels.

The forecast of barley production indicates a crop of 191 million bushels, an amount 40 million bushels greater than the 1921 crop and 6 million bushels below the five-year average. The production of rye is forecast at 81 million bushels, compared with 58 million bushels in 1921. Rye production was stimulated during the World War and reached a figure of 91 million bushels in 1918, but has gradually declined since. Before 1915 the rye crop had slowly grown to 43 million bushels.

If the forecast of a crop of 106 million tons of hay is confirmed by the production, it will exceed 1921 by 9 million tons and the five-year average by 4 million tons.

State Report is Optimistic

The crop situation in Kansas also shows marked improvement and it is interesting to compare the situation here with that in the Nation at large. Kansas is now harvesting a wheat crop according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, that promises a yield of 117,215,000 bushels or 12.95 bushels to the acre. Should this production be realized, it will be the state's fifth largest yield, the crops of each of the last three years, and of 1914, only exceeding it, and it will be 8,491,500 bushels more than the annual average of the last 10-year period. According to Mr. Mohler the Kansas wheat crop looks nearly 9 million bushels better than it did a month ago. Recent reports and statements from the county assessors indicate that the aggregate of wheat sown last fall may have been about 12,290,858 acres or the largest in the history of the state, the planting of 11,610,445 acres in the fall of 1918 ranking second. Deducting from the acres sown the 26.3 per cent abandoned, leaves the remaining wheat for harvest at approximately 9,068,362 acres or the fourth largest, and it is on that acreage that Mr. Mohler's present estimate of the state yield is based.

Damage by Heat Exaggerated

There is much speculation and difference of opinion as to the effect of the recent, dry, hot weather and winds upon the wheat. Where wheat was in the bloom and milk stages it undoubtedly has been damaged more or less, but except in the northwest the wheat was largely beyond these points of development. As the acre-yield for the state as estimated by correspondents now (12.95 bushels) averages about the same as promised by the prospects of a month ago (13.05 bushels), it would

More Acres and More Wheat

Kansas Yield May Exceed 117 Million Bushels

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

appear that the state's crop as a whole had not been adversely affected as to yield, and that losses in some parts have been practically offset by gains in others. It is possible higher yields generally might have matured had it not been for late weather conditions, but in a state-wide way there has been no appreciable loss from a month ago, according to the consensus of reporters' opinions, leaving the matter of quality to be determined later.

In some localities, principally in the Southwest, too much rain and later hot, dry weather did permanent damage, and this with rust cut down promised yields. Sumner, a southern county, and a leader in wheat acreage, was the heaviest loser from these causes, its estimated acre-yield now being 11 bushels as compared to 14 bushels a month ago. According to the present report, Sedgwick leads with a prospective aggregate yield of 4,396,625 bushels, followed by McPherson with 3,728,083; Sumner, 3,690,423; Reno, 3,339,882; Dickinson, 3,280,716; Barton, 3,151,064; and Rice, 3,016,096 bushels, all in the central wheat belt, and six of the seven in the southern half.

Hot Weather Hastens Ripening

High temperatures hastened the ripening of the grain and brought harvest on with a rush. At the time of Mr. Mohler's canvass harvesting was well under way in the southern part of the state as far west as Comanche county. Reports today indicate that cutting is general in the eastern half of the state. By the latter part of this and first of next week, harvest will be in full swing also elsewhere, except in the extreme west and northwest, where it will begin with the week of July 3. Harvest is going forward rapidly under favorable weather conditions, and thus far no shortage of labor is reported.

Assessors' returns, in addition to abandoned wheat land turned to corn, indicate that 5,012,563 acres have been planted to this crop, or an increase of 13.4 per cent over last year, but 13.9 per cent under the five-year average. Based on 100 as representing satisfactory development, its condition averages 82.8 per cent for the state, compared to 85.7 last year, 80.2 in 1920, and the five-year average of 90.2.

Prospective yield of oats 33 million bushels or 21.2 bushels to the acre, the smallest aggregate yield since 1916.

The barley crop promises to be the largest ever produced in Kansas, with an estimated yield of 23,009,000 bushels, or 23.1 bushels to the acre. The best aggregate yield in any previous year was 20,830,000 bushels in 1920.

The acreage of sorghums probably will be 7 per cent greater.

Hay Crop Below Average

Assessors' returns indicate a further decrease in the state's alfalfa acreage. The acreage this year is very nearly at the million mark, as compared to 1,065,000 acres in 1921, and 1,231,000 in 1920. The highest was in 1915, when 1,359,500 acres were reported.

Altho the average is less the yield of the first cutting is much greater than a year ago. It amounted to 1,184,000 tons, or 1.18 tons to the acre, as against 649,440 tons, or less than six-tenths of a ton an acre, for the first cutting of 1921.

According to Mr. Mohler present prospects suggest a prairie hay crop of 814,000 tons, or .91 of a ton to the acre, as against 1,039,300 tons last year and an acre-yield of 1.1 tons. There is a further falling off also in meadows to be cut. The harvest this year will be from about 895,000 acres, as compared to 913,000 acres in 1921, and 1,016,000 acres in 1920. These decreases are at-

tributed to low prices and high freight rates, which have seriously discouraged the commercial hay production.

The average condition of potatoes for the state is 75.3 per cent or 6.8 points less than for last month on an area of 59,000 acres. Garden, potato and all truck crops were damaged a great deal by the dry weather but good rains visited nearly every section of the state on June 23 and 26 which will prove of great benefit to these crops. These rains also greatly improved the chances for good yields of corn, sorghums, and legumes and gave pastures a new lease of life.

Special County Reports

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

Barber—Lack of moisture cut the yield as well as the quality of wheat. Corn that is clean of weeds is in satisfactory condition. Some fat cattle are going to market.—Homer Hastings, June 25.

Coffey—We have had no rain this month. Corn and alfalfa need moisture. The wheat yield is excellent while the oats crop is not satisfactory. Second crop of alfalfa is being cut.—A. T. Stewart, June 24.

Chautauque—We had a nice shower last week but we need more rain. Wheat harvest has been completed. Corn is in excellent condition. Most crops are unsatisfactory and farmers are becoming discouraged. Rural market report: Butterfat, 32c; eggs, 15c; flour, \$2.15 a sack.—A. A. Nance, June 24.

Ellis—Wheat harvest has been completed and a fair average yield is reported. We had a 2-inch rain last week which retarded the harvesting of the wheat. The first crop of alfalfa has been put up. Nearly all of the oats have been cut. Rural market report: Corn, 75c; fat hogs are plentiful and an unusual number have been shipped this year.—D. W. Lockhart, June 25.

Ellis—We are having dry weather. Wheat harvest has just begun, and the yield will be satisfactory. Corn and pastures need moisture. Not much plowing has been done for wheat because of the dry weather. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1; corn, 60c; eggs, 15c.—C. F. Erbert, June 26.

Ellsworth—The last week has been windy and hot. Corn and feed crops are growing very rapidly now. Wheat harvest is about completed. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 32c.—W. L. Reed, June 26.

Franklin—Various estimations place the wheat yield at 6 to 35 bushels to the acre. Corn is making a satisfactory growth. Tame hay has been cut and a fair yield is reported. Late sown oats did not make much of a crop. A good rain would be beneficial.—Elmer D. Gillette, June 25.

Gove and Sheridan—We have had several local showers. Cherries are ripe. Early potatoes are ready for use. Harvest will begin about July 6. Wheat is satisfactory. Horses and mules, for use in the harvest, bring fair prices at public sales. Pastures are still good and all livestock is in excellent condition. The fly season has begun. Rural market report: Cream, 30c; eggs, 15c; wheat, \$1.03.—John Aldrich, June 25.

Geary—Weather is dry and hot. All growing crops are badly in need of rain. Late wheat and oats are unsatisfactory. Corn is in excellent condition.—O. R. Strauss, June 24.

Greenwood—We have had no rain since May 24. Corn is looking well but needs rain. Pastures are in excellent condition; we have had plenty of water for the livestock. Wheat harvest is practically completed. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1; kafir, 60c; corn, 60c.—John H. Fox, June 24.

Harper—The last week of hot and windy weather was broken by a light rain the morning of the 17th. Wheat was damaged by the heat. The yield will average from 2 to 25 bushels an acre. No revival of business is in sight.—S. Knight, June 26.

Harvey—We have been having hot and dry weather and a good rain is needed for the oats and late listed corn and kafir. Wheat is, generally speaking, in excellent condition. Late sown oats are unsatisfactory. Rural market report: Butter, 35c; eggs, 18c; sugar, \$7.15; lambs, 10c; ewes, 4c.—H. W. Prouty, June 24.

Jewell—Hot weather cut the oats yield about in half. Corn is clean and in excellent condition for this time of the year. Pasture is very satisfactory and all kinds of livestock are in good order. We have had no rain for two weeks.—W. S. Godding, June 24.

Lane—We had a fine shower last week; which greatly helped the crops. Corn, sorghum and Sudan are in excellent condition. Pasture is satisfactory. Rural market report: Butterfat, 30c; eggs, 15c.—S. F. Dickinson, June 25.

Linn—We had some dry weather last week, which was hard on berry vines. Wheat harvest has started. Corn is in need of a rain. Livestock is in excellent condition. Fruit, especially peaches, will be very plentiful. Rural market report: Hogs, \$10; fat cattle, \$7; flour, \$2 a sack; eggs, 17c; butter, 22c.—J. M. Cilnesmith, June 24.

Lyon—Wheat is yielding from 20 to 40 bushels to the acre. Some rust is noticeable. Early sown oats are good. Corn is not very satisfactory. All livestock is in excellent condition. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1; corn, 59c.—E. R. Griffith, June 25.

Marshall—Most wheat is satisfactory. Harvest is practically completed. Corn is clean and most fields have an unusually good stand. First crop of alfalfa was heavy. Pastures are excellent. Rural market report: Corn, 46c; wheat, 92c; hogs, 10c; eggs, 18c; butterfat, 30c.—C. A. Kjellberg, June 24.

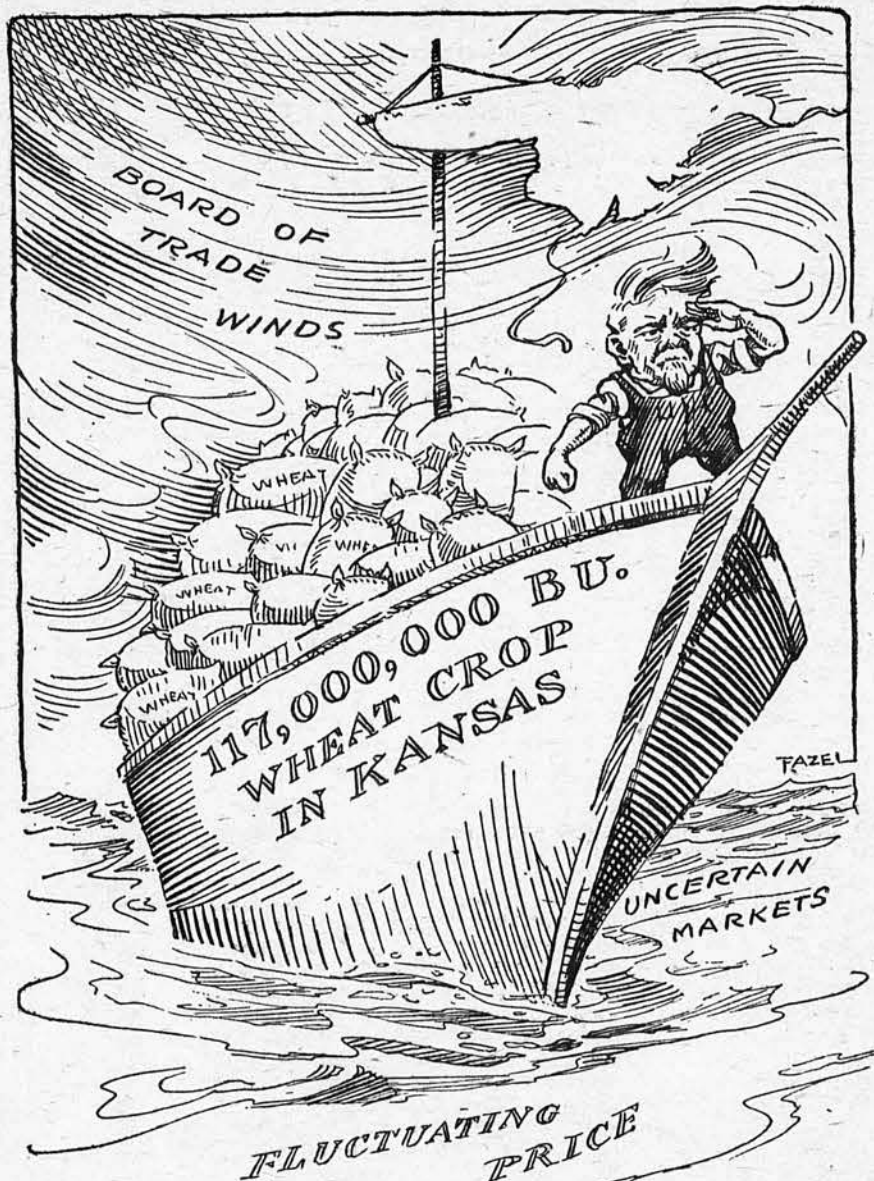
Osborne—It is very dry and hot. Pastures are looking dry but all livestock are doing fine. Wheat harvest is in progress. Corn is growing well but it is in need of moisture. New potatoes are excellent.—W. F. Arnold, June 26.

Rooks—The farmers have weeded their corn and put up their hay and are now harvesting their wheat. We had a few days of very dry and windy weather last week. Feed is small but promises to make an excellent growth. Rural market report: Eggs, 13c; hens, 11c; wheat, \$1; corn, 40c; butterfat, 30c.—C. O. Thomas, June 25.

Saline—It is hot and dry, and we need rain for spring crops. Wheat was damaged

(Continued on Page 24)

Looks Like a Stormy Passage



Hogs for Every Dairy Farm

Profits May be Increased by Eliminating Waste

BY JAMES E. DOWNING

SURVEYS of 128,374 dairy farms show nearly 90 per cent raised hogs; 89.7 per cent, to be correct. Of this number 79.42 per cent were owned by the men living on them and averaged 215.3 acres, on 66.59 per cent of which were modern hog houses.

Because skimmilk and buttermilk are high in their digestible protein and carry a good bit of mineral matter, they give best results when combined with such feeds as corn and barley. Fortunately the carbohydrate feeds with which these by-products combine so well are those found most largely in the sections where dairying is well developed. Combinations of skimmilk with other protein supplements such as oilmeal, middlings, and tankage show skimmilk to have a considerable advantage, gains being larger and more economical than with the other nitrogenous feeds.

Governor Lowden Strong on Swine

The latest dairyman of note to add hogs to his dairying is former Governor Lowden, of Illinois. A Holstein breeder for years, and recently elected president of the Holstein Association, he has accumulated a fine herd at his Mississippi Farm, just out of Oregon, Ill. A short time ago he employed Lee M. Gentry, only son of N. H. Gentry, the well-known Berkshire breeder of Sedalia, Mo. The training Lee received at the hands of his father qualifies him for a herdsman of outstanding ability. The foundation for a herd has been laid in seven sows and a boar from the Gentry farm, which carry the blood of all the great boars Mr. Gentry ever bred or used, including Longfellow, one of the noted boars of the breed. With the milk by-products from the Holsteins Governor Lowden will no doubt have some fine hogs.

It is difficult to put an exact valuation on skimmilk as a supplemental feed with pigs. A rule often used is as follows: To find the value of 100 pounds of skimmilk when fed alone, multiply the market price of live hogs in cents a pound by five. If fed in combination with corn or barley, multiply by six.

Another common valuation is to consider 100 pounds of skimmilk worth the price of 1/2 bushel of corn in hog feeding. In some experimental work it has been shown that when corn has a valuation of \$30 a ton, skimmilk is worth 46 cents a hundredweight. With corn worth \$60 a ton, this valuation on skimmilk would be doubled, making it 92 cents a hundredweight.

In a 125-day feeding trial at the Massachusetts Agricultural College and in two 62-day trials at the South Dakota Experiment Station, it has been found that buttermilk of good

quality is just as valuable in feeding pigs where the cereal is corn.

A prominent dairy paper sent out this question, to its readers: "Do you consider that a hog herd is absolutely essential on a dairy farm to realize the most profit from the by-products of the dairy farm?" \$2.42 per cent gave back the answer, "Yes." It would appear as the better part of wisdom therefore that every dairyman should have some hogs.

Two Spud Shows Next Fall

Two potato shows will be held in Kansas next fall—the Kansas Free Fair Potato Show at Topeka, September 11-16, and the Second Annual Kaw Valley Potato Show at Topeka, November 8-10. Premiums announced for the Kansas Free Fair show total \$318 for exhibits of potatoes and sweet potatoes, and the best results of seed treatment and spraying. Potato exhibits will be scored on market value, freedom from disease and blemishes, condition and type of potatoes.

Grant E. Kelsey of Oakland is superintendent of the show at the Kansas Free Fair. The department of botany and plant pathology at the Kansas Agricultural College has charge of the Kaw Valley Show in November. This department will supply information on request, dealing with selecting and wrapping exhibit potatoes at digging time and on preparing exhibits.

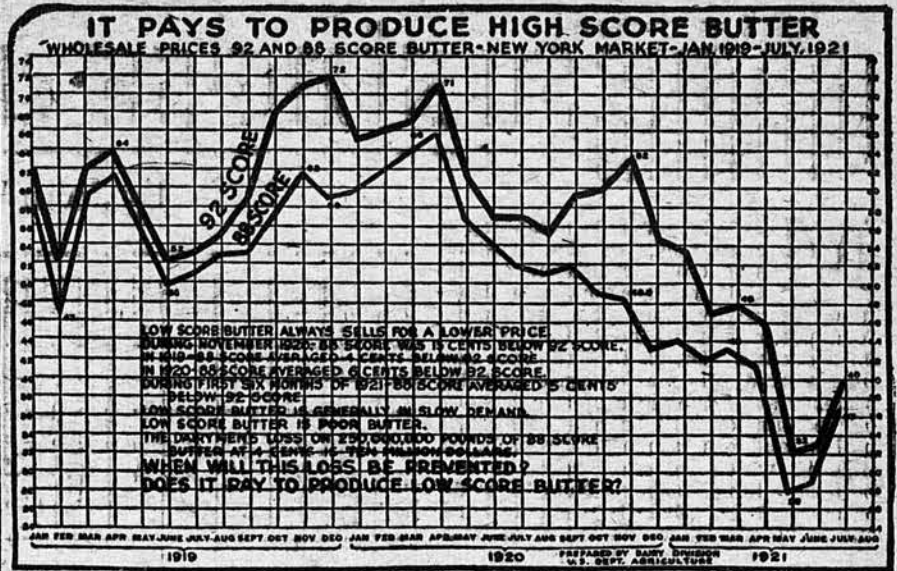
Durum Wheat Above Average

The area of Durum wheat in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture to be 5,276,000 acres, or 35.2 per cent of the total spring wheat acreage of these states. This compares with 4,890,000 acres of Durum wheat in these states in 1921, or 30.4 per cent of their total spring wheat acreage, and with an annual average of 3,644,000 acres of Durum wheat for the five years 1917-1921, or 22 per cent of all spring wheat in the same states.

This wheat has gained in popularity because of its resistance to rust and the trying weather conditions of these four spring wheat states, and also because of its higher acre yield, than that of other varieties of spring wheat.

Farmers of Canada were required to answer 220-questions in the 1921 census.

As the result of the attention called to the opium menace, the cultivation of the poppy has been forbidden in Egypt.



Lost! 10 Million Dollars A Year

By American Butter-Fat Producers

It has been estimated by the Department of Agriculture that ten million dollars a year are being lost through the production of low score butter. With high quality cream your creamery can make higher score butter, which not only commands a higher price but is in greater demand; therefore they can afford to pay you more.

One of the greatest aids in producing high quality cream is a clean separator. The De Laval is exceptionally easy to keep in a clean condition, and in addition it will

- skim cleaner for many more years than any other;
- skim milk clean at lower temperature than any other;
- deliver a higher testing cream, which is more acceptable to the creamery and easier and less costly to ship;
- and deliver a cream which will make better butter.

A De Laval also lasts longer and turns easier than any other. Built in a variety of sizes, with hand, power or motor drives. See your De Laval Agent now about getting a new De Laval. It will soon pay for itself. Sold on easy terms.

The De Laval Separator Company

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
165 Broadway 29 E. Madison Street 61 Beale Street

Sooner or later you will use a

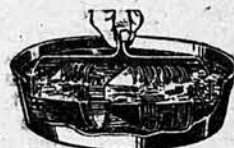
De Laval

Cream Separator and Milker



The De Laval bowl is as simple and easy to clean as a teacup. It is completely unassembled in cleaning, and every part is smooth, visible and easily reached. The whole bowl is thoroughly washed in a few minutes.

The bowl shell is a single piece and the combined bowl bottom and central feed shaft is a single piece. The discs are very quickly cleaned and easily handled with a simple transfer device. This device, which permits of washing and rinsing the discs as a single piece, is a very great convenience and its use is restricted to De Laval machines.



Wheat 80 Cents a Bushel

We will advance you 80 cents a bushel on wheat and allow you one year in which to pick your own selling price. No storage charges. Our customers on this proposition last year were very much satisfied. Market low now but Europe will need a lot of wheat next winter. Write for particulars. Reference Metropolitan Bank, Kansas City, Mo.

J. E. WEBER & CO.,

314 Farmers Union Bldg.,
Salina, Kansas

924 Baltimore Ave.,
Kansas City, Mo.

The Shorthorn as an Institution

BY T. W. MORSE

JUST as alfalfa, the Agricultural College, soil inoculation, silos, crop rotation, or seed corn selection, are institutions in Kansas agriculture, so are Shorthorn cattle an institution filling a certain essential place in the development of a more profitable farming and a resultant better farm life.

Looking upon the Shorthorn as an institution in this sense, rather than as a subject of separate individual production and sale, about 80 of the most active Shorthorn cattle breeders of Kansas have joined to obtain more widespread recognition of this tried agency for turning pasture and forage, with a minimum of costly feeds, into high priced products. Beginning with this issue, these leaders in livestock improvement will occupy, twice a month, a full page of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. This page will contain every firm's announcement as to makeup of herd or surplus for sale, and also an editorial discussion of some superior Shorthorn which has exerted an important influence upon the herds of this territory.

A great proportion of the 125,000 farmers who read this publication will get the idea. Thinking producers will see that here are not merely so many advertisements, but that here is a guide book showing the way to 80 points at which the influence of this institution can be studied; 80 sources of information about Shorthorn cattle; 80 distribution centers from which can be obtained the seed necessary for making a start.

The men joining in this big, new enterprise of selling, not their Shorthorns merely, but, the Shorthorn as an institution to the thousands whose farms will be benefited if they buy, are acting in the spirit of neighborliness and good citizenship. Those who go to them in the spirit in which their invitation is offered will get every item they can give; no trade secrets are withheld in this business. They will be accorded every act of co-operation it is possible to render, and having become "one of them" they will find in the "purebred business" the fellowship which a common and worth while faith and interest inspires in every good community.



Boys! Girls!

Two Live Rabbits For You

Every boy and girl should have a pair of pet Rabbits. They make dandy playmates, and you can have lots of fun with them. If you will take good care of them they will grow to be large Rabbits and you can make lots of money raising young Rabbits to sell to your friends. These Rabbits are the prettiest you have ever seen. Some are white, some are black and white, some are red, and some are gray.

A Pair of Rabbits Free

Will be given to each boy and girl who will send us twenty one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each, or ten two-year subscriptions at 50c each,—just a \$5.00 club. Your father's subscription will count as one in this club. Send us your \$5.00 club of subscriptions, and a pair of real live Rabbits will be sent to your home by express, all charges paid.

CAPPER'S FARMER
Rabbit Dept. Topeka, Kansas



Business and Markets



By John W. Samuels

MEN who have been making a close study of the livestock and crop production of the United States have no hesitancy in saying that the per capita food production of the Nation is now on a decline. Dr. E. D. Ball, who has investigated this matter quite thoroughly, states that at the close of this century our population will be more than 220 million and has estimated the probable time in which we shall begin to import the staple foods at from 15 to 30 or more years. Even if it should turn out to be the longer period, it is time we were considering the problem not only from the national point of view but also from its effect on agriculture.

In the 50 years following the Civil War we increased our cotton production five times, our wheat production four times, our corn production three times, while our population increased only two and three-fourths times.

The peak of agricultural production per capita of population was passed in 1898, nearly a quarter of a century ago. Agricultural production almost kept pace with population increase for some little time after that date, but in the last decade it has steadily and even more rapidly fallen.

The study of the accompanying chart prepared by Dr. E. D. Ball reveals some interesting facts in regard to our per capita food production of the United States for the 10-year period extending from 1905 to 1914 inclusive. It shows that our present wasteful methods of production must cease and that better and more profitable systems of farming must be followed.

Meat Situation is Alarming

The meat situation also is alarming. The production of meat in 1907 amounted to 16,003,000,000 pounds while in 1921 it was 16,160,000,000 pounds. From this it will readily be seen that the production of meat in 1921 only showed an increase of 157 million pounds over that of 1907. However, there may be some comfort in this situation for the farmers and stockmen because it means that with our rapidly increasing population there must be a rapidly increasing demand for all crop and livestock products that under the better marketing methods now being planned will insure fair and reasonable prices for everything sold by the farmer. The future of the farming and livestock industry is assured and the outlook is unusually good. This is especially true of the West.

Farm crops valued at \$1,421,100,000 were produced in the North Central states west of the Mississippi River in 1921, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. This is 20 per cent of the total value of all crops produced in the United States in that year and compares with a value of \$2,418,000,000, or 22 per cent of the total, in 1920, and with \$3,584,100,000, or 23 per cent, in 1919. The states covered are Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

These states also produced 30 per cent, or \$1,610,000,000, of the value of all animal products of the farm in the United States in 1921, compared with a value of \$2,217,900,000 in 1920 and \$2,521,400,000 in 1919.

Lower Prices For Cattle

The cattle market at Kansas City this week made a seasonal downward readjustment of prices to conform to the first important run of grass fat cattle of the season. Grass fat grades declined 50 to 75 cents, and in some instances, more.

Greater activity on the part of order buyers sustained the market for better grades of light and medium weight hogs while packers bought heavier grades 20 to 30 cents lower. Supplies were again much larger than a year ago and about the same as last week's. Tho the market was fundamentally weaker than in the preceding weeks there was still no sign of the expected break in prices and average costs remain above \$10. The relatively high prices paid in Kansas City compared with other markets, particularly Chicago, were again maintained.

Prices for better grade beef steers,

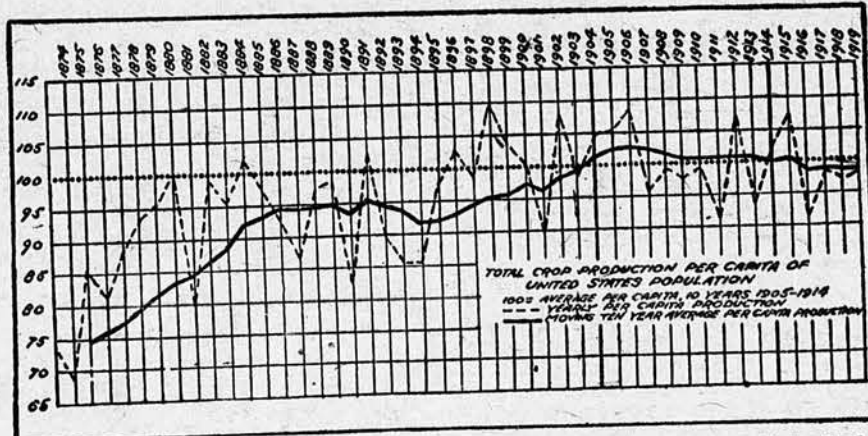


Chart Prepared by Dr. E. D. Ball of the United States Department of Agriculture Showing Per Capita Food Production of Nation From 1905 to 1914

were weak to 25c lower; she stock and yearlings were 25 to 75c lower, and cutters, 50c lower; bulls, steady; stockers and feeders 25 to 75c lower; stock cows and heifers and stock calves, 25 to 50c lower.

Fair Demand for Hogs

Market for hogs was fairly active to packers and was steady to 10c lower; bulk good and choice 175 to 230-pound weights sold at \$10.25 to \$10.35; top, \$10.35; bulk of sales, \$10 to \$10.35; throw out sows, \$8.50 to \$8.75.

Packers paid firm prices for hogs, but offered 10 cents lower than shippers paid for best hogs. Most good and choice light and medium weights sold for \$10.30 to \$10.35; heavy, \$10.10 to \$10.20; mixed, \$9.90 to \$10.10; packing sows, \$8.50. Bulk of sales ranged from \$10 to \$10.35.

Prices of stock pigs declined 25 cents, best grades selling little higher than top finished hogs.

Sheep generally were 25c higher; lambs, 50 to 75c higher; mostly 75c up; top natives, \$12.60.

Horses and Mules

There was but little life in the horse and mule trade at Kansas City this week, sales were few and prices were lower as a whole. The following quotations were reported:

Draft horses 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; medium drivers, \$65 to \$100; extra good Southerners, \$75 to \$100; medium Southerners, \$50 to \$75; common Southerners, \$20 to \$45; plugs, \$10 to \$25.

Good work mules 4 to 7 years old are quoted as follows: Mules, 13½ to 14 hands high, \$25 to \$85, according to quality; 14 to 14½ hands, \$50 to \$85; 15 to 15½ hands, \$85 to \$125; 15½ to 16 hands, \$100 to \$140; extra big mules, \$125 to \$160.

Dairy and Poultry

A moderate drop in prices for butter is reported at Chicago and many other points this week. Eggs also showed a downward tendency and at Chicago reached the lowest level of the year. The following quotations are given on dairy products at Kansas City:

Butter—Creamery, extra, in cartons, 39c a pound; packing butter, 22c; butterfat, 33c; Longhorn cheese, 20½c; prints, 21c; Brick, 18c; imported Roquefort, 65c; Limburger, 20c; New York Cheddars, 24c; New York Daisies, 25c; Swiss, 28 to 55c.

The following quotations are reported on poultry and poultry products:

Live Poultry—Hens, 16 to 19c a pound; broilers, 37c; roosters, 11c; turkeys, 30c; old toms, 25c; geese, 8c; ducks, 12c.

Eggs—Firsts, 20c a dozen; seconds, 16c; selected case lots, 26c.

Hides and Wool

Hides show some advances. The wool market is quiet but firm. The following prices are quoted on hides at Kansas City this week: No. 1 green salted hides, 11c a pound; No. 2 hides, 10c; side brands, 7c; bulls, 6c; green glue, 4c; dry flint, 12 to 13c; horse hides, \$3.50; pony hides, \$2.25.

The following prices are quoted at Kansas City on Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska wool:

Bright medium wool, 32 to 35c a pound; dark medium, 18 to 20c; light fine, 18 to 22c; heavy fine, 15 to 18c; light fine Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Texas wool, 30 to 35c.

Kansas City Grain Market

Moderate advances in all grain prices are reported at Kansas City and slight additional rises are expected. The hot dry weather that prevailed during the latter part of June caused considerable damage to growing crops over a wide area in the West and Southwest. Oats perhaps were hurt the most but considerable damage was done to the wheat. This damage was further aggravated by severe wind and rain storms that followed over a wide area at the close of June.

July wheat as a result of these unfavorable reports advanced 1½ cents while later deliveries showed gains of 1¼ to 2½ cents. Demand was good and trade was fairly active. Shipments of new wheat from Oklahoma and Kansas reached the Kansas City market as early as June 22 and the quality was very good.

Wheat Exports Increase

Export demand although irregular is fairly good. Exports of wheat and flour from the United States in May are officially announced by the Government as 14,266,000 bushels or about 4 million bushels more than for April. The total amount for the present year up to the present time is approximately 261 million bushels or about 73 million bushels less than for the same period last year.

Much speculation is rife as to the price that will be fixed for new wheat. Most of the bids so far at Kansas City are well under \$1 a bushel. This means that the prices paid to farmers at many of the loading stations will range from 85 to 90 cents a bushel.

Corn was influenced to some extent by the wheat market. White corn advanced 1½ to 2½ cents; mixed corn advanced 2 to 2½ cents; and Yellow corn showed gains of 2½ to 3 cents. Oats futures showed gains of 4 cents in Kansas City and 3½ to 3¼ cents in Chicago.

Prices on all grain futures at Kansas City show substantial advances over last month. The following quotations on futures are reported:

July wheat, \$1.06½; September wheat, \$1.03½; December wheat, \$1.10½; July corn, 58½c; September corn, 61½c; December corn, 62½c; July oats, 37½c; September oats, 39½c; December oats, 41½c.

Farmers to Market Grain

The marketing of the new wheat is now occupying much of the attention of wheat growers and farmers of the Nation. The U. S. Grain Growers' Association and other farmer organizations for selling grain expect to be in a position to handle all grain offered for sale thru them this season. Financial negotiations for \$50,000 to meet the capital stock requirements for the admission of the U. S. Grain Growers' Sales Company to the Chicago and Minneapolis grain exchanges for credit of a million dollars or more to finance grain movements were reported to the directorate of the U. S. Grain Growers' Association by President C. H. Gustafson at a recent meeting.

"It must be generally understood that sales offices which will be in position to handle grain thru the grain exchanges is only a part of the selling and grain handling arrangements of

The Chicago Board of Trade

ALARMED by the bills before Congress and before the Illinois legislature the Chicago Board of Trade early in the year announced the adoption of the desired reforms to make the grain exchanges genuine public markets and not gambling machines. Yet the May "squeeze" this spring was one of the most flagrant in many years. As eminent a board of-trade leader as Julius H. Barnes became so impressed by the gambling situation in grain that he urged the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade to "justify the grain marketing system" by forcing a settlement of May contracts "on the basis of the current value of the grain in domestic or foreign markets, and at no higher price," which the Northwestern Miller noted as "a sufficient indication that even among the members of the grain trade there is a clear realization of the immediate need of reform." However the board of directors ignored the suggestion.

There is no hope of reform of boards of trade from within. They make promises when legislation is threatened, only to forget them when the danger has passed. But even if the reforms were adopted they would not be carried out, as the May squeeze demonstrates.

Radical measures may come from the Illinois legislature, but will not come from Congress, where the legislation contemplated in fact consists in oversight by the Government, thru the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Agriculture. Nothing is prohibited by the Capper-Tincher bill that grain dealers and members of boards of trade themselves do not say should be prohibited by "reform from within." But the Capper-Tincher bill gives some assurance of the fulfillment of such reforms, thru the supervision given to the Government.

That the Chicago Board of Trade is "the world's leading grain market" is the defense of this institution against all criticism. Yet when Mr. Barnes, one of the most eminent grain dealers on that board and former chief of the United States Grain Corporation during the war, made his suggestion for the settlement of the May option this spring what he suggested was that the price should be "the current value of the grain in domestic and foreign markets," a plain admission that the Chicago Board of Trade does not conform with a public market, owing to the gambling that goes on there every hour of the day.

In Kansas, Judge Fairchild of Hutchinson recently granted an injunction, asked by the millers and legitimate grain dealers, against about half a dozen "private wire" houses at Hutchinson, the law of this state prohibiting private wire dealing in grain futures where there is no actual delivery of the grain. The whole grain trade of Central Kansas hopes to see the injunction made permanent, but Chicago Board of Trade influences have this month busied themselves to protect these wire houses and to get them out of Kansas jurisdiction on grounds of interstate commerce.

the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.," said Mr. Gustafson. "We have examples of farmers' firms who attempted to handle grain without membership in established exchanges with the result that a goodly portion had to be resold to commission men holding memberships or to 'scalpers.' A double commission charge is the result. We are going to profit by this mistake. The Grain Growers must be able to handle any kind of grain at any time."

Hard Wheat Unchanged

Hard wheat on cash sales in Kansas City is quoted unchanged and in fair demand. Dark hard wheat is unchanged to 3 cents lower. Red wheat is unchanged in price and is in slow demand.

The following quotations are given on wheat in Kansas City:

No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.14 to \$1.15; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.17 to \$1.33; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.25 to \$1.33; No. 4 dark hard, \$1.13 to \$1.33; No. 5 dark hard, sales, \$1.12 to \$1.23.

No. 1 hard wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.21; No. 2 hard, \$1.10 to \$1.25; No. 3 hard, \$1.06 1/2 to \$1.07; No. 4 hard, \$1.04 to \$1.14; No. 5 hard, \$1.03 to \$1.10; sample hard sales, 90c to \$1.15.

No. 1 Red wheat, \$1.08 to \$1.10; No. 2 Red, \$1.06 to \$1.08; No. 3 Red, \$1.05 to \$1.07; No. 4 Red, \$1.02 to \$1.06; No. 5 Red, 93c to \$1. No. 2 mixed wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 3 mixed, \$1.17; No. 5 mixed, \$1.

Fair Demands for Other Cereals

Fair demand for corn and other cereals and only slight declines are reported at Kansas City. The following prices are quoted:

No. 2 White corn, 58 1/2 to 59c; No. 3 White, 57 to 57 1/2c; No. 4 White, 56 1/2 to 57c; No. 2 Yellow corn, 60 1/2 to 61c; No. 3 Yellow, 59 1/2 to 60 1/2c; No. 4 Yellow, 59 to 59 1/2c; No. 2 mixed corn, 58 to 58 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 57 1/2 to 58 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, 57 to 58c.

No. 2 White oats, 39 to 39 1/2c; No. 3 White, 37 to 38c; No. 4 White, 36 to 37c; No. 2 mixed oats, 37 to 38c; No. 3 mixed, 35 1/2 to 36 1/2c; No. 2 Red oats, 37 to 38c; No. 3 Red, 35 1/2 to 36 1/2c; No. 4 Red, 35 to 35 1/2c.

No. 2 White kafir, \$1.46; No. 3 White, \$1.41 to \$1.42; No. 4 White, \$1.38 to \$1.40; No. 2 milo, \$1.62 to \$1.65; No. 3 milo, \$1.58 to \$1.61; No. 4 milo, \$1.56 to \$1.58.

No. 2 rye, 82 to 83c; No. 2 barley, 64c; No. 3 barley, 51 to 52c; No. 4 barley, 49 to 51c.

Hay Trade is Strong

Trade in hay at Kansas City is active and alfalfa and prairie hay show advances of 50c to \$1 a ton. The following quotations are given at Kansas City:

Choice alfalfa, \$15.50 to \$16 a ton; No. 1 alfalfa, \$14 to \$15; standard alfalfa, \$12.50 to \$13.50; No. 2 alfalfa, \$10 to \$11.50; No. 3 alfalfa, \$7.50 to \$9.50.

No. 1 prairie hay, \$12; No. 2 prairie, \$10 to \$11.50; No. 4 prairie, \$6 to \$9.50; packing hay, \$4 to \$5.

No. 1 timothy hay, \$15 to \$16; standard timothy, \$13 to \$14.50; No. 2 timothy, \$11.50 to \$12.50; No. 3 timothy, \$8.50 to \$11.

Light mixed clover hay, \$14.50 to \$15.50; No. 1 clover, \$12 to \$14; No. 2 clover, \$6 to \$8.

Straw, \$9 to \$10 a ton according to quantity and quality.

Milkfeeds are Firm

Milkfeeds are firm as a whole but bran prices are about \$1 a ton lower.

The following quotations are given in Kansas City:

Bran, \$14.50 to \$15 a ton; brown shorts, \$21 to \$21.50; gray shorts, \$23 to \$24; linseed meal, \$53.50 to \$53.60; cottonseed meal, \$53.50; tankage, \$55 to \$60; No. 1 alfalfa meal, \$19 to \$20; No. 2 alfalfa meal, \$16 to \$17; brown alfalfa meal, \$14 to \$15.50; No. 1 molasses alfalfa feed, \$21; No. 2 molasses alfalfa feed, \$19; grain molasses horse feed, \$24 to \$27; grain molasses hog feed, \$24 to \$27.

Many an old home lends itself admirably to alteration.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

TURNIP SEED, PURPLE TOP STRAP Leaf and Purple Top Globe, White Globe and Cowhorn, 55 cents per pound, prepaid. Binding-Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

NANCY HALL AND YELLOW JERSEY, 35 cents per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000. Cabbage and tomatoes, 40 cents per 100. Prepaid. H. T. Jackson, Route 3, North Topeka, Kan.

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

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	26.....	\$2.60	\$8.32
11.....	1.10	3.52	27.....	2.70	8.64
12.....	1.20	3.84	28.....	2.80	8.96
13.....	1.30	4.16	29.....	2.90	9.28
14.....	1.40	4.48	30.....	3.00	9.60
15.....	1.50	4.80	31.....	3.10	9.92
16.....	1.60	5.12	32.....	3.20	10.24
17.....	1.70	5.44	33.....	3.30	10.56
18.....	1.80	5.76	34.....	3.40	10.88
19.....	1.90	6.08	35.....	3.50	11.20
20.....	2.00	6.40	36.....	3.60	11.52
21.....	2.10	6.72	37.....	3.70	11.84
22.....	2.20	7.04	38.....	3.80	12.16
23.....	2.30	7.36	39.....	3.90	12.48
24.....	2.40	7.68	40.....	4.00	12.80
25.....	2.50	8.00			

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

Special Notice All advertising copy discontinued or change of copy intended for the Classified Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—MEN WITH AUTOS TO SELL extraordinary fly and insect destroyer. Big money made during the fly season. Moneb Chemical Co., Kansas City, Mo.

SIDE LINE SALESMAN WANTED TO sell coal to your trade in carload lots. Earn a week's pay in an hour. For particulars write Washington Coal Co., 3534 So. Racine, Chicago.

LOCAL MEN WANTED TO SELL NURSERY stock. Cash paid weekly. Experienced men preferred. References required. Address Wichita Nurseries & Seed House, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

LIVE WIRE SALESMAN WANTED TO sell Virgin, all wool underwear for the oldest, largest and best equipped woolen mill in the northwest, selling direct to consumer. Fergus Falls Woolen Mills Company, Fergus Falls, Minn.

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.

FEMALES AGENTS WANTED

LADIES—DO YOUR OWN HEMSTITCHING and piecing. Attachment fits any machine, \$2.50; buttonhole, \$8. Hand embroidery, \$2.50. Agents wanted. Stephenson, 22 Quincy, Chicago.

SERVICES OFFERED

PLEATING, HEMSTITCHING, PROMPT service. Mrs. M. J. Mercer, 800 Topeka Blvd., Topeka.

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

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

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

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

MILLIONS SPENT ANNUALLY FOR ideas. Hundreds now wanted. Patent yours and profit. Write today for free books—tell how to protect yourself, how to invent, ideas wanted, how we help you sell, etc. 492 Patent Dept., American Industries, Inc., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—PROTECT YOUR RIGHTS. Before disclosing invention write for booklet and blank form Evidence of Conception to be signed, witnessed and returned with rough sketch or model of your idea, upon receipt of which I will promptly give opinion of patentable nature and instructions. No charge for preliminary advice. Highest references. Prompt, personal attention. Clarence O'Brien, Registered Patent Lawyer, 743 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATIONAL

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

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

GOVERNMENT NEEDS RAILWAY MAIL clerks, \$133 to \$192 month. Write for free specimen questions. Columbus Institute P-4, Columbus, Ohio.

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

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS OVER 17 willing to accept Government positions \$135 (stationary or traveling) write Mr. Ozment, Dept. 167, St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SELL US YOUR SPARE TIME: WE WANT a reliable man or woman in every community to work for us in their spare time. You will like our plan. Many people receive liberal checks from us each week. You can do the same. Write to the Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kansas, and simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars."

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

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

LOST

LOST—GRAY LEATHER HAND BAG BETWEEN Bean Lake and Osawkee. Reward. Call E. L. Overton, 522 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kan.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

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

FARM MACHINERY

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TRADE—MINNEAPOLIS 24x36 separator. D. D. Wiens, Rozel, Kan. BARGAIN—ONE 14 INCH TEN BOTTOM plow, \$275. John A. Holmberg, Lindsborg, Kan.

TITAN 10-20 TRACTOR, FEED GRINDER, 3 disc plow. J. E. Foster, Route 2, Centerville, Okla.

AULTMAN-TAYLOR TRACTOR 22-45, TEN disk plows. Bargain. No trades. F. Tiesmeyer, Kingman, Kan.

JOHN DEERE CAR LOADER, EQUIPPED, 6 H. P. Fairbanks Morse engine. Good condition. Grangers Co-op, Lebo, Kan.

FOR SALE—STEWART SELF FEEDERS. Rebuilt feeders, 1 Heineke 28, 1 Langdon Junior 22, new. Stewart Feeder Co., Springfield, Mo.

25 H. P. DOUBLE CYLINDER NICHOLS Shepherd engine, 36 inch separator. A-No-1 condition. A bargain. Frank Belornsek, Greenleaf, Kan.

FOR SALE—1 ONLY 15-30 INTERNATIONAL tractor, in good shape, used two years. Price only \$1,000. Chris P. Graber, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—3 TON, TYPE G, International truck, cab and grain bed. Has original pneumatic casing; has had very little use. D. F. Carter, Leoti, Kan.

CORN HARVESTER CUTS AND PILES ON harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal corn binder. Sold in every state. Only \$25 with fodder tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog free showing picture of harvester. Process Harvester Co., Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE—WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR tractors and have the following left on which we will make special prices until sold: 2 new Avery 12-25, 1 used Avery 14-23, 1 used Avery 8-16, 1 used Huber 12-25, 1 new Fordson, 1 used Fordson, 1 new Oliver plow for Fordson, 1 new 3 bottom plow, 1 new 4 disc plow. Bloom Brothers Garage, Osage City, Kan.

KODAK FINISHING

WRITE FOR SAMPLE PRINT AND COUPONS for free enlargements. Wolcott, Topeka, Kan.

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

FILMS DEVELOPED—FOR 29c WE WILL develop and print any size six-exposure roll film. Reprints, 4c each, any size. Photo Tex Co., Box 725-E, South Bend, Ind.

FOR THE TABLE

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

ALFALFA HONEY IN 5, 10, 60 POUND cans, fifteen cents per pound. Carman Merc. Co., Las Animas, Colo.

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, 3 YEARS OLD, 3 LBS. handpicked chewing, \$1; 4 lbs. real smoking, \$1; postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wroe Fuchs, Floral, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN SMOKING OR CHEWING TOBACCO collect on delivery, 5 pounds, \$1.50; 10 pounds, \$2.50; 20 pounds, \$4. Farmers Association, Paducah, Kentucky.

TOBACCO—NATURAL LEAF, THREE years old. Extra fine smoking, 6 lbs., \$1. High grade chewing, 6 lbs., \$1.50. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. Farmers' Exchange, 125-A, Hawesville, Ky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, CHEWING, 5 pounds, \$1.75; 10 pounds, \$3. Smoking, 5 pounds, \$1.25; 10 pounds, \$2. Send no money. Pay when received. Tobacco Growers Union, Paducah, Ky.

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

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

DOGS AND PONIES

PURE BRED FOX TERRIER PUPS. H. M. Lowman, Sedgwick, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES, MALES, \$10; females, \$5. Leilah Works, Humboldt, Kan.

AIREDALE PUPPIES, PURE BRED MALES, \$8; females, \$4. Waldo Weaver, Admire, Kan.

BULL TERRIER FEMALE NINE MONTHS old. A very fine specimen. Price \$20. F. J. Nestrill, Munden, Kan.

MUST SELL COLLIES, PUPS, \$3.50, \$5. Females bred, \$10.50; unbred, \$6. Trained dog, \$10. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

AIREDALE DOGS—LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S companion and guard; most wonderful dog. Great watch, stock, rat and hunting dog; does anything any dog will do. Does it better. Pure bred puppies at farmers' prices. Descriptive circulars free. Capper Sprague, Maywood, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

LETTER HEADS AND ENVELOPES, 100 each, \$1. Specialty Co., 1421 West 6th, Topeka, Kan.

AT LAST! GUARANTEED FISTULA REMEDY. Easy applied. Write me if interested. John Steele, Abilene, Kan.

STRAYED

STRAYED—1 BROWN PONY WITH roached mane, weight 850 pounds. Had bridle and saddle on. Notify Chas. Horst, Rt. 1, Elbing, Kan.

TAKEN UP BY J. W. WILSON OF Kismet, Seward county, Kansas, on June 2, 1922, 1 bull calf, yearling, red with white face. Abe K. Stouffer, County Clerk, Liberal, Kansas.

POULTRY

ANCONAS

ANCONA COCKERELS FROM 280 EGG strain, 75c each, 12 weeks old. Amiel Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

SUNFLOWER S. C. ANCONAS. A FEW 8 to 12 weeks cockerels—pullets. Few nice hens. Carl Williams, Specialty Breeder, Chanute, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS, 8c UP, 1,000,000 FOR 1922. Twelve best breeds. Catalog free. Booth Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

PURE BRED CHICKS, 9c UP, LEADING varieties. Postpaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Lindstrom Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—WHITE LEGHORNS, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, 8 cents up. Write for prices. Younkink's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

CHICKS, 8c UP, ALL VARIETIES, POSTPAID. Guaranteed. Prompt shipment. Illustrated chick guide free. Superior Hatcheries, Windsor, Mo.

QUALITY CHICKS—LEGHORNS, \$10 PER 100; Reds and Anconas, \$11; White and Barred Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, \$12; leftovers, \$9.50. Live delivery postpaid. Fleda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

LOOK! 1 1/2 MILLION "JUST-RITE" BABY chicks for 1922, postage paid, 95% live arrival guaranteed. Month's feed free with each order. 40 breeds chicks. Select and exhibition grades. We have a hatchery near you. Catalog free, stamps appreciated. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. 40, Gambler, Ohio.

LEGHORNS

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, 60 cents each; \$5 for 10. Irl Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

Plymouth Rock—Eggs

BARRED ROCKS, BRADLEY STRAIN. Large bone. Yellow legs, heavy layers, 100 eggs, \$6; 15, \$1.25. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

Rhode Island—Eggs

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, HENS PROGENY \$50 male, mated to \$5 to \$15 birds. 30 eggs, \$3; 50, \$4; 100, \$7.50. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

"POULTRY NUTRITION AND DIGESTIBILITY Ration Standards." Treatise. Disease-defying, egg-producing new science. Wonderful results. \$1. W. Hicks, Box 523, Petaluma, Calif.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

WRITE FOR OUR SPECIAL PRICE ON selected, large eggs. Clyde W. Cultra Company, Salina, Kan.

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

The Real Estate Market Place

There are 7 other Copper Publications that reach over a million and a half families which are also widely used for real estate advertising. Write for special Real Estate advertising rates on these papers. Special discount given when used in combination.

RATES

For Real Estate Advertising on This Page
45c a line per issue on 4 time orders.
50c a line per issue on 1 time orders.

Special Notice

All advertising copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

148 ACRES. A bargain. Poor health. Terms. Col. J. Curtis, Osage City, Kan.

SO. WEST. KAN., excellent wheat land, \$15 to \$20 per a. Joe McCune, Elkhart, Kan.

SMOOTH, wheat lands. Reasonable price. Terms. Clement L. Wilson, Tribune, Kan.

320 ACRES Pawnee Co. land for sale. 280 a. wheat. 1/2 del. \$60 a. terms. 4 miles R. R. town. A. W. Hirsch, Kinsley, Kansas.

SCOTT COUNTY QUARTER SECTION, 80 acres wheat, close to market. Easy terms. No trade. Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kansas.

320 ACRES, Grant county on Santa Fe building from here. \$20-acre. Near new station. Terms. John D. Jones, Satanta, Kan.

160 A. 3 1/2 mi. of Kan. Agricultural College. Fine imp. Plenty water, grass, timber. 70 a. cult. \$125 a. John Hartley, Manhattan, Kan.

320 ACRE WHEAT FARM. 220 a. cultivated, balance pasture fenced. Good water, fair imp. 6 mi. R. R. town. \$75 per a. If interested write E. C. H., Box 397, Russell, Kan.

SECTION SMOOTH WHEAT LAND, all grass, unimproved, \$20 per acre. \$5,000 cash will handle. Level wheat quarter mile to town. \$7,000. H. U. Porter, Quinter, Kansas.

40 ACRES, 1 1/2 miles town. Improved. Good land. Obligated to sell. Write for description and June list. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

70 A., 6 mi. Ottawa, Kan. New imp.; \$110 a. 125 a. 2 mi. R. R. town, imp.; \$80 per a. 160 a. all tillable; well imp.; \$100 a., good terms. Spangler Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

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. Shias D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kansas.

QUARTER SECTION—\$3,700.00. 1 1/2 miles from Satanta, Kansas. Terms on \$2,000. Choice level land. Best bargain on new line railroad. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

800 ACRE WHEAT RANCH. 600 in wheat and barley, all one piece. Tractor plowed. 4 1/2 miles Grinnell, main line Union Pacific. \$45, third cash. Bird Investment Company, Hays, Kansas.

OUR BIG CROP means higher priced land after harvest. We invite you to investigate our country and bargain at once for real values. The Carlton Land Co., Oakley, Logan Co., Kansas.

40 ACRES FOR SALE—2 blocks post office, 3 blocks high school, 8 room modern residence, barn, chicken house and all necessary outbuildings. 2 big silos and feed lot. Mostly alfalfa land. Box 126, Hill City, Kan.

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 owner non-resident; \$45 per acre; attractive terms. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, 415 Bonilla Bldg., 10th & Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

Pay No Advance Fee

Don't give up on the real estate for any kind of contract without first knowing those you are dealing with are absolutely honorable, responsible and reliable.

Capper Publications, June 8, 1922. Topeka, Kansas. Gentlemen: Kindly insert the inclosed ad. Results from our advertising have proved satisfactory. Burbank Irrigation District No. 4, Harry Phelps, Sales Manager.

KANSAS

WHEAT, alfalfa, corn and stock farm. 600 acres, half in cultivation, balance fine pasture. 2 sets improvements, one set extra good. Only 1 mile good town, big bargain. Price only \$55 per acre. Hurry if you want it. M. T. Spang, Fredonia, Kansas.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

to get a real farm home. 300 acres 6 miles town, good improvements, 100 acres cultivation, balance native grass pasture. Land all smooth. Price \$37.50 per acre. Mansfield Investment & Realty Co., Healy, Lane Co., Kan.

FARMS IN HASKELL, Stanton and Morton counties, \$14 to \$20 per acre. Good terms. Ford and Gray, \$22 to \$50. Some good farms for exchange. Also 10,000 bushel capacity elevator. Wing & Meade, Dodge City, Kansas.

BELONGS TO AN OLD MAN who wants to quit. 160 acres Franklin county, Kansas, 45 mi. Kansas City; all good land; all blue grass, timothy and clover except 30 acres; extra well improved; 1 mile of town; price \$105 per acre; loan half the money 6%. Ottawa Realty Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

245 acres 4 miles N. E. of Everest, Kan. This farm lays rolling. 160 second bottom land. 2 barns, fruit, pasture, timber. About 200 acres in cultivation. Price \$130 an acre. Will carry back 1/2 in mortgage. This farm in Brown county, banner county of state. Write A. N. Armstrong, Atchison, Kansas.

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, Minneola, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

FORCED SALE—40 acres, 30 acres in cultivation, 10 acres fine timber. 7 room frame house. Well watered. R. F. D. \$3,500, easy terms. B. H. Atkinson, Berryville, 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 mdse. 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.

FLORIDA

FLORIDA LANDS, wholesale, retail, or exchange. Interstate Development Co., Seacrit Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

COLORADO

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

FOR EASTERN COLORADO LANDS write Mitchem Land Company. Agents wanted. Mitchem Land Company, Galathea, Colorado.

30,000 ACRES, heart of Baca Co. farming belt. Wheat and corn average 30 bu. acre. Price \$15 to \$30. Chas. Stoner, Villas, Colo.

BACA COUNTY LAND, \$15 to \$25 acre. Schools, churches, wheat, corn, 20 to 40 bu. acre. Two Rys. under construction. Prices advancing. Ellis & Norvell, Stonington, Colo.

WE WANT SETTLERS, NOT MONEY. If in earnest, pay but little down, balance over period 10 years. Irrigated land, near Rocky Ford, in Otero Co., Colorado, banner county U. S. Sugar beets, cantaloupes, honeydew melons, alfalfa, corn, wheat, etc. Don't wait. Colorado Immigration Agency, 204 Sedgwick Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

READ THIS! ACT NOW!

560 acres adjoining the town of Springfield, Colorado. Well improved. Living water. Plenty of large shade trees. This is the best combination ranch in Baca Co. You will have to act quick to get this. Price only \$20.00 per acre. Half cash, balance liberal terms. No trades. Otho Alexander, Springfield, Colorado.

CANADA

SASKATCHEWAN FARMS. With season's crop or without. Write owners. D. H. McDonald Co., Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, Canada.

IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

Situated in the famous VAUXHALL DISTRICT.

Bow River Irrigation Project. We are selling the finest land in Alberta at \$40.00 to \$75.00 per acre with full water right. One-fifth cash down, balance in easy, equal payments over 18 years in amortization plan, first installment of which is not due until at least two years after date of initial cash payment.

It will pay you to investigate. Canada Land & Irrigation Company, Limited, Medicine Hat, Alberta.

MISSOURI

GREENE CO. dairy farm, 90 a., imp., \$50 a. Easy terms. W. C. Cornell, Springfield, 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.

120 ACRE FARM FOR SALE. Inquire owner, H. E. Sibley, 231 Ash St., Mountain Grove, Missouri.

80 A. IMP., 1 1/2 mi. Bolivar (college town). Best dairy farm in Polk Co. \$110 acre, half cash. A. L. Pemberton, Bolivar, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly. Buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 485-O, Carthage, Missouri.

ATTENTION FARM BUYERS—I have all size farms for sale. Well improved. Good soil. Good water. Mild climate. Low prices. Good terms. List free. Write. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

194 ACRES in Ozarks, fine poultry, dairy and stock farm. Well watered, tame grasses, fruit. 3 miles from town. Fine climate. Price \$45 per acre. Might trade for S. W. Kansas land. Address R. 4, Box 41, Thayer, Mo.

160 A. ON STATE HIGHWAY 3 MILES, HORSE, 15 CATTLE. 6 hogs, poultry, tools included; wood lot alone should pay for the place twice over, 2 1/2 mi. R. R. station, handy to stores, churches, school, 50 acres level easy rolling tillage, spring watered, woven wire fenced pasture, splendid orchard, good cottage, porch, barn, etc., all \$3,500, part cash. Catalog free. Wilhite Realty Co., Branson, Mo.

Missouri Farm; 120 Acres With 18 Cattle, Growing Crops. Team, poultry, bull, hogs, implements included; about 100,000 ft. timber easily marketed close by; rich loam tillage with portion bottom land for wide variety money-making crops; 25-cow pasture, plenty of fruit, good house, barn. Owner called away makes low price for quick sale \$1,500, part cash. Details this and another Missouri farm with 200 fruit trees, good buildings, full equipment and crops for \$3,200, part cash, page 103 illus. catalog bargains 30 states free. Strout Farm Agency, 831GF New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MONTANA

BUY A FARM in the famous Milk River Valley. This was once the bottom of the Big Missouri River before it changed its course. It's the Nile of the Northwest. Home of the great Grimm alfalfa and Premium hard wheat. No destructive tornadoes or floods. Fine climate. Our prices will surprise you. Write for our illustrated booklet and special farm list. Farmers Land Exchange, Saco, Mont.

TEXAS

FOR SALE—1,300 acres 1 mi. Santa Fe station, Seipscomb Co., Tex. Near Oklahoma line; good for grain or stock ranch. For particulars write Milo J. Owen, Barton, Vt.

WASHINGTON

MUNICIPAL LANDS for sale by the district, no agents, no commission. Interested only in getting home builders on the project. Longest growing season in the Northwest. Gardens and fruits thrive. Schools, highways and railroads the best. Junction Snake and Columbia Rivers. Write for terms and folder. Address: Burbank Irrigation District No. 4, Burbank, Washington.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

GARAGE 100x40 feet, fully equipped, on D. C. D. road. No competition. Price \$5,000. Cash or trade. Chas. Stoner, Villas, Colo.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR SALE OR TRADE—40 a. farm. Owner, Mrs. Alice B. Findly, Mountain Grove, Mo.

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

80 ACRES close to Ottawa. Good improvements. 50 wheat. Want western land or garage. Inc. \$6,000, equity \$8,000. Franklin Co. Inv. Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

EXCHANGE YOUR LAND for city property. If interested in farm loans or in buying or selling land, write us. The Mansfield Land Mortgage Co., 312-13 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

240 acres improved, incumbrance \$5,000. 240 acres unimproved, incumbrance \$3,000. 640 acres, improved, incumbrance \$12,000. Located in Montgomery county, Kansas, 5 mi. of good town and railroad, in heart of oil and gas field, deep test well now drilling on 640 acres. Will trade for rental, residence or cottages; general merchandise, grocery, drug or hardware stock or business building. Will trade all or part. Each tract has some cultivated land on same and is best of smooth to rolling farm land. 1-16 of mineral rights will be reserved on 680 acres. Must have \$3,000 cash in an exchange. This man needs the money now. Price for all, \$65,000. James Bunnell, Agent, Box 190, Arkansas City, Kan. Phone 187.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—3 CLEAR FARMS. 156 acres fine improved farm, Cowley county, Kansas. 320 acres fine improved farm, Sumner county, Kansas. 160 acres unimproved, all in wheat, Sumner county, Kansas.

These farms are located from 1 to 4 miles of good town and railroad, are the best of wheat and alfalfa land, smooth to rolling. Are owned by one man, free and clear from incumbrance. Price \$75,000. Will exchange for unimproved, western Kansas wheat land all in one body. Will not pay any difference of assume any mortgage; will carry back if need be. 1-16 mineral rights reserved, also given. Will investigate any exchange of merit. James Bunnell, Agent, Box 190, Arkansas City, Kan. Phone 187.

LAND—VARIOUS STATES

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

PRODUCTIVE LANDS. Crop payment or easy terms, along the Northern Pacific Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. H. W. Byrley, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

IF YOU HAVE a good farm for sale send description. Orden Oechal, Windsor, Mo.

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

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

FARM WANTED—For general farming and stock raising, must be a bargain. Send description and price. John D. Baker, DeQueen, Arkansas.

I HAVE CASH BUYERS for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Columbia, Missouri.

LAND INFORMATION

Low Round Trip Homeseekers' Tickets

The first and third Tuesday of each month to Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Write for free book describing opportunities offered homeseekers and investors. E. C. LEEDY, Dept. G, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

LOANS AND MORTGAGES

Farm & Ranch Loans

Kansas and Oklahoma! Lowest Current Rate Quick Service. Liberal Option. Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.

THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

More Acres and More Corn

(Continued from Page 20)

some by heat. Harvest is practically completed. A few potatoes are being dug. The potato bugs are bad. Horses bring satisfactory prices. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1.10; corn, 50c; fat hogs, \$6.75 to \$9.90; butterfat, 30c; butter, 30c; eggs, 15c-16c.—J. P. Nelson, June 26.

Sherman—Our fine prospects for an excellent wheat crop are dwindling fast on account of the very hot weather. Indications are very poor for a rain soon. This has been a fine spring for the seeding of buffalo grass and alfalfa. All livestock are in a satisfactory condition. Rural market report: Horses, \$20 to \$50; cows, \$20 to \$35; old wheat, \$1.06; butterfat, 35c; laying hens, 80c to 82c each.—J. B. Moore, June 26.

Stafford—Light showers of rain were reported from some parts of the county last week. Wheat is damaged by black rust, the Hessian fly and the straw worm. Corn is small but in excellent condition. A few calves are dying of blackleg. Few public sales are being held. Rural market report: Wheat, 95c; corn, 50c.—H. A. Kachelman, June 25.

Wichita—We have been having dry and hot weather for a week. Grass is in need of moisture. Corn and other small grain is in a satisfactory condition. Sod plowing is being delayed by the lack of rain. Grasshoppers are not bad this year—but jack-rabbits and squirrels are numerous and are being killed by the farmers.—E. White, June 26.

Real Estate Advertising Order Blank

(New Reduced Rates)

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE
Topeka, Kansas

RATES

45c a line per issue on 4 time orders
50c a line for 1 time

Enclose find \$..... Run ad written

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Name.....

Address.....

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What's New in Livestock

BY FIELDMEN AND REPORTERS

HOG breeders in Ford county are co-operating with one another in vaccinating their pigs against cholera. Vaccination for cholera was discussed at the last meeting of the Ford County Livestock Improvement Association and work was sent out to all members asking them to list, with the county agent, Harry C. Baird, the number of hogs they had to vaccinate. Karl Miller and Keough & Nickles have more than 100 head each to vaccinate.

Community Advertising Paid

I went down to Lurgy and bought 35 head of those Durocs that were advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze by R. D. Wyckoff, secretary of the Amherst Association. I bought 29 head of gilts and six boars. They were all the early pigs that members of the association had. The others were May pigs. Twelve that I purchased were February pigs and they were dandies.

I bought these pigs from four different persons, so you see the result of community advertising. If only one of these men had advertised a few pigs I would not have gone that far to buy them, but since they had that number in the same community it paid me to make the trip. This gives me 154 head of spring pigs now.

Glen Elder, Kan. \ L. L. Humes.

Peterson Builds Big Barn

Carl Peterson, who lives west of Kansas City, Kan., is building a dairy barn. C. A. Patterson, Wyandotte county agent says this will be one of the best dairy barns in the county when completed.

Mohler's Hog Book in Demand

So many demands have been made on J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for copies of his "Hogs in Kansas" and "Alfalfa in Kansas" that Mohler is going to ask the board to have second editions printed. The alfalfa book was issued in 1916 and the hog book in 1918.

Both are being extensively used in school work, as well as on the farms. Mohler finds at least one request for the books in every mail. Yesterday, the swine department of the University of Illinois sent for 150 copies, and on top of that, Joe Robbins, county agent for Franklin, sent in for 50 more of the hog books. The first editions numbered 25,000 copies each.

Franklin County Leads

Franklin county is still leading in the Kansas Better Bulls Contest. Forty-three replacements have been reported in the county. Clay county stands second with 35 replacements. An official report of 32 replacements in Rawlins county gives it third place. Fourth, fifth, and sixth places are held by Decatur, Montgomery, and Ford counties, with 23, 22, and 19 replacements, respectively.

Since the campaign started on March 15, 334 scrub bulls have been replaced in the 54 counties entered. One hundred twenty-two of these have been reported since June 1.

New Bull Club Organized

William A. Meyer, Walter Oelschlager, Ruben Oelschlager, Edward Rabe of Palmer, and the county agent, visited the Holstein herd of William C. Mueller of Hanover, for the purpose of purchasing a purebred Holstein bull. All four of these men obtained cattle in the Linn shipment, and are forming a bull club by buying the bull together. This purebred bull will replace three scrubs.

They Pay Big in Wisconsin

The 115 cow-testing associations in Wisconsin, kept in operation with the assistance of county agents and specialists employed co-operatively by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Agricultural College, equal almost one-fourth of all the associations of the country. Twelve of these associations have been organized since December 1, 1921, and the membership in the state now numbers about 3,300 farmers owning 55,000 cows.

The purposes of the associations have

been to weed out unprofitable cows and to feed the animals balanced rations for maximum milk production. Records of the associations show the value of high-grade cows and purebred sires. Last year 335 purebred bulls were purchased by the associations and 83 scrub bulls replaced by purebreds in 59 associations.

Perhaps that is one reason why, during the recent money stringency, Wisconsin banks were able to take care of all farm loans and in addition sent money into other states to be used for the same purpose.

Harvesting Irish Potatoes

BY D. C. MOORING

One of the principal factors upon which the successful keeping of the spring crop of Irish potatoes depends is harvesting. Too frequently the spring crop of Irish potatoes is left in the ground until the plants are all dead and dried up and sometimes blown away. This is a mistake. Dig your spring crop of Irish potatoes when the plants begin to turn yellow in different portions of the patch and before they are baked by being left in the hot soil.

Plow out your potatoes early in the morning or late in the afternoon and avoid exposing them to the hot sun. In case the planting is large and it becomes necessary to harvest during the heat of the day, pick them up as soon as they are plowed out of the ground. Handle the potatoes carefully in order to avoid bruising.

Store the potatoes in a cool dry place where the sun will not shine on them. Potatoes harvested and stored as suggested should keep with a very small per cent of loss from rotting.

Scrub Bull Replacement Gains

"We are encouraged by the number of sales of registered Shorthorn bulls to farmers throughout the country in the last few months," says F. W. Harding of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. "Probably more Shorthorn bulls have replaced scrubs in the last 12 months than for any equal period in the last few years. This is due to various causes. It has been possible for the farmer to buy a good registered beef bull at around \$100. Many farmers now appreciate that it pays to use a Shorthorn bull, and that bull calves from a Shorthorn bull can be grown out and marketed as a yearling steer and show an advantage of not less than \$25 over a steer of the same age by a scrub sire. Where farmers use Shorthorn bulls from good milking dams, they usually improve also the milking qualities of their herd."

Colorado Ahead With Lettuce

With a favorable season thru harvest time Colorado should take second rank among the states this year in the production of lettuce, being surpassed only by California. In 1919, according to the reports of the United States Census Bureau, Colorado ranked 18 in acreage devoted to this crop.

This surprising rapid advancement in lettuce production here is due to the development of a new industry in Colorado, the growing of head lettuce at high altitudes. The industry was born in Chaffee county in 1920, and it was discovered that an excellent quality of head lettuce could be produced to go to market at a time when almost no head lettuce was being shipped. The demand for the product was excellent and the industry developed in 1921 in a number of other mountain counties.

Partial reports of county assessors to the Colorado State Immigration Board indicate that at least 6,000 acres is being devoted to lettuce in Colorado this year, chiefly at altitudes above 6,500 feet. This compares with 222 acres reported by the census bureau for 1919 and 1,355 acres reported

KANSAS FARMER-MAIL AND BREEZE BROUGHT INQUIRIES FOR HOLSTEINS

"I have had a nice lot of inquiries, but think an ad should be charged every few weeks. It is my intention now to run this card indefinitely."—Louis Kolnig, Solomon, Kan., Breeder of Holstein Cattle, May 19, 1922.

to the Immigration Department for 1921. Among the mountain counties reporting lettuce this year are Custer, Eagle, Gunnison, Lake, Mineral, Pitkin, Teller, Routt, Summit and Grand, while late head lettuce is being grown on the higher altitudes in Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, Saguache, Fremont, Pueblo, Huerfano and some other counties.

New Federal Potato Grades

Revised United States grades for white potatoes to go into effect July 1, have been prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture. The revised grades provide for the elimination from United States No. 1 of misshapen potatoes and potatoes affected by hollow heart, and the addition of a grade known as No. 1 small.

The revision is in response to a wide-spread demand in the potato industry for these modifications. The changes have been approved by a majority of 400 of the principal factors in the potato industry, to whom they were submitted for consideration before they were put into effect.

The Alfalfa Seed to Plant

It is the consensus of opinion of farmers and crop experts of the Kansas State Agricultural College, that the best alfalfa seed to plant in South-eastern Kansas is that produced in the state on dry land. Such seed, it is stated, usually will give better results than seed imported from other sections. Grimm alfalfa seed is not recommended for this section.

Action on Muscle Shoals Expected

Prospects for early action by the House on proposed legislation for development of the Government's projects at Muscle Shoals, were brightened June 13 by authoritative announcement from the White House that Administration officials were willing and anxious for House leaders to act on the matter with a free hand.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Shorthorn Cattle**
Oct. 4—A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan.
Oct. 25—E. E. Heacock & Sons, Hartford, Kan.
Oct. 30—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Association, Manhattan, Kan.
Nov. 1—Northwest Kansas Breeders' Assn., Concordia, Kan.
Nov. 16—J. E. Bowser, Abilene, Kan.
- Hereford Cattle**
Oct. 17—Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.
- Holstein Cattle**
Oct. 25—J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.
- Duroc Jersey Hogs**
Aug. 10—H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb.
Aug. 18—B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kan.
Aug. 22—Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.
Aug. 23—Wm. Fuiks, Langdon, Kan.
Aug. 24—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
Aug. 30—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
Aug. 31—O. G. Criss, Agricola, Kan.
Sept. 26—James Conyers, Marion, 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 County D. J. Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan. Clyde Horn, Mgr., Stafford, Kan.
Oct. 21—Homer T. Rule, Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 24—Osage County Duroc Jersey Breeders Assn., Osage City, Kan.
Oct. 26—Fred J. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 28—H. W. Flook & Son, Stanley, Kan.
Oct. 28—Pratt County D. J. Breeders' Association, Pratt, Kan. V. S. Crippen, Mgr., Pratt, Kan.
Jan. 31—P. N. Marsh, Sedgwick, Kan.
Feb. 1—L. R. Massengill, Caldwell, Kan.
Feb. 5—L. J. Healy, Hope, Kan.
Feb. 5—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 6—Ross M. Peck, Gypsum, Kan.
Feb. 6—Wm. Fuiks, Langdon, Kan.
Feb. 7—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.
Feb. 7—Zink Stock Farm, Turon, Kan.
Feb. 8—E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 8—Stafford Co. Association, Stafford, Kan.
Feb. 9—C. Horn, Mgr., Stafford, Kan.
Feb. 9—Frank J. Schaffer, Pratt, Kan.
Feb. 9—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
Feb. 10—Pratt Co. Association, Pratt, Kan.
Feb. 10—C. Crippin, Mgr., Pratt, 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—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 15—Woodell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 16—J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan.
Feb. 21—G. E. Stuckey, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 22—R. E. Kempin, Corning, Kan.
March 7—Earl J. Anstett, Osage City, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs**
Aug. 25—F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan.
Oct. 17—John D. Henry, Leecompton, Kan.
Oct. 19—Stafford County P. C. Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan. E. E. Erhart, Mgr., Stafford, Kan.
Oct. 20—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 21—J. C. Dawe, Troy, Kan.
Feb. 24—Chas. Krill, Burlingame, Kan.
Oct. 26—Fred J. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 27—Pratt County P. C. Breeders' Association, Pratt, Kan. Mrs. C. J. Shanline, Mgr., Turon, Kan.
March 8—J. E. Baker, Bendena, Kan.
- Spotted Poland China Hogs**
Oct. 5—G. S. Wells & Son, Ottawa, Kan.
- Hampshire Hogs**
Aug. 10—Wickfield Farms, Cantrill, Ia.
Aug. 18—Wickfield Farms, Cantrill, Ia. Sale at Kansas City, Mo.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Introducing Giant Sensation

The unequalled breeding son of Great Orion Sensation. Dam by Great Sensation. I have 160 outstanding spring pigs by him. W. H. Rasmussen, Box K, Norfolk, Neb. Bred sow sale, August 3.

ValleySpring Durocs

SENSATIONS — PATHFINDERS — ORIONS
Boars all ages. Sows and gilts bred to outstanding boars for July and August and September litters. Immunized, guaranteed breeders and pedigrees. Year's time if desired. E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kan. (Osborne Co.)

SHEPHERD SELLS SOWS AND GILTS

Now offering sows and gilts, bred or unbred, and spring pigs as well as herd sire kind of boars. Herd headed by Sensational Pilot and Sensational Giant. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Bred Sows From Larimores

By Valley Sensation by Great Sensation, bred to Major Sensation Col. by Major Sensation. A few fall boars. J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kansas

HERD BOAR PROSPECTS

All ages. Priced right. Shipped on approval. By Greatest Sensation, half brother to 1921 Topeka champion, and Walmeyer's Giant by Mahaska Wonder. Also BRED SOWS AND GILTS. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

"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.

Tried Sows and Gilts

Bred to good boars for September litters. Write for descriptions and prices. BOHLEN BROS., DOWNS, KANSAS

July 1st Weanling Pigs

By a son of I Am Great Wonder out of dams by Pathfinder and Sensation bred dams. Overstake Bros., Atlanta, Kan.

Durocs \$20 to \$30

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

REPROG'S DUROC WEANLINGS

Either sex, unrelated pairs or trios, reg. immunized. Best of breeding. Sid Replogle, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Extra Large, Tall, Long, Yearling Boar

For sale, sired by Big Orion and out of a Defender Col. bred sow. J. F. Stadt & Sons, Ottawa, Kan.

Big Bone Type Boar Pigs

Reasonable prices. George Schaefer, R. 1, Bremen, Kan.

Fine Duroc Boars For Sale

FRANK LUTON, RT. 5, OTTAWA, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Valuable Sows and Gilts

Having recently joined Henry Woody in the Duroc Jersey business I offer six very choice Poland China sows at very low prices. Also spring boars and gilts. Six splendid sows of Big Bob and Orange breeding. Write quick if interested. T. CROWL, BARNARD, KANSAS

BIG, SMOOTH, EASY FEEDING KIND

Both sex. 125 head at reasonable prices. Herd sires, The Aviator by King Bob and Superior Architect by Architect. Money back guarantee. OSCAR CRAIN, MULBERRY, KANSAS

DEMING RANCH POLANDS

Four October and November late-hatched boar pigs \$50 each. Other choice September and October boar pigs. 300 spring pigs. We are booking orders for spring pigs now. Get a late-hatched pig while you can. H. O. Sheldon, Supt. Swine Dept., Oswego, Kansas

TELL MULLIN YOUR WANTS

Bred or open fall gilts, fall boars, spring pigs both sex by sons of Columbus Wonder and Big Bob's Jumbo, both state champions. L. L. MULLIN, Walnut, Kan.

Big Type Poland Boars

by Peach Grove Beauty by Bob's Wonder Heir by Big Bob Wonder. WILSIE WELLS, QUINTER, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Gilts Bred to Son of Grand Champion

Leopard King. A few tried sows and spring pigs, grand sire Arch Back King. Also good herd boar. Everything immune. T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kansas.

Spotted Poland, Both Sexes

Big type and English. C. W. Welsenbaum, Altamont, Kan.

GREENLEAF'S SPOTS. Classy bred gilts, \$40. Registered in National Immune. Guaranteed. J. O. Greenleaf, Mound City, Kan.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

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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 Auctioneer

Write for open dates. Address as above.

HOMER BOLES, RANDOLPH, KANSAS

Purebred stock sales, land sales and big farm sales. Write or phone as above.

Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas

Has a membership of 500 breeders who own over 7,000 purebred Holsteins.
June 8-9-10—National Association Sale, Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo.
Walter Smith, Pres., Topeka. W. H. Mott, Sec'y-Treas., Herington, Kan.
This section is reserved for members of this association. For rates and other information address, Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

WAKARUSA FARM HOLSTEINS
Nicely marked registered Holstein bull calves, some from A. R. O. dams. Price \$35 to \$50. Also three bulls ready for service. Write for description and photo. Reynolds & Sons, Box 52, Lawrence, Kan.

Corydale Farm Herd Holsteins
Bulls old enough for service, from A. R. O. dams at hard time prices. Write for information.
L. F. CORY & SON, BELLEVILLE, KAN.

BULLS Sired
by Sir Ledy Glista, his dam 3 times 32 lb. dam and from good dams.
J. P. MAST, SCRANTON, KANSAS

FOR SALE VERY REASONABLE
12 cows, 5 two yr. old heifers, 4 yearling heifers, 4 heifer calves 1 to 6 months old. Herd bull, nearest two dams milk 23,000 lbs. Butter 1040 lbs. Other bulls ready for service. R. E. STUEWE, Alma, Kan.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS
Service bulls are "out." If you want to save money, buy a calf that won't cost much to move, and raise him yourself. From six months down.
H. B. COWLES, 608 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAN.

BULL WANTED
6 to 18 months old, 1/2 or more white. Two nearest dams records 30 to 35 lbs. 7 days. Give breeding and price.
V. E. CARLSON, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

SOME CHOICE BRED HEIFERS
Bred to our junior sire, a son of King Segis Pontiac Count. Bull calves from this sire at attractive prices. Ask for photos and breeding.
W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS

BULLS ALL SOLD
Nothing to offer at present, but watch this space. We're still in business at the same old place.
T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

YOUNG BULL
nearly ready for service by a 30 pound sire and out of a 20 pound two year old dam. A bargain if you write soon for photo and price.
W. E. ZOLL, RT. 6, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

KING PONTIAC MUTUAL SEGIS
Bulls, calves to long yearlings. Priced right. Raised everything offered for sale. Tuberculin tested herd. Herd sire, King Pontiac Mutual Segis by the great King Segis Pontiac. Cleland & Williams, Hlatville, Kan.

SONS AND GRANDSONS
of Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac for sale. Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac is Kansas' leading sire of production. Buy bulls priced right from an accredited herd.
COLLINS FARM COMPANY, SABETHA, KAN.

YOUR NEIGHBOR BREEDER
If he breeds Holsteins he needs the association's help. See to it he joins. Send his name and check for \$5 to
SECRETARY W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BONACCORD HOLSTEINS
Are you busy harvesting? Bonaccord Holsteins are always giving off a harvest. Federal accredited herd. Write your wants in GOOD Holsteins to
LOUIS KOENIG, SOLOMON, 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 3 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

Scantlin Jersey Farm, Savenburg, Ks.
Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.

15 Jersey Cows and Heifers
E. H. KNEPPER, BROUGHTON, KANSAS

BULLS OUT OF REGISTER OF MERIT
Choice bull calves for sale. Herd Federal accredited. Sylvia Jersey Ranch, Sylvia, Kansas

REGISTERED JERSEY HEIFERS
A few choice ones, different ages. Priced on inspection only. B. N. Linton, Denison, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

RANSOM FARM GUERNSEYS
Bulls—Calves to serviceable age by 1919 world's grand champion out of record breaking dams.
Ransom Farm, Homewood, Kansas

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

HEREFORD CATTLE

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.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Fort Larned Ranch

12 coming two Red Polled Bulls which must be sold immediately. Write for prices.
E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, Frizell, 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.
Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas

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.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SCOTCH SHORTHORN HERD BULL
Sired by Parkdale Baron, dam by Scarlet Secret. An outstanding good 4-year-old priced at \$250. Write
Jno. A. Kepler, Altoona, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

O. I. C. Pigs, Either Sex, \$10.00 Each
Bred gilts, \$30. E. S. Robertson, Republic, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Silver's Hampshires
Nationally known as producers of Grand Champions. Also winners Packers' Special in carload lots, Chicago International, I specialize in Mail-Order trade. FOR SALE—350 bred sows and gilts. 140 sows. Pigs all ages. 1,000 to select from. Sell one or carload. Cholera immune. Guaranteed as represented. A postcard will bring free price lists, also catalogs of Aug. 10 bred sow sale at Cantrill, Ia., and Aug. 18 bred sow sale at Kansas City, Mo. Write now.
F. F. Silver, Wickfield Farms, Box 8, Cantrill, Iowa

Walter Shaw's Hampshires
200 HEAD: REGISTERED, immunized, tried bred sows and gilts, serviceable boars.
WICHITA, KANSAS, RT. 6, Telephone 3918, Derby, Kan.

Whiteway Hampshires on Approval
Special on 10 March boars weighing around 125 at \$25 each if taken before July 10. Champion blood. Immunized. A few bred sows and gilts.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

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.

One Fine Purebred Welsh Mare Pony
WAYNE UFFORD, PLEASANTON, KANSAS

FOR SALE YOUNG SHIRE STUDS
Jacks and some farm raised Alredale pups.
Senier Stock Farm, Greeley, Colorado

Sale Reports and Other News

Republic County Fair.

The dates of the big state wide Republic county fair are the same as last year, August 29, 30, 31 and Sept. 1. The premiums are the same as last year and are very liberal. R. B. Donham, Talmo, Kan., is president and Dr. W. B. Bernard of Belleville is secretary. The Belleville commercial club is looking after the amusements and plenty of racing and other attractions are being arranged for. A number of prominent Shorthorn breeders have signified their intentions to show there again this year and other breeds are going to be represented with good exhibits. The premium list is almost ready to mail. The Republic county fair is the only free gate county fair in the state and is one of the best district livestock shows in the west.

Mrs. Harry Forbes Indorsed

The candidacy of Mrs. Harry Forbes for a place on the Good Will Commission to France was endorsed at the Tri-county Shorthorn Breeders' picnic held at Manhattan, Kan., on the 23rd. The only chance that Kansas farm people have for a representative on the Good Will Commission of 100 lies in the election of Mrs. Forbes. No other farm woman has been nominated. Votes, and thousands are necessary, to elect, can be addressed to the Good Will Contest, Editor, Daily Capital, Topeka, Kan., or direct to Mrs. Harry Forbes, Route 8, Topeka, Kan. Every dollar sent to either address for the work of reclaiming devastated France, entitles the sender to ten votes for Mrs. Forbes, but of course, the sender must specify who the votes are for. Votes for Mrs. Forbes were cast for every man, woman and child at the picnic. The Tri-county Association's members are the Shorthorn cattle breeders of Riley, Pottawatomie and Wabaunsee counties. The officers are Ed Otto, Riley, president; Fred O'Daniel, Westmoreland, and Fred Gerlach, Alma, vice-presidents; C. E. Aubel, Manhattan, secretary.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

L. J. Sims, Osage City, Kan., is a breeder of Duroc Jerseys and sale manager for the Osage County Duroc Jersey breeders association. He told me recently that this association would sell 40 or 50 top spring boars and gilts in their annual sale at Osage City, Oct. 24. They will also sell a few sows.—Advertisement.

Crowl & Woody's Durocs.

T. Crowl, Barnard, Kan., has gone into the Duroc Jersey breeding business with his brother-in-law, Henry Woody and wants to sell six splendid Poland China herd sows and

some very choice spring boars and gilts. Write to him for prices and descriptions. He will sell part or all of them at bargain prices.—Advertisement.

M. R. Peterson's Durocs.

M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., has 60 spring pigs and they are good. Aug. 10 he will sell in the sale pavilion at Bendena 40 bred sows and 10 select spring boars. His annual bred sow sale will be held again in February. Mr. Peterson owns Sensation Climax, a noted Duroc Jersey boar. He is being used on the bred sows and gilts that go in his August sale.—Advertisement.

Bohlen Bros. Durocs.

Bohlen Bros., Downs, Kan., offer bred sows and gilts that will farrow in September. The Bohlen are breeders of Duroc Jerseys that advertise in the Mail and Breeze almost continuously and ship the kind that always gives satisfaction. They have about 100 spring pigs they are developing that they will offer at private sale this fall. Look up their advertisement in this issue.

A. N. Tyler & Son's Hampshires.

A. N. Tyler & Son, Reading, Kan., are well known breeders of registered Hampshires who advertise in the Mail and Breeze. They also have a small herd of Herefords of up to date breeding and good individually. Their herd sows are by General Tipton Again, 84263, a grandson of General Tipton Again, the great show and breeding boar who was sired by the original General Tipton 1877. This is noted breeding and the Tyler herd is a good one. This fall they will have some real boars for the trade and some open gilts and later on bred gilts. Their advertisement will appear shortly in the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

J. J. Smith's Durocs.

J. J. Smith, Lawrence, Kan., breeds Duroc Jerseys at that place and will be remembered as the breeder that made such a good sale at that place last winter. He has 126 mighty good spring pigs and a dandy lot of fall yearling gilts to draw from for his Feb. 21 bred sow sale. He is going to sell his spring boars at private sale and his advertisement will appear later on in the Mail and Breeze. Most of his spring pigs are by Intense Great Wonder, a Pathfinder-Great Wonder boar of good individuality and a remarkable sire. Mr. Smith owns an ideal farm for the hog business adjoining Lawrence and he is equipping it for that business. You count this one of the good places to buy a boar this fall.—Advertisement.

J. E. Baker's Polands.

J. E. Baker, Bendena, Kan., will be remembered as the Poland China breeder who made the good sale at Bendena, March 7 last and in which the average was \$71. In service in this herd is an outstanding boar, W's Designer, a grandson of old Designer. This boar is two years old and is a boar of real merit weighing 550 right now in just fair flesh. Mr. Baker will sell bred sows again in the sale pavilion at Bendena next spring and his date will be March 8. He will have some choice fall yearlings and spring gilts to select from. He will reserve some of the toppest of his spring boars and will offer them for sale about October first. His advertisement will appear in the Mail and Breeze about that time.—Advertisement.

J. C. Dawe's Poland Chinas.

J. C. Dawe, Troy, Kan., will sell 45 Poland China boars and gilts in a public sale in the sale pavilion, Bendena, Kan., Oct. 21 which is the day following the H. B. Walter & Son sale at that place. The Dawes have bred Poland Chinas for years but recently "Jim" Dawe was not pushing the business as he had usually done. Last winter he decided to buy a number of the best bred sows and the best individuals he could buy and in doing so he topped a number of the best sales in the country. In this sale you are getting a variety of breeding of the very best. Keep this sale in mind in connection with the H. B. Walter & Son sale at the same place Oct. 20. It will be a good place to spend two days if you are going to need a good boar.—Advertisement.

Earl J. Anstett's Durocs.

Earl J. Anstett, Osage City, Kan., is a Duroc Jersey breeder that always raises a large number of spring pigs. This spring he has 140 good ones. Two thirds of the spring crop of pigs are by Rose's Orion Sensation, a son of G. M. Shepherd's Shepherd's Orion Sensation. His dam is a daughter of Pathfinder's Rose, the 1920 champion sow. He is also a half brother to Sensational Pilot, the junior state champion 1921. Mr. Anstett made a good sale March seven last and has claimed the same date for his 1923 bred sow sale. Osage City is the home of several good herds of both Poland China and Duroc Jerseys and Mr. Anstett's herd is very likely the largest herd in the county. He is breeding 25 sows for fall litters. Remember that Earl Anstett will have some good boars this fall for sale. He will advertise his boars later on in the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Charles Krill's Poland Chinas

Chas. Krill, Burlingame, Kan., is a Poland China breeder that is on the job 365 days in the year. At least he is thinking about Poland Chinas and studying the business all of that time. At the head of his herd is Giant Chief a March 17 two year old boar sired by Giant K. 2nd., a boar of real value as a sire in the J. M. Barnett herd at Denison, Kansas a year or so ago. His dam, Pocahontas was by Big Jumbo Chief, a big masculine boar of the half ton variety. Mr. Krill has a string of his bred sow sale next February and will reserve the top boars from his spring litters for this sale. If you have a good fall boar of the right kind or a good good boar you might tell Mr. Krill about them because he has his weather eye out for a boar. He must be a good one. He will offer some boars for sale in the Mail and Breeze later on.—Advertisement.

W. H. Hilbert's Durocs.

W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan., has 107 Duroc Jersey spring pigs that are doing nicely. They are mostly by Orion Sensation, Col. Orion and Buster Pathfinder. Hilbert Sensation Leader, a son of Sensation Leader, owned and shown successfully by John Bader, of Scribner, Neb., is developing into a boar of real merit and will be used extensively on the sows and gilts that go in his February bred sow sale. He has a nice lot of last fall gilts to select from for his bred sow sale in February and together with the tops from his spring gilts he will be able to put on an offering of bred sows and gilts that will be one of the real strong offerings of bred sows next spring. His spring boars, just the tops will be sold at private sale and will be advertised in the Mail and Breeze later on. He has been very for-

tunate in the past in selling boars at private sale and prefers to sell them that way. You can write him any time about the boars and arrange to have him hold a boar for you.—Advertisement.

A. L. & D. Harris Sale.

A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan., have selected Oct. 4 as the date for their Short-horn and Poland China sale. They will sell about 30 Shorthorns consisting of cows with calves and bred cows and heifers and open heifers and a few young bulls. Also their herd bull, a splendid son of Beaver Creek Sultan who is a half brother to the son of Beaver Creek Sultan that sold to the son of the Central sale at Kansas City in 1920 for \$3,500. They are selling about 30 registered Poland China bred sows and gilts and some spring boars and gilts. Mr. and Mrs. Harris are reducing their herd of both Shorthorns and Poland Chinas with the idea of taking the world a little easier. For years "Abe" Harris has been a familiar figure at the best Shorthorn sales and always a booster for the best in Shorthorns and a liberal buyer of real Shorthorns. This sale will be of the well known Harris quality in breeding and individuals and like all other sales they have held, a good place to buy. The sale will be advertised in the Mail & Breeze.—Advertisement.

R. E. Kempin's Durocs.

R. E. Kempin, Corning, Kan., has 100 Duroc Jersey spring pigs and in addition 20 of the best last fall gilts to be found anywhere. The spring gilts are by Proud Pathfinder and Joe Wonder Orion. Mr. Kempin who has bred Duroc Jerseys for a number of years and held several public sales considers this the best crop of spring pigs he has ever raised. The 20 last fall gilts are by Joe Wonder Orion and Proud Pathfinder. They with the tops of the spring gilts will surely make an attractive bred sow offering next February and coupled with the fact that they will be bred to Great Orion Sensation 2nd, it should be one of the attractive offerings of the state next winter. This is the great sire that Mr. Kempin bought last winter. He is a Badet bred boar sired by Great Orion Sensation. For some time he has been in service in the Bridenthal herd where there is a world of evidence now of his great ability as a sire. Mr. Kempin will not hold a boar sale this fall but will have some real tops to sell at private sale.—Advertisement.

H. B. Walter & Son's Polands.

H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan., sells Poland Chinas in the sale pavilion in Bendena, Oct. 20. His spring crop of pigs number 75 and they are mostly by their 1921 grand champion, Bendena Giant. However there is always a variety of breeding of the very best to be found in a crop of pigs on the Walter farm. There are some by Chess, a litter mate to Ambition; some by Cook's Liberty Bond, Columbian Giant Again, Peter Giant by Peter the Great 2nd. An unusual litter that will be seen at the fair this fall and a part of it at least in their fall sale was sired by Bendena Giant and out of the great producing sow, Checker's Glantess 2nd. There are seven wonderful pigs in this litter of March 17 farrow. Still another litter equally as good and out of Miss Clipper 1st and she is the dam of several September yearling gilts that will be in the Walter show herd this year. The H. B. Walter & Son Poland China herd is one of the great herds of the breed.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

P. N. Marsh, Sedgwick, Kan., has a good litter of Duroc pigs by a son of Sensation Leader 2nd that was first in class at Iowa and Nebraska fairs and whose sister was first in class at National show. He is going to keep one of the boar pigs for herd sire. Mr. Marsh holds his first purebred sale January 31.—Advertisement.

Oscar Crain, Mulberry, Kan., is offering at reasonable prices and on a money back guarantee 125 head of big smooth easy feeding Polands of both sex. Herd sires are The Aviator by King Bob and Superior Architect by Architect. Write him at once or call and see what he has. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Waltmeyer's Giant Making Good

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., is offering a number of good sows and gilts by Greatest Sensation, half brother to Sensational Pilot, 1920 Topeka champion bred to Waltmeyer's Giant by Mahaska Wonder, the great breeding and show boar of northern states. These sows and gilts farrow from early August to October and a number of the sows have farrowed and raised good sized litters thereby proving their supremacy as good breeding females. Waltmeyer's Giant is proving himself a real sire too. Here is a good combination of breeding from a good long established herd. It's a good place to get Durocs. Mr. Huston is also offering boars for sale. Write him your needs. Mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

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.

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T. W. Morse, Director of Livestock Service
Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze
Topeka, Kansas

The Shorthorn Breeders of Kansas

L. M. NOFFSINGER, OSBORNE, KAN.
Elmdale Stock Farm. A few good bulls from 6 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
First 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 fleshing 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 Farm Shorthorns
Herds at Cedar Point, Kan., and Manhattan. Splendid cows for sale. **W. J. SAYRE, MANHATTAN, KANSAS**

These Pure Scotch Bulls
will interest you if you are looking for a herd bull. Also cows and heifers. Cows with calves at foot and bred back. Farm on interurban west of town. Address, **W. J. & O. B. BURTIS, Manhattan, Kansas.**

Crystal Spring Farm Herd
of over 100 registered Shorthorns. Young cows and heifers for sale at attractive prices. Young bulls of Sultan and Villager breeding for our fall trade. **Theo. Olson & Sons, Leonardville, Kansas**

Bluemont Farm, Manhattan, Kan.
Farm joins Manhattan where visitors interested in Shorthorns are always welcome. Address as above.

Stonehaven Farm Herd Shorthorns
Cows and heifers for sale either bred or open. Also some young bulls. Farm just west of town on the interurban. Come and see us. **HENRY B. BAYER, MANHATTAN, KAN.**

W. H. Molyneux & Son, Palmer, Kan.
Rose Hill Stock Farm. Herd headed by Linwood Topsman. Bulls from 8 to 12 months old for sale. Also some cows and heifers.

DECATUR CO. BREEDERS' ASS'N

Harry M. Roberts, Selden, Kan.

Two bulls by Gainsford Marshall, one red, 13 months old. The other pure white, 17 months old. Outstanding young bulls. Address as above. 30 pure Scotch cattle.

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
Select Shorthorn cattle and Chester White hogs. Good breeding and good individuals is our aim. Inspection invited.

Victoria's Barnon 2nd

in service. One of Decatur county's young herds to which some real foundation cattle have been added. We also breed registered Duroc Jerseys. Address, **VAVROCH BROS., OBERLIN, KAN.**

MILLER BROS., DANBURY, NEB.

Villager Knight 2nd, heads our herd. A pure white bull of real merit.

SHORTGRASS BREEDERS' ASS'N

A. SLAVEN & SONS, SELDEN, KAN.
50 head. Bargain in herd sire, weight 2200. Five yearling bulls.

A.B. Shoemaker & Sons, Lucerne, Ks.
Cows and heifers, bred or open. Bulls old enough for service.

L. 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. Reds.

T. F. Stout & Sons, Studley, Kan.
To exchange: White Sultan 762165 4 yr. old, pure white, great grandson Avondale.

J. A. MILLER, QUINTER, KAN.
Polled Shorthorns. Herd headed by Kirk Evergreen. Bull calf for sale.

J. L. Mann, Quinter, Kan.
A nice roan yearling bull for sale by Snow King. Priced right.

White Herd Bull, Volum 860124
For sale; 3 years; grandson of Villager. Guaranteed. **Elmer S. Graham, Quinter, Kan.**

The advertisements on this page are evidence of the confidence which these breeders feel in the permanence of the demand for the improving blood they produce. Space and positions on this page have been ordered on the same basis. Short time advertisements and public sale advertising will be accommodated on adjacent pages, and Shorthorn advertisers will find that the presence of this page increases the value to them of all other advertising space.

R. W. DOLE, ALMENA, KAN.

50 head, mostly pure Scotch. In service, Roan Sultan, a magnificent White Hall Sultan bred bull. Annual sale in November.

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. Myers, 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. **HASFORD & ARNOLD, LAWRENCE, KAN.**

WILDWOOD STOCK FARM

50 females. Herd headed by Armourdale and Fair Baron. Always something for sale. **ASHER & ALLISON, LAWRENCE, KAN.**

OLDEST HERD IN REPUBLIC COUNTY

Bulls of serviceable ages. Cows and heifers bred and open. Farm joins Talmo. Address us either at Talmo or Concordia. **E. A. CORY & SONS, TALMO, KANSAS**

Young Bulls and Heifers

by Lord Albion. 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.

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.**

Bluemont Auditor by Jealous Dale

and Secret's Lad head Neeland's Ranch Shorthorns. Offering well bred reg. Shorthorns and the finest kind of unreg. feeder Shorthorns developed thru 20 years' use of good reg. bulls. **G. D. Hammond, St. John, Kan.**

J.P. Ray & Sons' Herds in Kan. and Okla.

Headed by Cumberland Herd 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. Ackley, 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. Kinchtry 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 Fair Acres Sultan. Dams, Dainty Dame, Wimple, 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.**

Dual Shorthorns of Merit

Three heifers have made record of merit. Ten more on official test. All sired by the Scotch bull, White Goods 456866. Write us your needs. **J. W. Hyde, Altoona, Kansas.**

A Son of Hampton Spray

Scotch heifers, open or bred. Bulls of serviceable age. Herd sires, Hampton Prime by Hampton Spray and Challenger's Knight by Dale's Challenger. **H. I. GADDIS, McCUNE, KANSAS**

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.**

One of the Largest Scotch Herds in the Country

Young Shorthorns for sale by GOLDEN SEARCHLIGHT by Searchlight out of Violets, Secrets, Victorias, etc. **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.

Sires That Have Influenced Kansas Herds—I



Avondale 245144

If there were a few of the "unreconstructed" not willing to see in Whitehall Sultan the breeding possibilities which his wonderful form, finish and "presence" indicated, a long line of outstanding sons soon made the world forget their doubts. At the head of that historic line stands Avondale 245144.

The life of this famous bull was lived in the Maxwellton herd at Mansfield, Ohio; or rather it would be more accurate to say that the Maxwellton herd and its success was built around and upon Avondale. What its career would have been without Avondale is not easy to guess. The herd was not known nationally until sometime after the purchase, in 1904, of Imp. Avondale 2d., then carrying Avondale from the service of Whitehall Sultan. By putting a show herd in the big fair circuit his owners first introduced Avondale to the public, and for five show seasons Avondale kept near the head of the line in the hottest company, though never winning a first class championship.

As a sire Avondale proved nothing short of an epoch maker. In 1922 the died leading breeders were looking upon his deep ribbed, productive daughters as about the acme of feminine desirability in Shorthorns. However, that fame was of the quieter sort, as compared with the demand that developed for herd bulls sired by Avondale. This demand was accelerated by the nationwide showing done by the Maxwellton herd and by the wide advertising given to the winnings of Avondale's get.

Sons, grandsons and great grandsons of Avondale head, or have headed, herds in nearly every Shorthorn growing section of the Union; a greater dissemination, perhaps, than has been given in this country to the blood of any other Shorthorn. The list includes such sires as Double Dale, Maxwellton Commander, Matchless Dale, Revolution, Lord Avondale, Selection, Radium, Roan Lord, Dale's Renown, Dale Clarion, Maxwellton Renown, Maxwellton Pride, Whitehall Rosedale, Count Avon, Dale Villager, The Callant and Master of The Dales.

Our picture gives an excellent idea of Avondale in his prime. While his descendants have reproduced with a good degree of uniformity, his utility qualities, ample scale and show ring refinements, they never have seemed all to "come from the same mold" as has been true of a few prominent sires. It is more as though Avondale, thru some broader heritage, had inherited, with ability to transmit in a conservative degree, about all the ideal characteristics of his breed, rather than just the peculiarities of his immediate ancestry.—T. W. Morse.

Heavy Milkers of Beef Type

Practical farm Shorthorns, in fact, is our specialty. Young stock by Villager Magnet for sale. **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, Lavender, 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. WOHLSCHEGEL & 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. **C. 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**

SCOTCH LORD BY LORD AVONDALE

out of daughter of (Imp.) Golden Gem, senior sire; Orange Marshall by Marshall Crown out of Orange Blossom dam, junior sire. Nothing for sale now. Will have soon. Write us. **Claude Lovett, Neal, Kansas.**

Senior Sire Village Master

by Silver Knight out of a Lavender dam. Junior sire, Village Park Baron by (Imp.) Gainford Rest 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 Omar 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 Good 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 Mayor 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 Durno. 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 Leidy, Leon, Kansas.**

BRITISH VILLAGER

by British Emblem and out of a Mysie 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. All ages for sale. **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.

PLEASANT DALE STOCK FARM

Just Polled headed by Pleasant Dale Sultan by Sunny Sultan. One yearling, one two-year-old, bull calves, cows and heifers for sale. **Geo. A. Hammond, Smith Center, Kan.**

D.S. SHEARD, ESBON, KAN.

To reduce my herd: Cows and heifers with calves at foot, bred and open heifers. Also nice roan yearling bull.

And Now, Profit in Farming Without the Drudgery

A century ago our grandfathers replaced oxen with horses. Today, a far greater change is taking place. Mechanical power now supersedes the horse!

THE power-farmer of today presents a striking figure, a living symbol of the new agricultural era—the era of Fordson Farming. Now, with mechanical power he accomplishes in days what formerly required weeks—sometimes months of labor. His crops are bigger, his profits greater, his time for pleasure doubled. And, what is perhaps the greatest reward, the toil, the slavery, the drudgery of old-fashioned farming is rapidly passing.

This remarkable advance in farming methods is made possible by the perfect combination of the Fordson and the Standard Equipment specially designed to be used with it.

In developing this line of Standard Equipment, the manufacturers have provided economy of first cost and economy of operation that is such an outstanding feature in Fordson Farming.

During the time the Fordson was being perfected, the Oliver No. 7 Plow was undergoing its exacting tests. So, when the Fordson tractor was completed the Oliver No. 7 became its plowing partner.

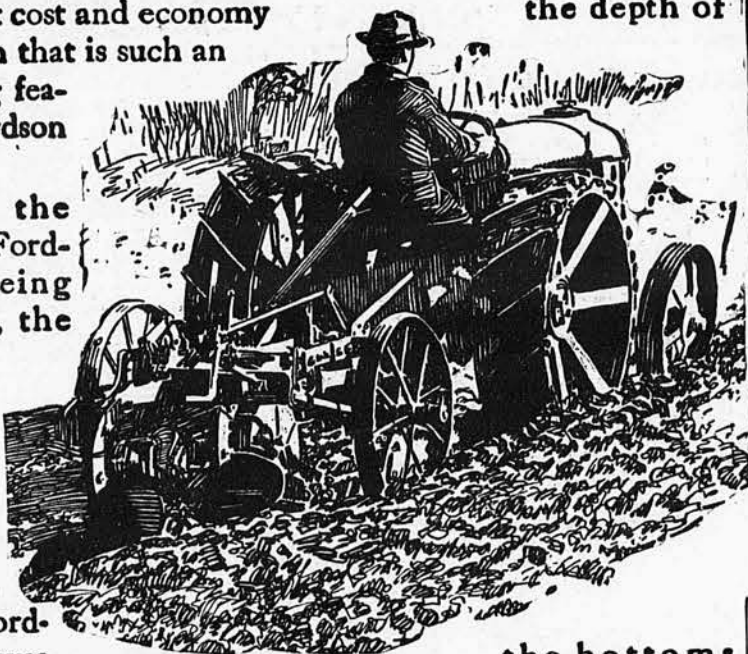
The plow is so constructed that the center line of draft is

in perfect alignment with the center line of draft on the tractor. This scientific alignment avoids side draft, and the plow turns a clean furrow. Nor is there any loss of power.

The Oliver No. 7 is so light running that there is no stress on the tractor. No effort is required by the operator to do the most thorough plowing.

Every unnecessary part has been eliminated. Strength that means long life is built in every detail. Steel parts are heat treated and castings are of tested strength.

To adjust the depth of plowing is merely a matter of working a lever to operate a jack. This jack arrangement—which is an exclusive Oliver feature—gives such a purchase on the lift that it is extremely easy to change the depth of



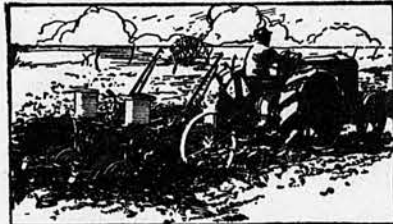
Oliver No. 7—the plowing partner of the Fordson

the bottoms without stopping or without even slowing down.

The power lift is tripped by simply touching a lever that is



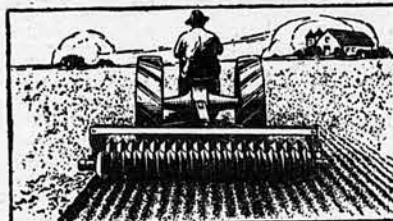
Fordson Disc Plowing
Oliver Fordson special disc plows have set a new standard. They penetrate the toughest soils, yet are light running.



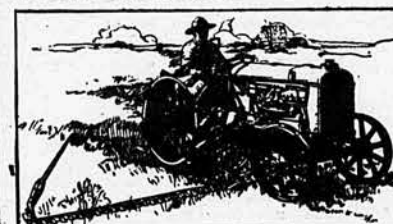
Listing Corn the Fordson Way
Oliver listers combine Fordson speed with the thoroughness of Oliver tillage tools. Mechanism simple and accurate.



Roderick Lean Automatic Harrow
Fitting the Seed Bed the Fordson way with the Roderick Lean Automatic Tractor Disc—a special Fordson Harrow.



Good Work With Roller Pulverizer
Final Fitting of the seed bed with Fordson power and the roller pulverizer has meant more bushels for many farmers.



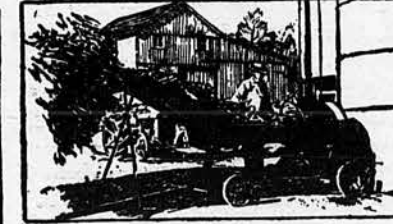
Roderick Lean "Cutmore" Mower
Attaches without changes to the Fordson. Power taken direct from driveline. Makes a one-man outfit with Fordson.



The Amsco Tractor Drill
Tractors speed and accuracy utilized by the Fordson owner with the Amsco special drill. Force feed makes positive planting.



The Amsco Two-Row Cultivator
Cultivating corn is easy for the Fordson farmer with the Amsco Cultivator—special for the Fordson. Made for hard work.



Money-Maker Ensilage Cutter
Fordson silo filling with the Money-Maker done quickly and cheaply. Strength and scientific design give perfect work.



The Money-Maker Hay Press
Baling hay with the Fordson and Money-Maker baler is an important operation to the farmer with large hay acreage.



Wood Bros. Individual Thresher
The Wood Individual Humming Bird Thresher and Fordson make short work of threshing. All grain is saved.

so conveniently placed that the operator need not turn his head.

Sixty-five years of plow building experience is one good reason why the No. 7 is built so well that it has been known

from the beginning as Standard Plow Equipment with the Fordson. The long, profitable service built into the plow as a result of that experience is your assurance of plowing satisfaction the Fordson way.

Ford Dealers Everywhere Sell Standard Fordson Equipment