

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 60

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Number 34



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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

SHOWERS, ranging from light to heavy, provided moisture in plenty in most localities in Coffey county this week for the corn and kafir. This locality was one which received the light showers but moisture conditions are good here. Corn is earing well and has a fine color. Color in my estimation, counts for more than size in growing corn, and just now the color of the corn here could not be improved. It is later than usual and the moisture and cool weather are not pushing it along very fast, but there is no doubt but what corn will mature. Kafir is all out in head and has been for a week; kafir seems to be making faster progress than corn and every indication points to one of the best kafir crops we have raised for some time. I see little or no cane, either for stock feed or molasses, and I have not seen a field of kafir or cane sown broadcast this season.

Good Yields of Wheat

The week ending August 12 found virtually all shock wheat threshed in this neighborhood. The yield on nearly every farm ran around 18 to 20 bushels an acre. Some fields of soft wheat went above 25 bushels, but the bulk of all the wheat sown here last fall made close to 20 bushels. This is the sixth consecutive crop of wheat raised in this neighborhood to yield around 20 bushels to the acre on the well tilled fields. I call this a pretty good record for land selling at an average price of \$75 an acre; taking all our crops together for the last six years and considering the price paid for them, I believe there is no place in the country where returns are greater on the amount invested in land than right here in Coffey county. The main trouble seems to be that buyers from Iowa and Illinois expect to raise just as much here on \$50 to \$75 an acre land as they did back home on \$250 land.

Plenty of Winter Feed

On this farm one of the problems to solve last spring was the raising of rough feed enough for 70 head of cat-

tle. There was not, at the middle of May, a prospect for the corn growth we have had since that time, and at that date the kafir was scarcely above ground. So at a little later date we cleared up an old building spot on a farm we bought a year ago and sowed it to Sudan grass. A small hog pasture was also sown to the same grass. The hog pasture has produced a crop now fully headed and most of it 6 feet high and very thick. It will make an immense amount of feed on a small piece of ground. The other lot sown, of about 2 1/2 acres, will also make a lot of feed. In addition we will have 6 acres of good kafir and as much corn as we care to cut from 60 acres and the hay from 50 acres of prairie meadow. This will provide a variety of feeds. Beside the 50 acres of prairie meadow which we will cut and stack—or as much as we can use, at any rate—we have 30 acres which will be baled and stored in the barn for the horses. Our winter feed now seems to be secure from everything except a terrific hail storm.

More Alfalfa for Jayhawker Farm

We have 10 acres of alfalfa on this farm which was sown in 1912. It still shows a fair stand and for the first crop this spring we took off about 1,500 pounds to the acre. We have not cut it since and it is maturing a seed crop which seems to be fairly well filled. A very fine grass, exceedingly hard to cut and which is called locally "dog hair" has now become sodded thickly all thru this alfalfa, and I think it maens that it will have to be plowed up soon. To take the place of this we feel that we must have more alfalfa, and so have already plowed some 17 acres which we intend to sow to alfalfa this fall if conditions are favorable and if not, next spring. One field of 8 acres is where alfalfa grew two years ago. It has raised two crops of wheat since of great straw growth and moderate grain yield. This field when plowed was entirely free from grass and weeds, and it is still showing a few alfalfa plants not killed in two plowings.

Real Training in Farming

BY F. D. FARRELL

THE purpose of the agricultural curriculum at the Kansas State Agricultural College is to train young men for agricultural leadership, on farms and elsewhere, and for high class citizenship. For this reason, they study fundamentals. They study animal nutrition, for example, not from the standpoint of putting hay and grain into feed bunks and mangers, but from the standpoint of the scientific basis of feed requirements of farm animals for growth, reproduction and fattening, and of nutritional and economic values of feed materials and feeding methods. This requires much study of such subjects as chemistry, physiology and economics.

For similar reasons these students study soil and crop management from the standpoint of the fundamentals of soil fertility and plant nutrition. This requires the study of chemistry, agronomy and botany. It should be absurd for these students to spend all their time at college learning how to operate plows, harrows and mowers. Most of the boys who come to the Kansas State Agricultural College already know this, and anyone who does not can learn how by getting a job with a good farmer where he will make his board, lodging and wages while he learns. The same thing is true of the study of dairy production. Students in this work do not devote their time to learning how to milk a cow. They study the relations between heredity, conformation, feeding and management and milk production. This study involves zoology, physiology, chemistry and genetics as well as dairy husbandry.

Thus it is thruout the high class modern agricultural curriculum. These studies are among the most interesting and useful to be found in any college or university. They have the same relation to scientific farming and other scientific agricultural work as mathematics, physics and hydraulics have to engineering, and as bacteriology, anatomy and physiology have to the practice of medicine. Of course, the agricultural student at Kansas State Agricultural College gets a great deal of practice work in stock judging, chemistry, crops judging and botany, but this is given chiefly for illustrating and emphasizing fundamental principles. Moreover, many of the especially fortunate boys, particularly those who have little or no money, work a part of their time for moderate wages on the college farms or in the barns and laboratories. But this work, while very valuable, is incidental.

If you will study the great leaders in agriculture or any other branch of human activity, you will find that one of their chief characteristics is their understanding of the principles involved in their respective fields. A clear, comprehensive knowledge of fundamentals is one of the chief requirements for leadership in any field. One of the chief objects of the agricultural curriculum is the development of leaders. For this reason, college subjects for agricultural students are concerned with fundamentals. And this is why the agricultural curriculum at the Kansas State Agricultural College is so intensely practical.

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

August 26, 1922

By *Arthur Capper*

Vol. 60 No. 34

Why McClurkin Didn't Fizzle

Low Yields in 1910 Caused Him to Feed Livestock to Get Manure Which, Used Liberally, Has Greatly Increased Productiveness of His Farm

By Ray Yarnell

OATS, 12 bushels an acre; wheat, 17 bushels; corn, 10 bushels. H. L. McClurkin looked over that 1910 record with anything but satisfaction. So far as earnings were concerned—the year had been wasted. He was disappointed and alarmed.

He liked farming and wished to stay with it but he knew that if his farm didn't produce more than that this particular enterprise would turn out a fizzle. It didn't turn out that way, however. McClurkin is one of the prosperous farmers of Clay county today. He has a highly productive farm, a modern home, excellent equipment and is well-to-do.

Biggest Factors in His Success

Manure, and the good judgment that scattered it consistently are the biggest factors in his success. McClurkin began feeding cattle immediately after that poor crop showing to get more manure.

The 1911 wheat crop on land that received an application of manure, averaged 25 bushels an acre, an 8-bushel increase. The experience of that season tied McClurkin to the system he has followed ever since—the keeping of livestock to make fertilizer and the use of a spreader to scatter it.

Since 1910 all McClurkin's land has been manured twice. Most fields have been manured six times and some portions have received seven applications. Manure was put on at the rate of 6 tons an acre until the 6 ton notch on the spreader wore out. Since then it has been scattered at the rate of 9 tons to the acre.

The fertility of the soil has been so greatly increased by this system that wheat now yields from 25 to 35 bushels an acre. For 12 years the acre yield has averaged more than 20 bushels. Five crops have threshed out around 35 bushels and several others have made 30 bushels.

Of course McClurkin has followed

good methods in handling his land. He plows as soon after harvest as possible and harrows the ground once or twice to work the soil into a good seedbed. Wheat, however, is produced on the same field year after year. Little effort is made to rotate it with other crops. McClurkin figures that manure, if plenty is available, will perform the same service as rotation, perhaps more efficiently. Wheat is manured during the winter but most of the fertilizer goes on spring crops.

The need of his land for manure put McClurkin into the feeding business and has kept him in it. He says he has never made a great deal of money by finishing cattle altho he has gotten a good price for all the feed consumed and usually a small profit. Like every other feeder he has had his ups and downs.

From 35 to 100 head of steers are

fed every year. McClurkin's choice is yearling steers weighing around 600 pounds. He fed one bunch four months and got an average gain of 2 pounds a day. The ration consisted of all the silage the steers would eat, grain and a light feed of alfalfa. If no alfalfa was available cottonseed or linseed meal was included.

"The quickest gain from silage can be gotten on yearlings," said Mr. McClurkin. "They will gain rapidly for the first four to six months. A large amount of grain is not required. I believe they are the safest bet for the average farmer who wishes to feed some cattle. I don't think it pays to feed poor quality stuff unless it can be purchased at a very low price. I figure my profits from feeding in terms of the manure I obtain and the good prices I get for the feed I grow."

Two carloads of hogs usually are

finished every year on this farm. McClurkin has 10 purebred Duroc Jersey sows. He saved 55 pigs this spring, about 55 per cent of those farrowed. Hogs are fattened in eight months, usually, being brought to 250 or 300 pounds. A self-feeder is used and the ration consists of corn and tankage. The hogs also run on pasture.

McClurkin estimates it costs him \$6 to put 100 pounds of gain on a hog, figuring corn at 50 cents a bushel and tankage at \$3. One year he had 38 November pigs. He carried them until the following September when they were shipped to Kansas City. The hogs weighed 300 pounds and netted him \$500 above the cost of their feed.

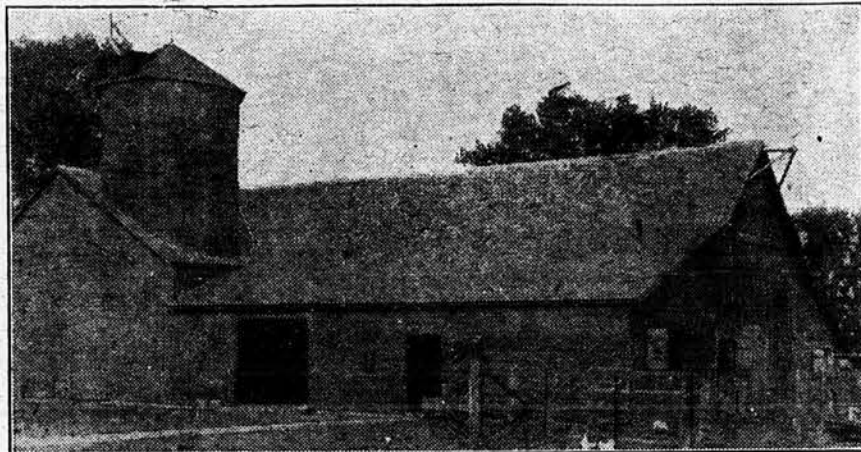
Easy to Water the Hogs

No effort is required to water the hogs. McClurkin has a large concrete water tank in his feed lot. Thru one side he ran an inch pipe which empties into an iron drinking fountain. A valve, operated by a bottle float, governs the inflow of water and the fountain always is filled.

Greatest dependence for profit is placed on wheat, hogs and hens by McClurkin. From his flock of 200 hens in 1921 he received \$500 in cash. Up to early in June this year the flock had produced \$200 and there were hens and chickens to be sold. The present flock contains 600 birds. There are no roosters.

"Two hundred to 250 chickens will be highly profitable to the farmer who feeds some livestock," said Mr. McClurkin. "If the hens run on open range, feed is a very small item. They will pick up almost enough in the feed lot to keep them in good condition. If more than that number are in the flock it is necessary to figure the feed cost which becomes a considerable item."

Equipment on this farm is extra good. The barn is 36 by 50 feet in size, with loft capacity for 60 tons of hay at least. (Continued on Page 12)



This Combination Barn, Feeding Shed and Silo, Set in a Well Fenced Feed Lot, Greatly Simplifies the Handling of Cattle and Hogs

This Landowner Sees Ahead

WHEN landowners get to the point where they insist on their tenants diversifying farming operations agricultural progress will be much more likely to prosper than under the system now practiced in so many parts of Kansas where owners insist on the land being cropped exclusively to wheat and discourage the handling of livestock and feed crops.

The tenantry problem is a serious one throughout the Nation because very often it stands squarely in the road of agricultural progress. It is a wasteful system and a dangerous one because to get immediate profit it impairs the ability of the soil to produce a generation or two hence.

Eventually, of course, landowners will have to encourage diversified farming, else their land will become virtually worthless because it no longer will produce on a paying basis and then will not work it. Eventually that will mean heavily curtailed production and the public will pay the cost.

Then the processes of rebuilding the soil will begin and it will take years to accomplish the results desired. Putting fertility back, after soil has been depleted, is slow business and costly, too, in many cases. It is far more profitable and sensible to begin this building up process before all fertility has been drained away.

There are certain practices, com-

monly termed diversified farming, which if followed will keep the soil in good condition, actually increase its fertility at the same time it increases crop yields, and make it as good or better than it was when it was broken out of sod.

The trouble has been and still is that many landowners are concerned only with ownership as a current paying investment. They figure the risk, buy the land and then get all they can from it as quickly as possible. If it plays out they plan to sell it and put their money into something else.

Much of the land was purchased cheap by its present owners who have held on to it, being satisfied with the income it produced while the soil still was good. The land probably has paid for itself several times over so the price at which they sell is not of exceptional importance.

Kansas has entirely too much tenantry. There are too many landowners in the state who are not interested in building up the soil. These men are agricultural liabilities of the first class.

It is refreshing once in a while to run across a landowner who believes in diversified farming and insists that his land be handled in a way that will make it better instead of worse. Such a man is E. L. Shaw of Pratt. Mr. Shaw believes wholeheartedly in diversification and in renting the contract requires the handling of livestock

and the growing of crops to feed it.

Livestock is handled on a share basis, fifty-fifty between the owner and the renter, including original investment. Each pays half of the feed cost and takes half of the income.

All manure on the farm is put on the fields. Wheat land is given a coating of about 1½ tons to the acre, put on as thin as possible and as frequently as it is available. Combined with good tillage methods this has resulted in increasing the yield on one field at least one third, Mr. Shaw stated.

The growing of feed crops for livestock makes possible a rotation which also helps the soil. Wheat ground is planted to forage crops or to pasture grasses, while land formerly producing feed crops is planted to wheat.

There always are a few milk cows on this farm, from eight to 10. The monthly cream check is an important item in the annual income. Usually 100 head of cattle are fed, about 50 hogs or a flock of sheep. There are two silos, a 50-ton pit and a 100-ton steel silo. Kafir is used mostly for silage, altho some cane is grown.

Sudan grass is used for pasture. This year 40 acres were planted, in addition to three feed lots. Part of the Sudan is cut for hay and has been very satisfactory. Often the grass is left standing until August when cattle are turned in to clean it up. They not only harvest the crop and make good gains

but enrich the soil with manure. The coarser stalks are tramped into the soil with the manure and tend to loosen it up.

"The cheapest way of gathering a crop," said Mr. Shaw, "is to turn a bunch of cattle into the field and let them eat it."

In the summer the cattle are put on grass pasture. Last year Shaw and his tenant sold calves just before they were ready to go into the feed lot for \$25 a head.

"All of us will have to come to diversified farming," said Mr. Shaw. "The soil is getting poorer all the time where only one crop is grown. It is time all landowners stopped to think that they rapidly are depleting their land of fertility and that the time is approaching when it will no longer yield a profit."

"If they will keep livestock and use the manure on the fields, they can prevent such an occurrence and at the same time increase the yield of every crop they produce. Incidentally they will make more money in the long run from the farm than if they stick to wheat."

"My farm is a better producer today than it was when I got it eight years ago and it is due entirely to the way the land has been handled. I gave it a chance and it has paid me back with interest. Land will do the same for any man who will treat it right."

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

A WEEK or two ago I said that in my opinion force is futile in solving the industrial and social problems, or words to that effect. One very intelligent and thoughtful reader calls my attention to the fact that liberty has only been won by force; that men have had to fight for it and oppressors and tyrants can only understand the argument of force.

I grant the historical correctness of his statement, and yet stand by my former statement, which reduced to its simplest terms is this: physical force as a means of ultimate settlement of industrial and social problems is futile.

The very fact that physical force has always been relied on to settle these problems, and that instead of being settled it is confessed that they are apparently farther from settlement than ever before proves that physical force has been futile as a means of ultimate settlement. I will confess that force is necessary as a temporary expedient. If a nation is attacked without cause the people of that nation are justified in resisting the invasion with all the force they have. If a ruffian assaults you or a member of your family it is your duty to resist the attack, and if you are not personally able to protect yourself and family it is your duty to call the nearest policeman to use physical force to arrest the ruffian. Nevertheless, the temporary necessity for the use of force does not prove that the original proposition is unsound.

Until the old false idea that the world must be ruled by force and fear is supplanted by the idea of kindness, co-operation and altruism, which after all is the highest form of enlightened selfishness, there will be wars, growing more and more destructive until civilization is destroyed; industrial conditions will grow worse and worse; class hatreds more and more intense and the world more and more a hell.

The law of love is the law of life, and only by that law can liberty, peace and general happiness be attained.

Russian Currency

THE other day I saw a concrete illustration of the depreciation of the Russian currency. A Topeka citizen who migrated here from Russia a good many years ago, received a letter from his old home. It really required 10 cents in our money to bring the letter over here, but the Russian stamps necessary to carry this letter represented in value 200,000 rubles. Before the war a Russian ruble was worth 50 cents; in other words, nominally it required \$100,000 to carry a letter from Russia to the United States. As a matter of fact, the present value of a Russian ruble is one twenty thousandth of a cent, a value so small that the human mind cannot comprehend how small it really is.

The Russian currency is often used as a horrible example of what will occur if the gold standard is abandoned. The critics, however, never mention the fact that theoretically Germany is on a gold standard basis and yet the German mark is worth less than one-fifth of a cent, whereas its pre-war value was 24 cents. It has not depreciated anywhere near as much as the Russian ruble, but it is so nearly worthless that it demonstrates that the gold standard is not sufficient to make currency valuable.

There are two reasons for the worthlessness of the Russian ruble; one is the fact that other nations have no faith in the stability or credit of the present Russian government, and the other is that currency has been issued without any relation to either wealth, business or population.

The Rocky Mountains are full of gold ore, but the percentage of ore is so small in most cases that it cannot be mined except at a great loss and therefore is not mined. But suppose that a process should be discovered that would make it possible to extract gold at a cost of 10 cents a ton. Then rock that would yield only 50 cents a ton could be mined at a profit, and gold might become as plentiful as copper.

In that event what would become of the sacred gold dollar? It soon would become no more valuable than copper, and perhaps not so valuable, for the reason that it cannot be used for making so many necessary things. The proper function of money is to act as a medium of exchange and measure of value. Multiply what is necessary for this purpose by 10,000 and of course it becomes utterly worthless.

Our present currency is good, the best in the world perhaps, not because of the gold reserve

back of it, but because of the faith the people have in their government. Destroy that faith, overthrow the Government and within a week the bank notes in your pocket would shrivel in value to nothing. Neither Russian nor German money will be of any value worth mentioning until the world in general has faith in the stability and honor of the governments of those countries. When that faith has been established, if they will then call in and destroy 95 per cent of the currency outstanding, or better still call it all in and issue new currency in a volume proportioned to the business and population of the country, and then limit the issue, in my opinion the purchasing value of the currency will go immediately to par or near that regardless of the gold reserve. Faith in the government, however, is essential to this restoration of credit.

I Wonder How It Will Feel

WHEN Congressman Phil Campbell serves out his present term he will have spent 20 years in Congress. He has advanced gradually in place and influence until he is now at the head of one of the most powerful committees of the House. I imagine that he has grown to like the Washington life immensely because he is that kind of a man.

Twenty years is a long time in a man's life. I do not know how old Phil is, for he has been smart enough to refuse to tell his age either in the Congressional Directory or in "Who's Who," but I am guessing that he was past 40 when he first went to Congress and if that is a good guess he is past 60 now. I imagine he will not care to come back to Pittsburg and try to build up a law practice. The old town will seem dull to him and things generally petty and commonplace. Maybe he will take his place among the rather large assemblage of "lame ducks" that have been taken care of by this and previous administrations after they lost their places in Congress.

But even at that, I imagine it must be a rather hard jolt for a man who has held a seat in Congress for 20 years suddenly to find himself one of the outsiders, just a plain plug citizen on foot, for the "has-been" really doesn't count for much. He may for a time harbor the impression that he will be able to come back, but the cases where such men really do come back are rather few and far between and those who bend the "suppliant knee" do not do much bending before the man who is not likely to have any further favors to bestow.

"Labor and Democracy"

THIS is the title of a book of 213 pages written by Judge William L. Huggins of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations and published by The Macmillan Company. The book is a defense and explanation of the Industrial Court law which was originally written by Judge Huggins.

On pages 20 and 21 Judge Huggins indulges in a somewhat heated and rather vitriolic denunciation of Socialism, going a bit out of his way, as it seems to me, to do this. As I read thru the book it occurred to me that there was a lurking suspicion in the mind of the author that unless he took especial pains to denounce Socialism his readers might arrive at the logical conclusion that he himself is a Socialist, for without perhaps being fully conscious of it he has built up an argument, which if it proves anything, proves that state Socialism is the proper system. In order to show that I am right about this I have only to quote a part of a very eloquent paragraph found on pages 28 and 29:

"The Government of the United States, the President, Congress, the United States Courts, the various departments, the governors of the states, the legislatures, the state courts—all the instrumentalities of government exist and are maintained for the one purpose of making it possible that every child born within the boundaries of the Republic shall be reared under healthful and moral surroundings, schooled under the direction of the state and become a patriotic, moral and upright citizen. If there be within the confines of this country one child, who by reason of the poverty or unemployment of its natural protector—its parent—must go to bed hungry at night, must be nurtured inadequately in an immoral or unsanitary home, must have its body and soul stunted or warped by reason of such adverse conditions, to that extent at least, organized government, organized religion, organized philanthropy, organized business, organized labor, all have miserably failed."

The most ardent advocate of state Socialism

could hardly put the case more strongly. Boiled down, this eloquent language means this: Unless the Government sees now that every parent has a job so that his children may not only be properly fed and clothed but also reared in a home that is healthful, and properly educated under the direction of the Government, then the Government has "miserably failed."

Well, if it is the business of the Government to see now that every man has a job, that means that if the man cannot get the right kind of a job some other way, the Government must supply the job, and in order that the Government may do that it must necessarily engage in every sort of legitimate industry in order to have the jobs to give. That is state socialism carried to as great an extreme as I have ever seen or heard of it being advocated by any radical socialist.

If the Judge is right in this statement, then he should have omitted his diatribe against Socialism. After a careful analysis of the Industrial Court law I reached the conclusion that it was state Socialism and this book of Judge Huggins confirms my belief. Personally I do not believe that state Socialism is the remedy, and therefore am opposed to the Industrial Court law. I am utterly unable to understand by what process of reasoning a man can defend this law and at the same time denounce Socialism.

But the Judge's understanding of the powers and duties of government goes far beyond the mere providing of jobs for everybody who wants and needs jobs. It makes the Government the guardian of every child and the inspector of every home. Of course, there is only one way to find out whether each child is being properly fed and properly clothed and surrounded by proper sanitary conditions and that is by inspecting each home and prescribing rules of diet, sanitation and clothing. The rules, of course, would be established by the Government and their enforcement left to Government inspectors. Even as it is, Government and state inspection has become both irksome and burdensome, but in order to carry out Judge Huggins's idea there would be swarms of inspectors as annoying and nearly as pestiferous as the swarm of flies that afflicted the Egyptians.

In defending the Industrial Court law Judge Huggins dwells especially on the fact that it forbids "picketing," yet I find that on Page 26 he talks of the wage earner's "property right" in his job. Now if the wage earner has a property right in his job it would seem to follow that he has the same right to defend his property that he would have to defend any other property; in other words, if the job belongs to him and someone tries to take it from him he has the right to object, and in that case picketing, unaccompanied by actual violence, would be justifiable. Neither can it be consistently argued that he loses the right to defend his job because he has struck, assuming that it is a property right, for if it is a property right then the action of the employer in reducing the pay interferes with the workman's property, just as it would interfere with a farmer's property right in his land to take part of the land away from him, and to that he certainly would object.

Now I do not believe that so long as we admit the right of private contract it can be successfully maintained that a job is property farther than the workman, like the employer, has the right to demand the fulfillment of the terms of the contract. I do not believe either party to the contract should be compelled to continue the contractual relation beyond the time and terms of the contract, but this is what the Industrial Court law undertakes to do. If that is the correct principle, then state Socialism is right. It may be that state Socialism is what we are coming to but I am not yet convinced that it is.

The Farmer Hardest Hit

IN AN address before the Farm Bureau at Leesburg, Va., recently, Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, gave some mighty interesting and enlightening figures which show that while other industrial classes may have cause to complain about economic conditions the farmer has been hardest hit by deflation. The figures show that in 1913 the average wage received for mining a ton of coal in the United States would buy 1.1 bushels of corn in Iowa, while in 1921 the average wage for mining a ton of coal would buy .25 bushels.

In 1913 the miners' wage for mining a ton of coal would buy .7 of a bushel of wheat in North

Dakota, and in 1921, .9 of a bushel. In short the miners' wage in 1921 in any of the states named in the Secretary's speech, Iowa, North Dakota, Texas, Nebraska, New York, Wyoming, Illinois and Missouri would buy more of the necessities of life in the raw state than would the wages in 1913.

The same thing was true of the railroad employees. According to Secretary Wallace the average wage or salary of railroad employees in 1913 would have bought 1,492 bushels of corn in Iowa, while in 1921 the average annual wage of the railroad man would have bought 4,112 bushels.

In 1913 the average railroad worker could have bought 1,028 bushels of wheat in North Dakota, while in 1921 this average railroad worker could have bought 1,466 bushels. In 1913 his wages for a year in Texas would have bought 6,449 pounds of cotton, while in 1921 his annual wages would have bought 13,934 pounds. In Missouri his wages in 1913 would have bought 3,309 pounds of butter, while in 1921 his wages for the year would have bought 5,285 pounds.

The freight revenue a ton mile received by the railroads in Iowa in 1913 would buy 1.4 bushels of corn, while in 1921 the freight revenue a ton mile would buy 3.1 bushels.

In 1913 the Iowa farmer could buy a ton of ordinary coal for 6.2 bushels of corn, while in 1921 it took 6.2 bushels to buy this ton of coal.

While the purchasing power of the wage earners' wages in 1921 was from 30 to 50 per cent greater than in 1913, the purchasing power of the farmers' products was from 25 to 45 per cent less than in 1913.

In short, the farmers make up the only class that cannot buy as much or more with their products than they could nine years ago.

Secretary Wallace is not complaining that wages are too high; he is insisting that the farmer has been hardest hit.

There is another thing that the Secretary might have said; while the prices of the farmers' products have relatively largely declined his taxes have increased and so has the rate of interest he must pay.

Before there can be permanent prosperity the farmer must prosper and before prosperity returns to him there are several readjustments that must be made. First, the prices of farm products must either be materially advanced or the prices of the things he must buy must be materially decreased.

Second: Freight rates must be lowered so the cost of getting his products to market will be decidedly reduced.

Third: The burden of taxes must be lessened. Fourth: Interest rates must come down to the point where the rate of interest on the money borrowed will not exceed the average net earnings on the farmers' capital.

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.

Husband is Poor Manager

B and wife have been married six years. During these six years, in the wife's opinion, B has been a failure. She is a very industrious woman and thinks if she were divorced from B she could rise in the world. She says B keeps her nose on the grindstone all the time by his bad management. Should she sue B for divorce and could she get it if she did?

G. M. C.

I do not know whether this wife has sufficient grounds on which to obtain a divorce. The mere fact that B is a poor manager would not of itself be ground for divorce. He must be guilty of some one of the grounds set out in the statute. If he is guilty of cruelty, that is if he abuses his wife, that would be a ground for divorce. If he persistently neglects to support her, or if he abandons her, these would be grounds for divorce. Your statement of the facts is so indefinite, however, that I cannot give you a positive answer. Of course, she cannot compel B to sue for a divorce if he does not want to do so.

Proceedings in Lunacy Case

A and B marry and have children. Later they are divorced and B marries another man. There are no children by the second marriage. B becomes an invalid and her mind becomes impaired. If she should be influenced by her second husband to deed what she has to him, how can her children prevent him from taking everything? What could her children do and what would be their rights? They have helped care for her. If they should put in a bill for her care could it be allowed out of her estate? If her second husband should claim to be father of any of the children, how would that affect the other children? Just what should the children do to hold their share and prevent him from getting everything? When B divorced A she asked for care and custody of the minor children. They were spoken of as children of the first marriage.

SUBSCRIBER.

A deed made by a lunatic is not a valid deed, altho if said lunatic should recover her mind and then ratify the deed, it probably would cure the defect. Her children might make application to the probate court to have a guardian appointed for their mother and this guardian would have charge of her property during the time of her insanity. If the children were not minors at the time they rendered this service to their mother in caring for her, it would be a valid claim against her estate. If they were minors and under her charge at the time

this service was rendered, they could not collect for such service. This is a case in which "Subscriber" should consult the best lawyer of his or her acquaintance. It is not a matter, in all probability, which these children will be able to manage themselves.

Forged Endorsement is Worthless

1—A owed B \$100 and while in B's office gave B a note for the amount. B laid the note on his desk and went after his mail and on his return the note was gone. In the meantime C had entered the office and taken the note and started down the street when he met D. C owed D \$100 so he endorsed the note over to D with B's name. Could D collect if he was innocent of the original fraud?

2—A contracted to sell to B 100 bushels of wheat to be put by A in sacks provided by B and subsequently to be called for by B. B paid the price at the time of the bargain. B sent A enough sacks to hold the wheat and A began to fill them. He completely filled and tied up a quarter of the sacks. A quarter of the sacks he partly filled. He was then interrupted and shortly after became bankrupt. The creditors of A claimed the wheat, as did B. Who was entitled to the wheat?

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1—I assume that the note was made to B or his order, altho the question does not so state. If so, there was no transfer of this note, in my opinion. In order to make a legal transfer it would be necessary to have B's endorsement, and a forgery of his name would not constitute such endorsement. That being the case, D could not collect.

2—I am of the opinion that when the wheat was put in the sacks of B, it became his wheat and A was only a bailee for B so far as that particular grain was concerned, and that B could hold this wheat as against the other creditors of A. This would not apply, in my opinion, to the wheat which was not in the sacks. There is nothing in the question to indicate that it was separated from A's other wheat.

Wife's Property Cannot be Attached

A and B are husband and wife. They purchase a tract of land and the deed is made to A. Later A makes transfer of land to B. B pays the tax and gets a receipt in her own name. The land is clear from all debts. There are no judgments or liens of any kind against A or B. Later A becomes involved in debt. B did not endorse for such indebtedness. Can her holdings be attached for A's debts?

R. M.

Sec. 6160, chapter 72, General Statutes, reads as follows:

"Property, real and personal, which any woman in this state owns at the time of her marriage and the rents, issues, profits or proceeds thereof, and any real, personal or mixed property which shall come to her by descent, devise or bequest, or the gift of any person except her husband, shall remain her sole and separate property, notwithstanding her marriage, and not be subject to the disposal of her husband or liable for his debts."

If the land was transferred to B by A for a valid consideration, and was not in the nature of a gift, it would not be held liable for the husband's debts contracted after such transfer was made.

Who Gets the Land?

A and B were husband and wife. B died with a farm in her name. They have no children. Would B's land go to A or to the children? They also have other land deeded jointly. This is in Colorado.

A. M. C.

Your question is not clear. You say they have no children and then you ask who gets the land, A or the children. If you mean by that that B had children by a former marriage, under the statutes of Colorado, they would inherit one-half of their mother's property and the other half would go to the surviving husband. If there are no children, then all the land goes to the surviving husband.

A Matter of Wills

1—If a man's wife dies, leaving a husband and children, and has an estate but no will, to whom does the estate fall? Could she will it to the children if she chose to do so? 2—A married a wife and had one child. She got a divorce from A when the child was 3 years old. She got the custody of the child. Two years afterward A married again, then A died before the child was of age. He left no will but had an estate. To whom does it go? 3—A rents B 200 acres of sod to break and put in wheat the first year for a share. For all that B failed to break the first year he was to give A \$1 an acre. B broke half of the sod and put it in wheat. When does the money for the sod not broken become due to A?

W. G.

1—When the wife died without will half of her estate would go to her surviving husband and half to her children. She could will one-half of her estate to whomsoever she pleased but she could not will away the half which descends to her husband.

2—When A's wife obtained a divorce presumably the question of alimony was settled in the divorce proceedings and she would be entitled to no part of his estate unless it was so decreed when the divorce was granted. This, however, did not affect the child. A marries and dies, leaving no will, but presumably his second wife is still living, altho the question does not state this clearly. If such is the fact then his estate would be divided between this second wife and this child by his first wife.

3—The \$1 an acre B was to pay A for failure to break land becomes due as soon as the period within which the breaking was to be done expires. Your question is not altogether clear as to the time in which this breaking must be done. There is an intimation it was to be broken for wheat but I cannot tell from the language of your question whether this was true or whether B was to have the privilege of breaking this ground at any time during the year. If the contract was that he was to break this ground for wheat and that if he did not break it for wheat then he was to forfeit \$1 an acre, the money would fall due as soon as the

time for breaking ground for wheat had expired—we will say about November 1, perhaps. If on the other hand, he was to break this at some time during the year, then the \$1 an acre would not fall due until the end of the year.

A Division of Insurance

A World War soldier dies leaving \$10,000 insurance. His father got it and at his death his mother got it. At her death does the oldest brother get it or is it divided among all the brothers and sisters?

Y. Z.

I presume that this is a policy on which monthly payments are made. Consequently it is not practicable to divide these among the surviving relatives, and the Government has made the practice of paying it all to one person. In this case I am of the opinion it will go to the oldest surviving brother or sister. The law says it shall go to the next of kin.

Property Rights

A and B are husband and wife. A died leaving B with three small children. Later the father of A died after deeding property to the wife who has other children. When A's mother dies has B any property rights? Would it make any difference should she remarry?

S. G. Z.

B would not have any property rights but if A's mother should die possessed of property and without will, A's children would inherit his share of her estate. If she remarried, one-half of her property in that event would go to her surviving husband if he did survive her.

Problems of a Renter

I am a farmer in Western Kansas. I have gone in debt \$3,000 and now the banks refuse to carry me any longer. I always turn to the banks all the crops I raise and have done my best to pay but they are going to close me out. What can I do to save myself? I am a renter. Would you turn over everything and go bankrupt and start over? I have a wife and family. What will the law allow me to keep?

T. A. B.

If the banks hold chattel mortgages against your personal property, then it will do you no good to take advantage of the bankrupt law in all probability. They could take your property anyway. If they do not hold chattel mortgages, then you are entitled to hold as exempt property two cows, a team of horses, wagon, farm implements, your household goods, 10 hogs, 20 sheep—if you have them—and the wool either on the sheep's backs or clipped, sufficient feed to feed the animals for one year if you have it on hand, and sufficient food for your family for the same time if you have it on hand.

The Job of Being a Senator

RECENTLY I was asked by the editor of the Washington News to give his paper my opinion of what I considered the essential qualifications of a member of the United States Senate. As it gave me an opportunity to put into words some of the ideas which have been the mainspring of my actions since coming to Washington, I have thought "the opinion" might interest the readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. I sent the editor of the News the following statement, which he printed a few days ago:

"Good common sense, honesty of purpose, ability to get down to brass tacks on public questions and to keep in constant touch with the people, their needs and aspirations, it seems to me are necessary qualifications of a United States Senator, but not their sum total. He should have—

"A strong backbone, but not a stiff neck.

"A mind of his own, but an open mind, one he can change in agreement with facts and reasons. He must not be cocksure of himself.

"A Senator should be able to see his plans defeated without discouragement or succeed without self-esteem, and should accept abuse or praise for his efforts as a matter of course with the same wisdom and charity that Abraham Lincoln did.

"He should possess unswerving loyalty to the people of 48 states, particularly to the welfare and well-being of the American home. The home is our guarantee of national well-being, the source of our strength and progress. A United States Senator takes an oath to serve all the people. He is more than a partisan.

"He should feel a deep and earnest desire to make the administration of all government as wasteless, as efficient, as responsive to popular demand and popular needs as the best managed private business. He should be eager to strip it of incompetence, graft and partisan favoritism.

"Above all, I think a Senator should study his constituents and learn from them. I rate this one of the high qualifications of a Senator. He should encourage frequent letters and frank expressions of opinion from them and give much attention to their criticism and their approval. Unless he does this he cannot keep himself fully in touch with conditions.

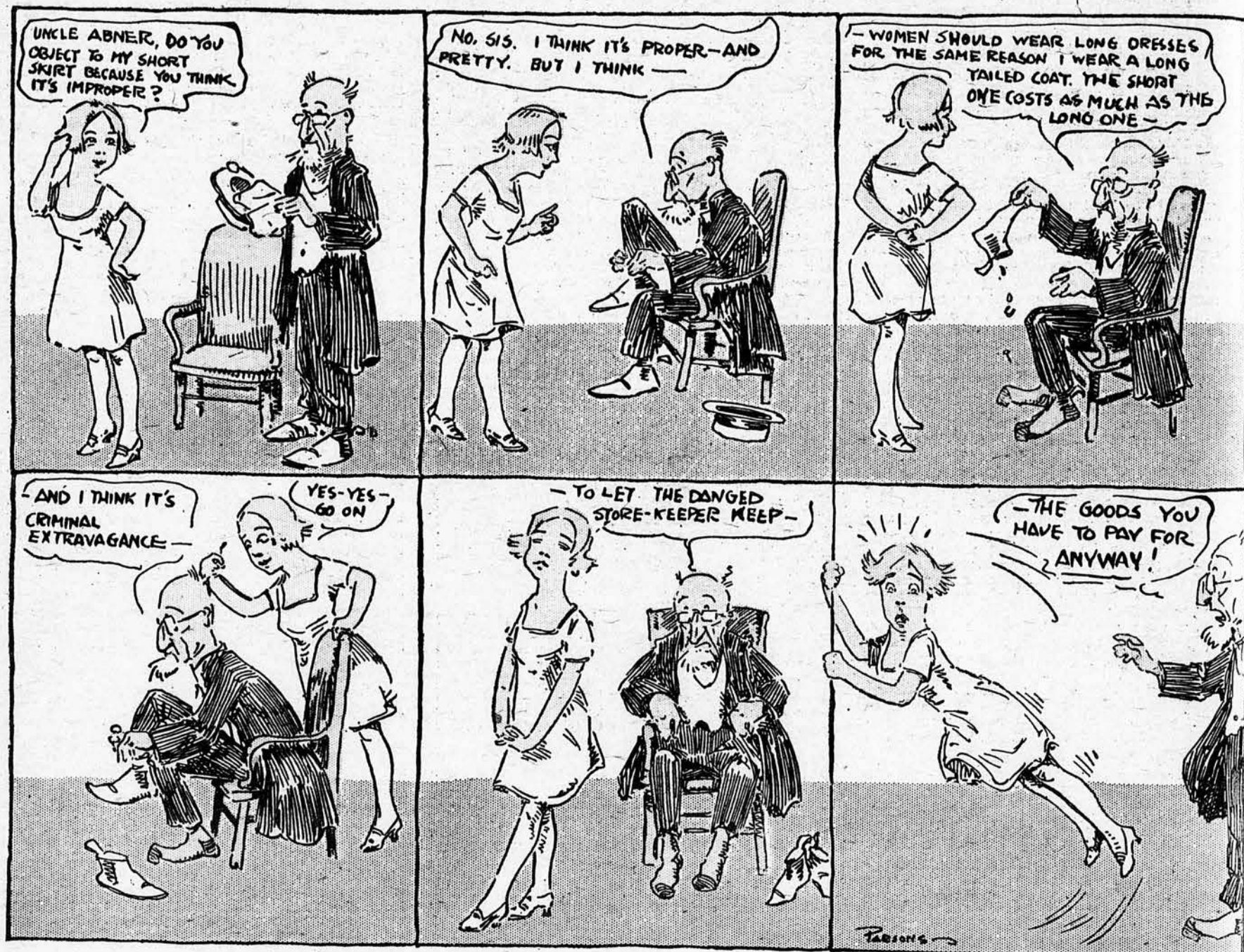
"If to these qualities he can add patience, industry, determination, I think he may consider himself fair senatorial timber."

I might have added to this statement with utmost truth that a member of Congress not intent on the common good is in no sense a statesman—not even a good politician.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

The Adventures of the Hoovers

Short Skirts—Uncle Abner Admires Them—But He Votes for Long Ones for the Same Reason That He Wears a Frock Coat



Tom of the Peace Valley Country

WITH lame Bill and the Woodsons as escorts John Roberts set out to "see the valley" that winter afternoon. The balmy air betokened spring, however, and the teacher began to feel the call for preparatory work. Like a keen-nosed hound he inspected soil samples, noted the dwarfed stalks in the fields that had been "corned to death," poked about the rotting stumps which encumbered most of the field tilled. Wise enough not to show a display of superior knowledge he chatted casually about the need for changing crops if one was not to wear out his land, but lame Bill and the senior Woodson paid little attention. Trapping was their game. Finally as the two fell a little behind, John Roberts picked up a handful of virgin soil and sifting it thru his fingers remarked to Tom. "Old man, I didn't think you'd lie to me?"

Startled, Tom stammered, "Wha-at do you mean, Mr. Roberts?"

The teacher grinned reassuringly. "You said there was no corn land in the valley. Old man, here's dirt good enough to grow a hundred bushel yield—if we can find enough in one patch to do it with. Now hop to it and help me find that patch."

Down on his knees went Tom and began to grub. It seemed unbelievable that he could have trod the valley for years and never realized that its soil was different from the upland type but Tom was trapper bred. Now as he rubbed the dirt between grimy hands he saw with new eyes that it was

A Lad of the Hills, Who Despite Environment Won Victory in Competition With Those "Outside"

By John Francis Case

loam, black loam such as Teacher Roberts had brought with him from his own home to illustrate soil types. Who shall account for this phenomenon in a country of clay soils? Ask Him who made the up flung mountains and sent the trees to shed their leaves over the waiting land for centuries. Enough that the soil was there, but awaiting brain and brawn to make it gladden the hearts of these who tilled. But 5 acres in one body of that soil type—there was the rub, for in the valley a cleared field of 5 acres was "some" field. "Dad," Tom called, "What's Uncle Abel Parsons growing on the field he used to have in wheat?"

"Done got in clover for his cows, son," Sam called back, and John Roberts started forward excitedly. "Clover? Show me the place," he exclaimed, and all started down the valley.

Tom's Corn Prospect

As they walked John Roberts explained to Tom's father his desire that Tom take up the corn growing project work and the type of soil that must be had to grow good yields. "It's all right, I reckon," Sam assented doubtfully. "But we never could grow no corn here. Grandpap Martin done grew corn on the same patch for 50

year and it got worse all the time."

Roberts grinned but it was inwardly. Wouldn't it make the eyes of those mountain folks widen if Tom could grow even a 50 bushel yield? He'd go the limit in helping him.

Soon they came to the home of Uncle Abel and to his delight Roberts found the same good loam and every evidence of a luxuriant clover growth. Hospitably urging them to enter and "set" Uncle Abel brought out a supply of "long green." Thru the smoke wreaths the visitor finally broached the subject of rental of the clover field. No, the owner didn't care to part with it. He'd grown a "right smart" of hay that had sold readily to the valley dwellers who kept cows. After that year he allowed he'd put the field in wheat again. Didn't like corn growing, it took a "right smart 'o work" and didn't pay. Ever grow corn after clover? No this was the first clover in the valley. Uncle Abel's brother from "Far Outside" had brought the seed and told him how to seed it. Pretty unpromising outlook but John Roberts had determined that Tom should have his chance. Shrewdly he began to bargain.

"But you might rent it, Mr. Parsons?" "Mought. But I ha'nt hankerin' after doin' it."

"Well, I'd like to try some corn on your valley land. Give you \$5 an acre for the year?"

"Worth more than that for cows, mister. Reckon, I'll just cut it for hay again."

"Well, let us make it \$7.50 an acre and remember that you won't have any work to do. Are you sure there are full 5 acres in the patch?"

"Every mite of it," replied Uncle Abel who was visibly weakening. "Now stranger, I tell you what I'll do. Make it \$30 and the land's yours."

"Done," said Roberts, "and here's \$10 to bind the bargain."

As they left the cabin lame Bill observed to Sam Woodson, "That that Roberts is a fine feller but a lecture tetched in the upper story." And no wonder for \$30 an acre was a good purchase price for valley land. Roberts overheard and smiled. Let the season be favorable and Tom would show 'em corn.

Stories of College Days

Nothing was said about the land renting venture when they returned to the Woodson home except to inform Mrs. Woodson what had been done. "My, that's an awful price," exclaimed Tom's mother. "Don't see how you can come out on it, Mr. Roberts, even if you can grow corn better than we folks do."

"Oh, I'll make it all right," assured Roberts, "I have a real corn grower in

(Continued on Page 9)

Returns from Alfalfa are Threefold

This Crop Increases Land Fertility, Eradicates Cockleburs and Brings a Good Market Price, Besides Increasing the Milk Production

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

ALFA is working day and night for Victor F. Stuewe, Alma, Kan., and bringing returns in three ways—increasing milk production of his purebred Holstein herd, building up and maintaining soil fertility and commanding a good price on the market. Alfalfa has proved valuable as a fertilizer and now is valuable as a cash crop. "I didn't intend to raise alfalfa as a cash crop when I started," said Mr. Stuewe, "but I have used it extensively in my system of crop rotation and I've had such success with it that I am turning to it for commercial purposes more and more every day."

The Purebreds Pay Best

Mr. Stuewe's first operations, after graduating from the dairy husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, were directly along the line of dairy farming. Sixteen grade Holsteins and a purebred bull were the first of the dairy herd on his 80-acre farm, but at the end of two years he began changing over to purebreds. "I changed for two reasons," he said. "One was for higher milk production and the other was so the calves would sell better. I found when I tried to sell the bull calves from my grades that most farmers preferred purebreds, and I decided to meet their demands."

The grades were sold at good prices and were gradually replaced with purebreds. The foundation of the purebred herd was Elba Oak Homestead De Kol, whose butter record as a heifer reached 17 pounds in a seven-day test. Her first daughter made a 17-pound record as a 3-year-old, and later produced 900 pounds of butter and 19,000 pounds of milk in one year. From this start Mr. Stuewe has built up a herd of 30 high producers. No cow is kept in the herd after she is 7 years old. Some of the milk is marketed to customers in Alma, but the greater part is sold to creameries.

Winter feeding consists of a grain ration and all the alfalfa and cane silage the cows will eat. The cows also run on wheat for winter pasture. "I pastured one field of wheat up to May 15 this year, and it made 25 bushels," said Mr. Stuewe. "For summer pasture I like Sudan grass, but I had hard luck this year as the chinch bugs took it after the cows had been on it only one month. Now I'm using ordinary pasture, but the cows average 40 pounds of milk a day on that with no grain."

"Land preparation is the thing of greatest importance with any crop," said Mr. Stuewe, "and I put in a lot of time getting my seedbed in what I call good condition. Some folks say I work the ground too much, but nevertheless it holds the moisture and

grows the crops. As an example, I had a field of wheat that I pastured until June, plowed it up dry, allowed it to stand until we had a good rain, and then harrowed. After another rain I double disked, then harrowed again and floated with a three-plank drag. After this the ground was in garden condition and I surface planted cane in rows. Within five days the cane was up."

When Mr. Stuewe first moved on his farm, he tried corn as the principal crop, just as had been done there for years but he found that the soil needed attention, and something had to be done to eradicate the cockleburs. "When I started here," he remarked, "I could scoop up the cockleburs with a shovel, and I used to wear myself out trying to kill them by cul-

tivating, but didn't have any success. After that I seeded to wheat one year and then put in alfalfa and the burs began to disappear. Where I've used this system in the last six years the burs and crab grass have been killed out. Two years ago I started working on one of the worst fields, and today the burs are very scarce.

"Alfalfa works day and night for the soil. It is the cheapest and best fertilizer for this part of the country. It means an increased production of crops when used in a system of rotation, insures a higher milk production for the dairy farmer, and means a good price on the market if handled right."

Heavy Yield for Third Cutting

July 20 found the baler busy in the third cutting of Stuewe's old, established alfalfa, and this third cutting was running 1½ tons to the acre. The first cutting made 1½ tons, and the second made a ton. One patch of alfalfa seeded last year during the first part of September was ready for the third cutting about August 1. The first cutting of this made a ton, while the second made 1½ tons and for the third an equal amount. Wheat was taken off this ground in July last year, and a crop of volunteer cane came on. This would have made about 8 or 10 tons to the acre, but was plowed under and alfalfa put in with a wheat drill.

"My neighbors thought it was foolish to use such a good crop of feed in preparing for alfalfa," remarked Mr. Stuewe, "but this year's crop proves that it is worth while giving alfalfa a start. This first crop is as good as the old seeding, and I expect to cut all my alfalfa five times this year. I like to mow the alfalfa in the afternoon so it will not be dry enough for the dew or rain to spoil over night. If a man is careful he can put his crop on the market in condition that will demand top price as I have done. The first car of alfalfa I shipped sold as No. 1 at Kansas City, and found a ready sale."



Foundation of Stuewe's Purebred Holsteins at Right, and Her First Daughter; From This Start a Herd of 30 High Producers Has Been Built

Your Chance of a Real Winning

A Few Facts and Figures on Various Games Operated at Every Street Show and Carnival That Comes to Your Community During the Year

By An Old Showman

ANOTED newspaper man who has had an excellent opportunity to study human nature and reflect upon his subject has said that the stupidity of the public cannot be exaggerated, and my experience in the street show and carnival business certainly bears this man out in his statement. For a dyed-in-the-wool sucker you simply must hand it to Mr. Average Citizen.

I have been associated very closely with street shows and carnivals for about 12 years and in that time I have often thought that I finally had run across the biggest sucker alive, but within a few days along would come a still bigger one to ruin my theory.

A Large Prize on a Small Chance

As you know, most of the concessions at a street show are those operating a game of chance. These games are supposed to win for you if you are lucky. In other words, you must take a chance to win. The mere fact that the chance is mighty slim does not enter the mind of the man who is bent on pleasure and amusement. The strongest appeal to the average citizen is to offer a large prize on a slim chance.

Very seldom does the player stop to study the game briefly before starting out to beat it. He is attracted by the chance of getting something for nothing, and he goes after it.

The games operated at carnivals are not new. They are all as old as time. Some of them are merely slight variations of games played ages ago. Those that have been so varied usually have been changed slightly so that the chances in favor of winning are made even smaller than in the far part.

One of our favorite games is Hi-Lo or some variation of it. This is a game played with eight dice. Each die has six numbers ranging from 1 to 6, and as the dice are thrown out by the player, the total of the numbers on top is determined by simple addition. The totals range from 8 to 48, giving a total of 41 numbers that can be thrown. The player will win a prize if he throws any of the 10 largest possible combinations or any of the 10 smallest possible numbers. In other words, any number from 8 to 17 wins and any number from 39 to 48 wins. We usually put up a joker number, such as 28 or 29, as a so-called extra. If a man rolls 28 three times in succession it wins a prize. His chances for doing so are about one in a million.

Now stop to consider this game a moment. In order to roll an 8, you must roll nothing but aces on the dice. In order to roll 48 you must roll all sixes. Your chance of doing this is about 1 in 25,000, so for all common purposes it may be said that 8 and 48 never pay. We show you conclusively that you have 21 chances against our 20, but so far as winning is concerned, you can just as well throw out as possible winners anything larger than 42 and anything smaller than 14, for so seldom can those numbers be thrown that they are negligible. That leaves you eight numbers as possible winners and even those are seldom thrown for they require a majority of sixes or aces and the chance of throwing a majority of any particular number is mighty slim, too small to be considered.

One variation of this game is played on a board with eight marbles. The board is tipped up and the marbles roll down into compartments numbered from 1 to 6 just as the sides of the dice. To get an 8 you must put all the marbles in compartment No. 1, which is next to impossible. To get a 48 you must roll all the marbles into the 6 hole which is just as impossible, and to get any of the larger or smaller numbers you must roll the majority of the marbles into either the 1 or the 6 hole. The laws of chance will prove to you that if you roll the marbles down the board 1,000 times and keep account of which holes they enter, each hole will receive practically the same number of marbles, just as when you throw eight dice 1,000 times, you will find that as many fives turn up as fours or threes or sixes or twos or aces. How, then, can you expect to roll 75 per cent sixes or aces? You must do it to win.

You know, these games were designed to win for the man who operates them. If we gave you an even chance, we would lose as many times as we won, and as a result we would be forced to seek other employment. Our big talking point is that while we have the odds of the game in our favor, you have much the favor of the odds in the reward. We charge you 25 cents to take a chance on a \$5 article. That is the bait which we use on you. Everyone likes to get something for nothing.

The funniest thing in our business is the man who thinks he has devised a system to beat us at our own game.

I've seen them dozens of times. They always end up the same way. They spend from \$10 to \$25 proving to themselves that their system has a flaw somewhere.

If you are tempted to try your luck just bear these things in mind. There is no such thing as "luck." We are not in business for our health or purely for your entertainment. We make our money out of our receipts, and you pay for it when you take a chance. We are "bum sports" and demand all the odds in our favor. If a game is operated honestly, your chances of winning are very small, and if your chances of winning seem very good, depend upon it that the game is crooked.

See Where You Get Off

If you don't believe this, just take \$10 that you can spare and play one of our games as many times as your money permits and then take inventory of your winnings. If that doesn't satisfy you, nothing will.

You may ask what reason I may have for so exposing our business. I will tell you that exposure of this kind does us very little if any harm. The sucker crop of this country is always a bumper crop. There's a new one born every minute and not 1 per cent of the suckers ever will read this anyway.

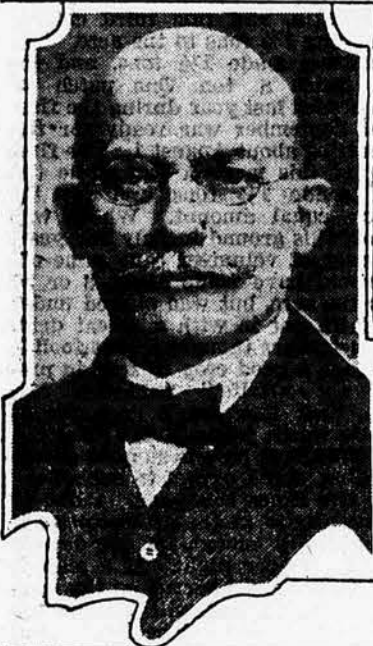
I have even seen men who, after being trimmed to the queen's taste, would not admit it. Their conceit would not allow them to admit they were suckers. So long as human nature is thus, we need not worry about our business. When a man won't admit that you have trimmed him in a game, you need not worry about the fellow you have not as yet trimmed.

News of the World in Pictures



Miss Eva Burdick and Roy H. Scheffel, Shown in the Plane, Soared Into the Skies Alone Together at Portland, Ore. They Were Married by the Rev. Russell Brougher, Who Remained at a Radio Broadcasting Station

Anita Stewart, a Movie Star, on a 16-Inch Gun on the Huge U. S. S. Maryland, in the Hudson River, New York, and a Lucky Gob; This Fighting Ship is Soon to Sail for Brazil



Music in the Farm Home Adds Much to the Enjoyment of Country Living; Piano Lessons Aren't at all Necessary if You Have a Modern Player-Piano

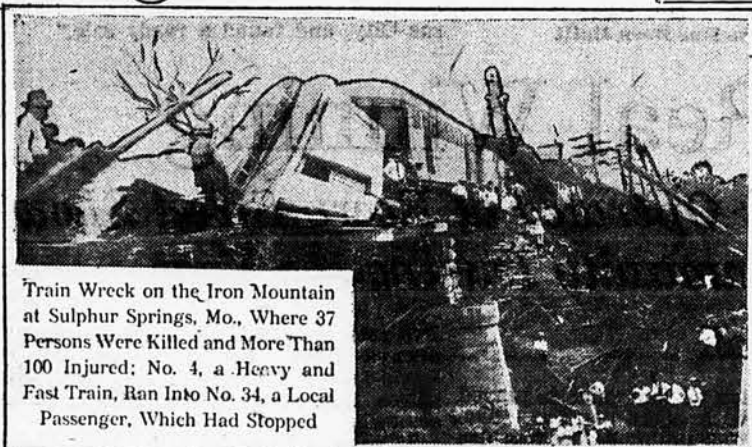
C. W. Bryan, Brother of William Jennings, no Longer a Second Fiddle in the Game of Politics, Who Has Been Nominated as the Democratic Candidate for Governor of Nebraska



Prince George, Duke of Sparta, and Heir to the Throne of Greece, With His Bride, Princess Elisabeth of Rumania; Their Marriage Was the Culmination of a Real Royal Romance; the Princess's Mother Was a Grandchild of Queen Victoria



Umberto, Prince of Piemont, Heir to the Throne of Italy, in His Uniform as a Private in the Grenadiers; the Prince is Very Popular, and is Noted for His Championship of Democratic Ideals, Along With His Father



Train Wreck on the Iron Mountain at Sulphur Springs, Mo., Where 37 Persons Were Killed and More Than 100 Injured; No. 4, a Heavy and Fast Train, Ran Into No. 34, a Local Passenger, Which Had Stopped



August Busch, ONCE a Brewer of Famous Beer, and His Daughter, Miss Alice Busch, on the Deck of the S. S. George Washington, Arriving at New York From Bremen



R. J. Jeffreys, an Ohio Newspaper Man, and His Wife, Formerly Miss Pauline Mayo of Omaha, in England; They are on a Trip Around the World, and Expect to Return to America About 1925, the Route Includes France, Germany, Russia and Siberia



Lt. Commander E. Pinto Martins, of the Brazilian Navy Air Service, Who Will Soon Take an Airship With Four Other Men From Rockaway Air Station, Near New York, to Brazil



Henry Ford Talking to May Irwin on the Dock While His Yacht Was Stopped for a Short Time in the St. Lawrence River; at the Right is Mrs. Ford

Tom of the Peace Valley Country

(Continued from Page 6)

mind who will make that field show a profit. He'll have to do it to keep me from being disappointed in him." Far into the night they visited and in the friendly intimacy that came John Roberts found himself telling stories of his college days; tales of student stunts and pranks that caused Sam Woodson to roar with laughter, then stirring stories of athletics that made the blood leap in Tom Woodson's veins.

"I swan," ejaculated Sam Woodson, at the close of a thrilling baseball story where "Long Ed" Minton had brought victory to the home team by a home run in the ninth with two men out and a man on base, "I allus thought them college fellers just grubbed in books. It 'pears as if a feller could have a right smart of a time and learn something, too."

"It's the old story, Mr. Woodson," said Roberts, "about 'all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.' Clean sport is a great asset in school work. Now when Tom goes to college you can depend upon it he's going to be a star in basketball and perhaps in baseball, too. We're going to have a team this summer for my school work is a year 'round job. You'll have to come and see Tom play."

A Mother's Dreams

"When Tom goes to college," Ever since he'd been in high school Mary Woodson had been day dreaming but how could that be possible when apparently there was no way to send the boy even to high school for a second year. But some way must be found. From his bed in the cabin left John Roberts could hear the low murmur of voices and he knew that these parents, as fond and proud of their son as if their station in life had been far greater, were discussing Tom's future. He'd planted the seed of desire; now it was up to him to make it germinate.

"How's trapping this winter, Mr. Woodson?" Up with the dawn Tom was "running" the trap line so his father could visit with their guest.

Sam Woodson's face clouded; "Mighty common," said he, "mighty common. Fur's scarce and poor to what it used to be and prices hain't nowhar as good. I'm worried about hit for I hoped to keep Tom in school for another year. Reckon now, tho, he'll have to come back and help me when school is out."

"Mr. Woodson," said John Roberts impressively, "You must give Tom his chance. From what he has told me he never will be happy in following your work. Tom has a fine future and there is no better or finer profession than farming. 'Wait,' as Sam Woodson made a gesture of dissent: "Not the sort of farming you see here but the kind that not only produces profitable yields but does not rob the soil. Now you've got a bunch of robbers in this valley."

New Kind of "Robber"

"Stop, stranger!" It was Sam Woodson menacingly shaking his fists under the visitor's nose, "I don't stand to hear no abusin' of my blood kin. There's honest people in Peace Valley. Hain't been even a houn' dog stole in 50 years. Them 'Outside' people have been lying to you."

"Thought that would stir him up," said Roberts to himself, but aloud, "You misunderstand me, Mr. Woodson. What I meant is that the folks here are robbing their soil. Now there was Grandpa Martin who had one piece in 50 years. He'd robbed that land of fertility until it will take years of careful nursing to make it fertile again. Your fur crop isn't unfailing, some day all of you must turn to the land for a living or leave your homes. There's rich soil here, how rich I hope to prove to you this year. Now what I desire is your permission to let Tom take over that clover field and enter the corn project work."

"I knew you didn't mean to call our folks robbers," said the mollified mountaineer, "But, stranger I can't pay no \$40 for a little piece of land for one year's crop." "I don't ask you to pay it," assured Roberts quickly. "I'll provide the seed, coach Tom in doing the work, pay the remaining \$50 to Mr. Parsons, and take half the crop. If we have a seed year we'll both make money. Anyway, Tom won't lose anything but his time and work and he'll learn more than enough to pay for that."

Mary Woodson had been an interested listener and now Roberts appealed to her. "Mrs. Woodson," he said earnestly. "Usually it is true that opportunity knocks but once. I know soil; I know boys. I believe that we have an opportunity here not only to start a fund for Tom that will put him thru high school but send him to college in after years. Urge your husband to consent to this."

"She don't have to," Sam Woodson arose, knocked out the ashes from his pipe and whistled for the "rabbit dawg." "I wouldn't listen to no other feller but if you can grow corn like you do wheat I reckon Tom can pay that \$60. Anyway we won't see you lose, mister. Let's go chase a cotton-tail."

So the preliminary skirmish was won and on the way home that evening Tom and Roberts painted many glowing pictures. "It's up to you, tho, Tom," the teacher assured him, "for of course I'm not going to show you any special favors and I expect to stake other boys for cash rent and take a share of the crop if they so desire. We can't lose in a normal season and with a good year we'll make good money."

An Event at School

There was great excitement in the Blanton High School for a stranger was coming from "Far Outside" to explain a yield contest put on by the state corn growers' association. Far from the college of agriculture and but with little agricultural activity, the Blanton neighborhood had been isolated. But overlooking no bets John Roberts had corresponded with association officials and arranged for the sending of an assistant secretary to the school. Briefly the teacher sketched the plan before the secretary arrived and asked: "Will we win some of that state prize money?" Fifteen rousing "Raahs" was the answer and Roberts knew that he had a team that would

fight for it. Never having met but one agricultural graduate, Tom Woodson was consumed with curiosity to see if another seemed cast in the same mold. Every boy was in his seat when Secretary Kirk was presented to them. Eagerly they listened as he outlined the plans.

"Fellows," began Kirk as he grinned boyishly at Roberts and his boys. "It's a long trip here but it paid. Until I reached Blanton I hadn't realized that John Roberts, your teacher, is the 'Fighting Jack' Roberts who helped make football history for good old Cardwell U. Now—"

"Here, Kirk, cut it out," protested Roberts. "You're here to talk corn, not to scatter flowers."

"Same old blushing violet," grinned the visitor. "All right, Jack, but just let me tell you that if John Roberts gets whipped in this corn-growing game it's the first scrap he ever lost. It's up to you boys to help him put over a winner again."

Roberts couldn't check the applause or the cries, "Sure we'll do it. Watch us," and his heart warmed anew. Sure, he'd stick despite the petty annoyances of opposition from narrow minded individuals. "Bull" Durham had listened with a bored attitude and joined in the applause perfunctorily. Inwardly he reflected that a new teacher would be in charge when the yields were reported at gathering time.

Valuable Prizes Offered

"Five acres is the unit," explained the secretary, "and you can use the contest plot in your project work. You've got to keep cost records showing time spent, fertilizer applied, rental or interest on the investment; in fact, a business record that will show you what every bushel cost to grow. Now will it pay? Listen: The history of corn club work in this state shows that

(Continued on Page 11)

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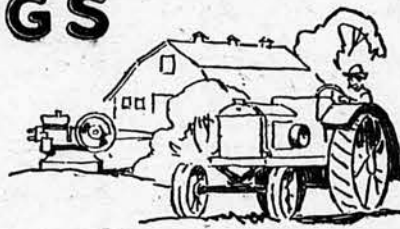
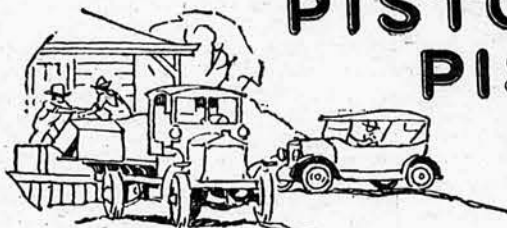
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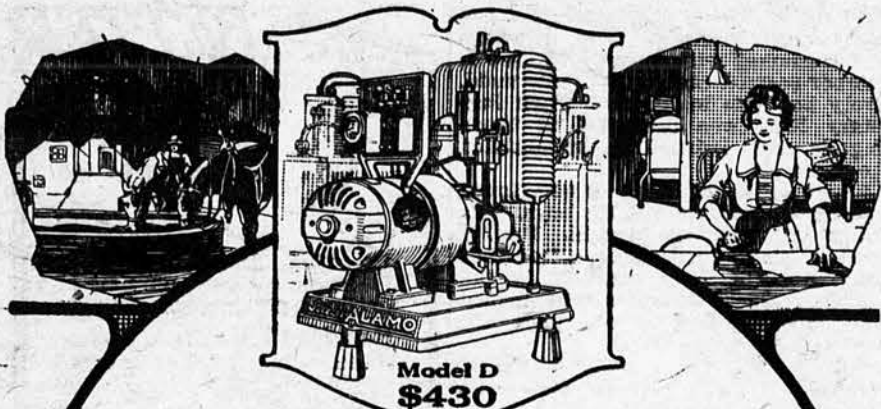
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Farm Organization News

BY RURAL CORRESPONDENTS

THE 46th anniversary of the starting of the grange store at Olathe has just been fittingly celebrated, it as an institution that has saved a great deal of money for the farm people of that locality.

Aid for Northwest Wheat Growers

Arrangements have been completed with the U. S. War Finance Corporation to get a loan of 25 million dollars to handle the Northwest Wheat Growers' Pool which comprises 40 million bushels of grain. George C. Jewett of Portland, Oregon, who is general manager of the Northwest Wheat Growers' Association, has promised generous financial support to all state organizations in the Northwest that desire assistance. Last year the Northwest Wheat Growers' Association sold 15 million bushels of wheat at prices ranging from 19 to 39 cents a bushel over the current market quotations at a cost for handling of only 8 mills.

Sorghum Tests in Ellis County

Matt Grabbe of Antinino has a good demonstration on preparing seedbeds for sorghums, according to Carl L. Howard, Ellis county agent. A part of the ground, which Mr. Grabbe has in kafir, was plowed last fall while part was disked. All of the kafir was listed. The part on the plowed ground promises a much heavier yield than that on the disked ground. Mr. Grabbe also is conducting a variety test of sorghums. Mr. Howard has put up signs at the ends of the field where the sorghums are being grown to show the different varieties that are being tested.

A Young Grange Master

Kittery Grange in York county, Maine, challenges any Grange in the United States to produce a younger lady master than this subordinate has during the present year and responses to the challenge will be eagerly awaited. This Kittery master is Miss Mildred Gerry, who was elected last December by a large majority, and who will not reach her 20th birthday until next October, having been scarcely past 19 years old when she was chosen master.

Loan for Kansas Wheat Growers

M. D. Kelly, chairman of the finance committee of the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association, is to be congratulated on his success in obtaining a loan of 2½ million dollars from the War Finance Corporation to assist members of the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association in pooling and marketing their wheat. Mr. Kelly convinced the War

Finance Corporation that Kansas Wheat growers were prepared to meet every test and requirement. In accordance with Mr. Kelly's plans farmers in the pool will be able to get around 60 per cent of the value of their wheat as soon as the grain is threshed and the association will hold it for the members until a fair and reasonable market price can be obtained.

Kansas Grange Meetings

Barton Needham, master of the Kansas State Grange, has been very busy recently on Grange field meetings. He was assisted by O. L. Martin of Vermont, overseer of the National Grange. Meetings were held at Kingman, Claypool, Derby, Emporia, Indian Creek and Leavenworth.

Sherman Farmers Cull Poultry

A series of poultry culling demonstrations are being arranged in Sherman county by Arvid Nelson, county agent. The Sherman County Farm Bureau has been in operation only a few months and this season will be the first that a poultry culling campaign has been put on there.

Big Farm Picnic at Cedarvale

According to George Bueoy the Farmers' Union will hold a Farmers' Union Labor Day picnic at Cedarvale on September 4. C. E. Brastead and H. D. Collins will be the chief speakers on the program for the occasion.

Farmers' Union Picnic at Wamego

The Farmers' Union will hold its annual two-county picnic at Wamego on August 29 and a big attendance is expected. The principal speaker of the day will be A. C. Davis of Gravette, Ark., who is secretary of the National Grange. Governor Allen and other state officials have been invited to attend the picnic.

Poison Mash Controls Grasshoppers

C. H. Stockline, who lives 10 miles north of Ness City, called at the Ness Farm Bureau office recently to get material for a poison bran mash with which to fight grasshoppers, according to Leo D. Ptacek, county agent. Mr. Stockline has a fine field of corn which the grasshoppers are threatening. He has used the poison bran mash previously and knows that it will protect the corn from grasshoppers. He is trying to get all his neighbors to use the poison bran mash also so that the community will be free of the pests. It is difficult for one man to keep his farm clear of grasshoppers if his neighbors permit them to feed and multiply unmolested, says Mr. Stockline.

Farmers, and Wool Duties

WOOLEN manufacturers accuse sheep growers of demanding tariff duties that will increase the price of a suit of clothes \$4 and an overcoat \$7.50 at retail. The wool marketing department of the American Farm Bureau Federation publishes a reply to this charge, in which the Farm Bureau reiterates the statement of the National Grange as to what farmers demand in tariff making. This may therefore be said to stand for what American farmers ask for their own industry.

"We stand," says the Farm Bureau, "for a square deal for agriculture and the wool growers. If the difference in cost of production of foreign and domestic product is to be the measure that fixes duties upon manufactured articles, then the farmer and wool grower should be accorded the same degree of protection."

The statement of the Grange has been that the farmer does not demand any particular duties, but stands for the same treatment, whatever it may be, that is accorded to other interests. The Farm Bureau says of wool duties:

"But the wool growers have not even asked a duty equivalent to the difference in cost of production of foreign and domestic wools, as will be seen in accompanying paragraphs."

In reply to the charge that the duty asked on wool will add \$4 to a suit of men's clothing the Farm Bureau replies that it requires 9.8 pounds of grease wool to manufacture cloth for an all-wool suit of clothes, and that the total cost of this wool at the average price received for wool last year of 20 cents a pound would come to \$1.96, "providing only virgin wool is used."

The farmers have maintained all thru the tariff schedule on agricultural products one principle—that agriculture shall receive the same treatment as other interests. They have not clamored for high duties, low duties or any other duties, other than to be placed on equality with the other industries of the country. But the farmer has risen up against the principle of free raw materials and high protection on finished goods.

Tom of the Peace Valley Country

(Continued from Page 19)

the boys who follow instructions given, by the college and the corn growers association average more than double the state yield. That's the answer. With a man like Jack Roberts to help you choose your plots and supervise the work, you boys who have good soil should beat 50 bushels in a normal year. On upland stick to the soybeans and kafirs. Now I'm going to talk to you about prizes: Fifty dollars for the highest yield grown by a boy contestant on 5 acres will be given by our association. Along with a trophy cup that will make the winner the proudest lad in this state. But that isn't all. Listen now, I'll tell you something that will put pep into your work. It takes good implements to grow good corn and the National Machinery Company realizes that the boys of today are the men of tomorrow who will spend money for their goods. I'm authorized by them to offer \$500 cash for the highest yield grown by a boy enrolled in our 5-acre contest. That's news for you, Jack. Now go to it and do your best."

With the students, John Roberts joined in the applause and in his own face was reflected the excitement caused by the liberal offer. By George, if he had a class in his old home neighborhood he'd give 'em all a race. But here with untired boys, few fields that were top-notch corn ground and little standard equipment it seemed unlikely that a winner could be put over. But then his thoughts reverted to the black loam in Peace Valley and the boy whom he knew would go the limit to win for his teacher friend. "There's a chance," thought Roberts, "anyway we'll do our best."

But Secretary Kirk was on his feet again and apologizing for an oversight. "I forgot to add," he said, "that to encourage the vocational schools and stimulate school spirit our corn growers association will give a \$100 agricultural library to the school whose member grows the most corn in the 5-acre contest. So while you might not win the \$500 you still might win the vocational special."

Again the boys cheered and Roberts led them in "Fifteen Raahs" for the association that stood back of boys.

Making Plans to Win

Before Secretary Kirk left Blanton that day every boy in the vocational class who could enter the corn growing contest had enrolled. "Reckon Woodson expects to win with that top 25 bushel yield," whispered "Bull" Durham to his neighbor when Tom put down his name. Even Marvin Manning was surprised for he knew that Peace Valley never had been considered farming territory. Tom kept his own counsel. In fact, he was more than skeptical that the land would produce as well as John Roberts prophesied. Hadn't he seen corn grow year after year with scant yield and poor quality? Surely with even better seed and different methods no great increase could be had. But that evening when he and Roberts walked down the street he heard the teacher say, "Tom, there's just one chance for this school to win; we may get some good yields here by using fertilizer but you've got the only real corn dirt. It's up to you to win for Blanton High School. And to give you a chance to see real corn I'm going to coach you for a place on our grain judging team. We're going to send a team to the state corn show to compete for the Comet trophy and the cash prizes. We'll raise the money somehow to pay our way. And we'll go there to win." A trip to the state college and "Far Outside." Gee Whiz! Tom was stirred a lot more over that prospect than over corn growing.

A Trip in Sight

Interested in the aggressive personality of the teacher-coach it was no difficult matter for John Roberts to collect money enough from the business men to pay the expense of sending a three man team to the judging contest at Cardwell. "I'll pay my own way," Roberts assured them. "Just chip in enough to send the boys and even if we don't win a place we'll let 'em know Blanton is on the map. Next year the boys will have money of their own from their project work—and some of it will be spent with you."

Generously the business men "came thru" and John Roberts began to coach his students as he had in preparation for a gruelling football game.

As Tom Woodson had scarcely known a grain of corn from a kernel of wheat Roberts kept the mountain boy after school for several days and coached him privately. "Any objection, fellows?" Roberts had asked, explaining that he considered Tom a good prospect for one member of a winning team but that he was handicapped. None audible was made although Johnson was heard to mutter something about "teacher's-pet." Tom took to the grain judging task with a keenness and persistency that would have done credit to Old Ring, his father's veteran coon dog, unraveling a cold trail. When the final tests were made Marvin Manning, George Johnson and Tom Woodson were the representatives of Blanton High School and Pepper Manning had the high grade. The small one bubbled like an excited soda pop.

The news that Sam Woodson's son was going on a trip to "Far Outside" and "with all expenses paid, by cracker," according to Grandpa Martin, created more comment than anything that had happened since Hi Wilson ran off with pretty Minnie Blaney and Pa Blaney met the happy couple with a shotgun on their return. Tom had to tell all about the judging contest on his next home visit and his mother listened shining-

eyed to his description of the preparatory contest where he'd won a place. "You must win for Peace Valley," she told him and Tom recalled that Pepper Manning some weeks before had expressed the same sentiment. Sweet are the victories of peace as those of war and Tom assured them he'd do his utmost. Attracted by the story Tom had a visitor that night. It was "Slim" Barnett, pal of the days that even now seemed far away. Somehow Tom had grown away from the valley boys for they had held themselves aloof. "There must be somethin' in this book learnin'," the fat boy had remarked to a friend. "I'm goin' up to see."

Valley Friendship

That Tom was going "Far Outside" was a wonderful thing to "Slim" but he exhibited scant curiosity regarding the reason why. Nor was he interested in the story of the corn growing contest over which Tom showed so much enthusiasm. "Can't grow no corn in this here valley," remarked "Slim" with the air of one rendering final judgment. "And that thar teacher was fool enough to gin Uncle Abel Parsons \$60 for his clover field. Easy pickin' for Uncle Abel," and "Slim" laughed as Tom flushed. What would the valley folks say when

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Without question, the Moline Universal is the greatest tractor value today, for it takes the place of five horses on an average 160 acre farm, larger and smaller farms in proportion. It furnishes power for all farm purposes, including cultivating. One man operates both the tractor and implements. He rides on the implement seat where he always has ridden, with his work in front of him where he can see it.

Moline Universal TRACTOR IMPLEMENTS also are low-priced. They include 3-2 bottom plows, double and single disc harrows, grain drills, 2-row cultivators, 6-foot mowers, 8 and 10-foot roller bearing binders, etc. "Drag-behind" tractor or horse drawn implements work just as well with the Moline Universal as with any tractor.

Send for Literature on THE MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR which proves that—

1. The Cost Today of Farm Power Supplied by the Moline Universal Tractor is less than the Cost of the Power Supplied by the Horses It Replaces.
2. The Moline Universal Tractor Saves Man Power on the Farm.
3. The Power Supplied by the Moline Universal Tractor is better than Horse Power.
4. Moline Universal Tractor Power is Cheaper and Better Farm Power than the Power Supplied by Any Other Type of Tractor.

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Reorganized, Refinanced, Powerfully Capitalized

MOLINE ILLINOIS

SWINE IN AMERICA

By F. D. COBURN

Formerly Secretary Kansas State Board of Agriculture

NEW REVISED EDITION JUST FROM THE PRESS

The Greatest Book on the Hog Industry Ever Written

600 PAGES PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED 6x9 INCHES

The author, F. D. Coburn, is one of the world's greatest agricultural authorities, is beloved by all men, and has a wider acquaintance possibly than any other man in agricultural work.

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12. Indian Corn: The Pork-Maker's Mainstay.
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15. Feeding By-Products. [Feeds.]
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The volume is handsomely printed on fine paper from large, clear type and is profusely illustrated, containing a large number of magnificent half-tone illustrations and drawings. Another marked feature is the frontispiece, this being an anatomical and physiological model of the hog, which appears in a book of this character for the first time. This model consists of a series of superposed plates, colored to nature, on heavy, serviceable paper, showing all the skeleton, muscles, internal organs, etc., in their relative positions. This model is accompanied by an elaborate explanatory key to provide the reader with the requisite knowledge to its successful manipulation.

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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE, Topeka, Kan.

Leadership

Real leadership comes only thru service; it endures only thru service. By its service to farm families of Kansas thru more than a quarter century, Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze maintains its leadership in its field. Here are a few "high lights" of its predominance:

- It reaches twice as many farm families in Kansas as any other strictly farm paper.
- In 1921 it carried more advertising than any other farm paper or farm newspaper in this territory.
- It carries more livestock advertising and more land advertising than any other farm publication in this territory.
- It has a more complete Farm Home Department, and a more complete editorial service than any other farm publication for Kansas.
- In 1921 it carried more news about dairying, more about implements, more about tractors, more about electricity than any other farm publication in this territory.
- In 1921 it carried more advertising for automobiles, motor trucks, building materials, clothing, engines, tractors, farm supplies, financial, hardware and cutlery, silverware, heating and water systems, electric lighting systems, paints and varnishes, silos and cutters, stock foods, real estate, and livestock than any other farm publication in this territory.
- Last year it far outstripped all other farm publications for Kansas in the amount of letters and other editorial matter written by farmers, and also in news of county farm bureaus.

It Pays to Read
The Real Farm Paper of Kansas

YOUR paper stops when the paid-up period ends. What does your address label say this week?

Get into a pair of
KEYS
GET INTO A PAIR OF KEYS
KEY OVERALLS
WORK PANTS

FREE TRIAL

Get out this ad and mail it to us, with your name and address (no money); and we will send you our FAMOUS KARNAK RAZOR by return mail, postpaid. You may use the razor for 30 days FREE; then if you like it, pay us \$1.85. If you don't like it return it. SEND NO MONEY. MORE COMPANY, Dept. 312 St. Louis, Mo.

SCALES WAGON, MOTOR TRUCK AND PORTABLE
30 Days Free Trial on any size
Flat, Pile or Portable Scale. Thirty years' continuous experience building high grade scales assures accuracy and reliability. Free State Inspection. Guaranteed. Write for Free Catalog and special low prices. American Scale Co., Kansas City, Mo., Dept. 301

HOG FENCE SALE LOW PRICES NOW on all 164 styles of OTTAWA
FENCE and GATES—Less Than Wire Mill Prices. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back. Write today for BIG FREE BOOK. OTTAWA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1010 Union Street, Ottawa, Kansas.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY
Students Earn Board while Learning
A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. Ry. Write for catalogue. Santa Fe Telegraph School, Desk F Topeka, Kan.

CAPPER'S WEEKLY 8 Weeks for 10c

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

Free Fair Camp For Farmers

CARPETED with bluegrass and shaded with tall trees, supplied with city water and equipped with cook stoves, the camp ground, just being completed by the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, will afford an unusually attractive camp for farmers who drive to Topeka in their motor cars to attend the fair. The Kansas Free Fair management, whose purpose is to make the Free Fair of 100 per cent interest and value to the farmer, felt that whatever it might do in regard to cutting down the expenses of visitors would be appreciated, so this summer it developed the camp site just south of the fair grounds, making it possible for farmer visitors to drive to Topeka and camp out comfortably so long as they stayed.

The grounds are reached by driving south on Topeka avenue to Twenty-first street and turning west into a small park. A new road has been graded and ditches dug so the drainage will be excellent. This road leads into the timbered tract where tents may be pitched. City water has been piped in and stoves built so meals may be cooked outdoors if desired.

Two septic toilets will be erected and other improvements made before the date of the fair, which is September 11 to 16. The fair grounds nearby may be reached by driving north on Topeka avenue to the main gate. During the mornings campers will be permitted to cross the bridge to the quarter stretch if they desire.

they saw him trying to grow corn on the field Roberts had obtained for his project work?

But there was one subject that "Slim" was enthusiastic over. "Tell me you had a peach of a fight not long ago. Now, Tom, I reckon you forgot all the boys who had been friends to you during the whole time you lived here. 'Outside' boys were backing you. We don't like that. Why didn't you pass the word?" Hastily Tom explained that he had no means of knowing when the affair was to be pulled off and assured his friend that if needed he'd call on the valley boys. It was good to feel again that his folks were back of him.

The visit to Cardwell was an epoch in the lives of the Blanton lads. Even the morose Johnson thawed under the genial atmosphere and Roberts and his team of three were as one group of jolly youngsters. Before reaching the college town they were joined by other contesting teams and there was much good natured bantering. Short course students met them at the train and escorted them to their rooming house. "Surely no farm boys," thought Tom as he noted the alert, intelligent appearance of these lads but little older than himself. But Roberts assured him that every boy came from a farm home and recalled how he himself had spent long nights in meeting visitors.

It was the annual farmers' meeting and the little city was jammed with thousands of rural visitors. It was difficult to believe that these men were farmers, but on every hand Tom found them talking crop rotation, purebred livestock, community betterment. Well dressed, using good English, here was the type of farmer that Roberts had pictured as proud of the profession of farming and it began to dawn upon Tom that his little world was a very narrow one. But of course these men were from the fertile sections of the state, none came from the hilly country. That thought, too, was to be dissipated.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Row Between A and B

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

On the Coasts of Labrador

Labrador, The Country and Its People, by Wilfred T. Grenfell, is one of the most interesting books on other countries which has appeared in many a year. It tells of this far away land in a style which is delightful and as refreshing as a north breeze. It would make an excellent addition to any library. The price is \$2.50 postpaid; it may be obtained from The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Why McClurkin Didn't Fizzle

(Continued from Page 3)

Part of it is floored with concrete. Attached to it and forming an L wing, is a large feeding shed. This is 25 feet wide and 75 feet long and has a concrete floor. It affords extra good protection during bad weather and is an ideal place for hogs in the summer. Along one side is a large hay bunker which is filled from the loft above. Down the center extends a bunker in which silage is fed.

The 120 ton wooden silo is built inside the feed shed where it joins the barn so all work can be done under cover and with a minimum of effort. Silage can be shoveled directly into the bunker. The barn is surrounded by a large feed lot. In it is a concrete feeding floor for hogs and a concrete water tank 8 feet wide, 16 feet long and 2½ feet deep.

Cane and corn are used for silage. Cane gives the greatest tonnage to the acre, McClurkin says, and he has gotten very good results from feeding it. He waits until it is ripe before cutting and generally wets it down in the silo. A half inch stream of water under pressure is turned into the silo while it is being filled.

McClurkin has owned purebred Jerseys for a good many years but he is not in the dairy business as a major enterprise. In fact he keeps cows largely to supply his family with milk and cream. Right now he has three cows which produce 400 pounds of butterfat a year apiece. In addition to supplying the family needs, extra cream sold brings in from \$4 to \$5 a week. Skimmilk is fed to chickens.

"The dairy business is all right if it is handled right," said McClurkin. "A farmer should be very careful that he doesn't make too great an investment. There is good profit in milking cows if they are good ones. I have come to the conclusion that the average farmer cannot afford to pay for a dairy cow an amount in excess of the value of her annual production of butterfat. I also doubt whether a farmer can well afford to own a cow that produces less than 300 to 500 pounds of butterfat a year. If he will stick to those two conditions I am sure he can make a go of dairying."

Ford Runs 57 Miles on Gallon of Gasoline

A new automatic Vaporizer and De-carbonizer, which in actual test has increased the power and mileage of Fords from 25 to 50 per cent and at the same time removed every particle of carbon from the cylinders, is the proud achievement of John A. Stransky, 662 South Main Street, Pukwana, South Dakota. A remarkable feature of this simple and inexpensive device is that its action is governed entirely by the motor. It is slipped between the carburetor and intake manifold and can be installed by anyone in five minutes without drilling or tapping. With it attached, Ford cars have made from 40 to 57 miles on one gallon of gasoline. Mr. Stransky wants to place a few of these devices on cars in this territory and has a very liberal offer to make to anyone who is able to handle the business which is sure to be created wherever this marvelous little device is demonstrated. If you want to try one entirely at his risk send him your name and address today.—Adv.

Local Shows of Most Value

County Tractor Demonstrations Draw the Crowds

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

THERE is probably no one feature of tractor advertising which does as much toward getting the favor and interest of the farming public as the local or county tractor demonstration. It has come to be sort of a password among county agents that when they desire to arouse a lively interest among the farmers they schedule a tractor demonstration.

Not only are the farmers anxious to come out and see the tractors at work, but the dealer and manufacturers have been anxious to take the opportunity of placing their goods before the public in some way other than lithographs and flaring headlines in the county newspapers.

How Education Helps Sales

Every tractor dealer is beginning to realize more and more what the manufacturer has realized for some time, and what the farmer has always known—that the business of selling a tractor is advanced thru education. The manufacturer has come to know that with the present keen competition he must place upon the market a machine which will do the work, and do it under varied and adverse conditions. He has found that his best agents and salesmen are not those who have attempted to sell goods on the strength of a few pictures or wild claims, but instead, they are the men who have made a study of the game, and of the tractor in question, and who have taken the trouble to educate the ultimate tractor user in its finer points and its ability to perform in actual tests. Such dealers are anxious to show their goods under working conditions. They know that they need not penalize nor handicap nor knock any other tractor in the field. It isn't necessary, and seldom pays. The salesman who feels that he has to resort to such tactics does so either because he is unable to find sufficient good features in his own tractor to boost, and must knock the good points in competing tractors, or because he is just naturally a poor salesman and cannot find the good points to boost even when they are present on the tractor.

Exchange of Ideas Valuable

So when an educational feature is to be used in conjunction with tractor advertising, nothing better than actual performance could be possible and the fact that farmers have turned out in large bodies to attend the local demonstrations shows that they are interested—that they really wish to see the tractors perform, and that they really care to learn more about this machine which is taking the country like wild-fire, and which is revolutionizing agriculture all over the world.

One of the biggest advantages to farmers lies in the fact that they are able to go to one central point and in the course of one day see perhaps a dozen or more different tractors in operation, and be able to inspect every machine, or have it explained fully by the representative of the manufacturer. They are also able to confer with some fellow-farmers, some of whom are bound to be tractor users, and they often can benefit materially by this or that man's experience with this or that tractor, and secure all of this information at very slight expense, and what is more to the point they can get it all in a day's time, whereas they might have to travel many miles and spend a great deal of time and money to get it in any other way. In fact, the best feature is that they get the information—that is the biggest point in favor of the local demonstration.

The large national demonstration such as has been held at Salina, or Wichita or Fargo is also a valuable work. In it are usually shown all of the latest designs and models of farm tractors, but it is attended very largely by the tractor and implement trade, and so far as being of any real educational value to the farmer goes, it missed the mark by a wide margin. It draws but very few farmers outside of the immediate vicinity.

In December 1918, the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at its meeting in Chicago set forth a set of rules to be followed at local tractor demonstrations. The object of the rules as stated by the society is "to make all tractor demonstrations comparable, and of the greatest educational

value. Anyone who has conducted tractor demonstrations in the past has realized the necessity of some standard rules to follow, and those who have afterward referred to the results deplore the lack of uniformity in the demonstrations and the data."

The value of any tractor demonstration depends largely upon the accuracy of the data reported on both the conditions and the results. The acre fuel consumption for instance, is much more interesting when the condition of the soil is known, and this varies so often in the same field that the conditions for each tractor should be carefully considered and specified in the data.

Manufacturers and dealers are coming to realize the true value of the local or county demonstration, for while the big national demonstration is a good thing and should be indorsed,

they know that they reach many more real live farmers thru a series of local demonstrations and as a result, they probably are able to place more tractors, or establish more agencies for marketing machines. Farmers were not the first persons to take up the automobile—not because they were not as able financially to do so as were their city brothers, but because they desired to become educated to it, and desired to see how it was going to perform when the other fellow tried it out. Likewise they wish to learn about the tractor, and it is up to the wide awake farmers' organizations and tractor men to put this opportunity for education before the farmer in the most open, simple and tangible form possible—not because his mind is unable to grasp it in any other way—but because he is a busy man and should not be made to spend a great deal of time finding out these things for himself in a haphazard manner. They should be brought to him clearly labeled and plainly marked, in language which he can readily understand, and he should be given the opportunity of seeing how the tractor performs under his own local conditions.

BIRDSSELL HULLERS

Are Genuine Clover and Alfalfa Seed Savers



Threshes, hulls, saves, cleans your seed at one operation. For particulars, write us. We have a full line of ANN ARBOR BALERS AND SMALLEY CUTTERS BIRDSSELL MFG. CO., 1004 Santa Fe Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

MEN WANTED

Pleasant work. Good pay. Demand for skilled workmen growing greater every day. We train you. One of the most efficient Auto-Tractor Schools in the country. Experts in charge. Intensive methods. New, modern, up-to-the-minute equipment. The lowest tuition of any standard Auto-Tractor School. Board and room very reasonable. Chances to work your way while in school. Regular Fall Term Openings—Sept. 4th, 11th and 18th.

Write for details of low tuition and illustrated catalog to

The Hutchinson Auto-Tractor School
118 South Main, Hutchinson, Kansas

How did your neighbor's last bargain tire turn out

PROBABLY you know at least one car-owner who is always on the look-out for the cheapest tires he can find. He likes to get them by mail or at a sale or at some place where they have big red bargain signs over the door.

It would be fine if he could get "the edge" in every tire trade.

But the dealer can't afford to let him have it.

Even if a man saw any slight percentage in tire shopping at all—it disappeared when the "Usco" brought the price down.

A standard product—and the dealer sells it with pride.

A good tire. The dealer has no desire to trade you into a larger profit for himself.

An out-in-the-open tire. The dealer sells you confidence, not price. He wants you satisfied with performance and value. The only way he knows to get your business is to deserve it.

This is the "Usco" idea.

Compared with the ten-minute thrill of the bargain appeal, the "Usco" is just plain common-sense.

No tax charged on this 30x3½ "USCO"

United States Tires are Good Tires

Copyright 1922 U. S. Tire Co.

United States Tires
United States Rubber Company

Fifty-three Factories

The Oldest and Largest Rubber Organization in the World

Two hundred and thirty-five Branches

Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

All the "Cakes" Were There

A NUMBER of friends and I recently organized a club. It is purely a social organization, and each member takes her turn at entertaining the other members with a party, tea or informal dinner.

My turn to entertain came last, and I was at my wits' end trying to think of something different in the entertainment line. Finally I decided to give a cake party. On each invitation was written the request, "Please come dressed to represent some kind of cake."

As each guest entered the living room she was given a card with a pencil attached on which to write her guesses as to what kind of cakes her friends represented. A lively hour was spent in this contest, and after everyone had written his answer, the guests were asked to exchange cards. Then the papers were corrected. An angel food cake pan was given as a prize to the woman having the largest number of correct guesses.

The various cakes were represented in the following way: A cup hanging from the belt, cup cake; wearing a yellow dress, yellow cake; wearing much gold jewelry, gold cake; small

bottles of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg suspended by ribbons from the belt, spice cake; wearing mittens, hermits; toy hen in nest worn upon the head as a hair ornament, layer cake; wearing many ribbons, ribbon cake; yeast cakes strung on string and worn as a necklace, raisin cake; placed with letters M and O and pictures of little girls, molasses cake.

WE tread thru fields of speckled flowers.

As if we did not know
Our Father made them beautiful
Because He loved us so.

—Alice Cary.

I had a quantity of rug rags cut and ready to sew. These were placed in a large box and covered with white paper to represent a large cake. The "cake" was cut and each guest was asked to take a portion. Many hands made light work, and soon my rug rags were sewed and wound into neat balls.

The rest of the afternoon was spent in conversation, and an impromptu program of music and readings was put on. Shortly before the guests departed, the refreshments which consisted of banana ice cream, angel food cake and fruit punch were served by two little girls dressed in white with tiny white wings fastened to their shoulders to represent angel food cake.

All of my guests pronounced the party a big success. G. W.

time of Washington's birthday. They were selling some refreshments, among them being delicious little cookies in the shape of hatchets. She begged the recipe from the woman in charge and said if she ever kept house she would bake hatchet teacakes.

Here is the recipe as she told it to me:

Use 1 cup of sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of butter, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of sweet milk, 2 well-beaten eggs, 3 teaspoons of baking powder, and flavor to taste. Mix thoroughly in a crock or vessel, then put in a bread tray and use only enough flour to make them roll out. Roll thin and bake in a quick oven. G. B.

Coryell Co., Texas.

Laughter or a Long Face?

There are two kinds of parties. You have been to both. At one, lively games have been planned to fill every minute and laughter reigns supreme. At the other, everyone sits around with a long face, wondering when refreshments will be served. It is the games that make the difference.

Let us help you put your next party in the first class. Our pamphlets, "Games for All Occasions," and "Thirty Three Mixer Games," will do this. They sell for 15 cents apiece. Send your order to the Amusement Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.—Adv.

Club Program Suggestions

This club program has been prepared by Mrs. Mary Whiting McFarlane, extension division, Kansas State Agricultural College:

Subject—Child Welfare.

Roll Call—Would the present laws regarding child welfare in Kansas be satisfactory to me if I should leave an orphan baby?

Paper—Some of the needs of children in Kansas.

Paper—Proposed child welfare legislation.

Questions:

1. What is proposed by the Children's Code Commission in regard to children in industry?

2. Should children be barred from working longer than 8 hours? Should they be barred from night work?

3. How long should a child be kept working at one thing?

4. What do you think of the requirement of a 10 day notice of intention to marry and a physical examination?

5. Which costs the taxpayer less in the long run, to care for one feeble minded person in a state institution or her many children in penitentiary or reform schools and county almshouses?

6. Which is better, to send a crippled child to a hospital or school where it may be rendered self supporting, or let it grow up to become dependent on charity or the county?

7. If your child were to be left an orphan would you want the state to keep track of it and send someone around periodically to see if it were starved or mistreated, or to have it lost as far as knowledge of its welfare or help were concerned?

8. Who is responsible for the neglect of these children at the present time?

9. What is the relation existing between the voter and the making of laws?

10. What becomes of an orphan under two years old in Kansas?

11. Have you read the report of inspections made of orphanages and maternity homes which is published by the State Board of Health?

12. What is meant by delinquent children?

13. How many school children in your district are 10 per cent underweight? Who weighed and measured them?



Virginia Sue Moore

BABYKINS, babykins,
Little one sweet,
How do you keep cool
In this summer heat?"

"Oh that is quite simple,
As everyone knows,
In the heat of the summer,
I discard my clothes."

—R. A. N.

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.

White Spots on Furniture

Please tell me how to remove white spots from furniture.—Mrs. F. D.

Put a little camphor on a soft cloth and gently rub the spot until the white spot disappears. Then rub the spot at once with a cloth which has a good furniture oil on it. The entire surface of the furniture should be gone over with the oil. Take a dry cloth and remove any surplus oil.

Mary Mapes Dodge

I should like to have you print the facts concerning the life of Mary Mapes Dodge.—Mrs. G. D. A.

Mary Mapes Dodge was born in 1838 and died in 1905. She was an American poet and juvenile writer. She began her literary work on the staff of Earth and Home, and in 1873 became the editor of St. Nicholas, a juvenile magazine.

Mrs. Dodge wrote several books of juvenile verse and prose of which Hans Brinker or the Silver Skates is the best known. The collections of poems which she published are Along the Way, When Life is Young and Poems and Verses.

Seven Ages of Man

Kindly tell me on which of Shakespeare's plays the book, "Seven Ages of Man," is founded?—L. C.

The Seven Ages of Man is taken from As You Like It. Refer to Act 2, Scene 7.

Table Protectors

Which makes the best protector for a highly-polished table, cotton or flannel?—Mrs. W. T.

The chances for excessive heat passing thru to the table will be lessened if flannel is used. However, cotton is a good conductor of heat. The regular asbestos table pads are excellent.

Width of Cupboard Shelves

What is the best width for cupboard shelves?—T. P.

Cupboard shelves should be just wide enough to accommodate the supplies put on them. A wide shelf means that several rows of containers are set one in front of the other, and the

housekeeper has to hunt for what she wants. Three-inch shelves will take care of spices and extracts. Eight-inch shelves are wide enough for larger containers.

How to Clean Cut-Glass

How do you clean cut glass?—Mrs. S. T.
Cut glass may be cleaned by scrubbing it with a small brush dipped in water containing a little ammonia. Rinse it in clear water and rub dry with a soft cloth.

"Hatchet" Tea Cakes

A dear little gray-haired woman in our community sells cookies and light bread to make pin money. She has one special recipe which she laughingly calls her hatchet teacake recipe.

Once when she was a little girl, a church was holding a bazaar about the



FOR making sauerkraut in the home 4 or 6 gallon stone jars are the best containers, unless very large quantities are to be made in which case kegs or barrels may be used. Select mature, sound heads, peel off the outside leaves using the white crisp parts. Shred the cabbage into finely cut lengths, eliminating the hearts. The salt may be distributed as the cabbage is packed allowing 2 ounces of salt to every 5 pounds of cabbage.

Pack the cabbage firmly but not too tightly. When the container is full cover it with a clean cloth and a board or plate. Place a weight on the plate heavy enough so that the brine will be forced up over the cover.

If the jar is kept at a temperature of 86 degrees Fahrenheit the fermentation will start promptly. Skim off the scum frequently. By keeping the container at 86 degrees Fahrenheit the fermentation should be completed in six or eight days. Then set the kraut in a cool place.

"Emerald Feather" from Seeds

Asparagus sprengeri, often known as emerald feather, makes an excellent green for cutting as well as a trailer for hanging baskets and porch boxes. It is grown easily from seeds and should be planted in the fall to have a supply of plants for use in the spring and summer. It requires a long time for the seeds to come up, but after the little plants have started, they are hardy.

While the plants do not grow fast they become well rooted and when warm days come, they grow fast and soon are a mass of feathery sprays. These sprays may be cut freely for new canes are constantly taking the place of the old.

One beauty about growing these ferns from seeds in the house is that they will not take up much room. The little seedlings will not appear for a month or two, and then they will do no harm if left in the seed box until it is a tangle of roots. When the seedlings are divided and planted they will grow almost as quickly as if separated and given plenty of room. Be careful in separating the roots to prevent injury.

Seeds of asparagus sprengeri may be bought at any large seed house or from a florist. Many times you can get seeds from old plants for they bear freely in small red berries set among the foliage on the large sprays. The seeds resemble asparagus seeds. Cover them with about 1-4 inch of soil and give a warm place to germinate.

Bertha Alzada.

BUTLER
Galvanized Steel
Grain Bins Starve
Pay For Themselves Rats.
In GRAIN SAVED.
RAT, FIRE, WEATHER PROOF
Thresh Directly Into BUTLER BINS: Save Time and Grain.
Best Material and Workmanship. Full capacity level full. LAST FOR YEARS.
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Learn About Wonderful New Power
Maker. Practically eliminates spark
lever—stops misting—adds power
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Book On
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BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



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A Before School Lesson

Ted brought his reading book home from school the first day the teacher distributed books to the first grade pupils. He had long envied the older children who had "books of their own" to take home on Friday night, and now, at last, he had one! He was very proud to have it, still he was very much disappointed.

"Look, mamma," he called as he ran toward the house, "I've got my reading book, but"—he opened it for his mother to see—"just see what the naughty little boy who had it last year did. He has written all over it!"

Ted's mother took the book and turned its pages. There was scribbling on nearly every page with here and

brown wrapping paper, old letters and circulars and the backs of envelopes on which he could scribble to his heart's content. But she always kept a watchful eye on him when he had a pencil and whenever she saw him start to mark the wall paper or one of his picture books, she thrust a piece of paper into his hands, explaining that books and wall paper were not to be written on. In a very short time the baby boy had learned the lesson, and it was no longer necessary to watch him when he had a pencil.

I have heard mothers say when reference was made to children marking up everything, "Oh, all children do it more or less; one can't expect them not to." I cannot agree. I'll admit that occasionally during the "learning period," a baby will find a pencil and mark a book or the wall before his mother sees what he is about, but I deny that it is necessary for the marking to continue for months, and sometimes years.

The time to stop the habit is before it becomes a habit. By the time a child has his own little books he should know how to take care of them. If mothers would teach their children that books aren't meant to write in, there would be much cleaner, neater school books than those which are generally seen. It should not be one of the teacher's many extra duties to teach the proper care of books. That is something every child should have been taught long before he was of school age.

Margaret A. Barlett.

Makes Work Go Better

Are sink, stove, worktable, and other important parts of your kitchen well lighted? Every kitchen needs good artificial lighting as well as plenty of daylight and sun during some part of the day.

Dark, gloomy kitchens often may be transformed into cheerful workrooms by cutting an additional window or even by painting walls and woodwork a color that reflects rather than absorbs light.



Richard and Floyd Schlup

there a childish attempt at drawing. Words had been crossed out or underscored, spelling words had been written on the margins—from cover to cover."

Ted had been reared to treat books with care. When in his second year he had learned that a pencil made wonderful marks on paper and his mother had supplied him with a plentiful amount of

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For Our Young Readers

Those Inquisitive Quigley Twins A Flower Chat

OUT in Grandfather Burton's garden the great sunflowers were turning their brown faces up to the September sunshine, as if they had no dislike at all for freckles. But then, they were fast getting ready for chicken-feed, Grandfather said, altho to tell the truth that was not the only reason he grew them. He has a fondness for their big, smiling faces. So has Billy, and one day he brought home the biggest flower he could find among them, and with a very nice low bow, presented it to his father. "A bouquet for your buttonhole," he said gravely, but with merry eyes. "And when you get hungry, you can eat the seeds. They're really good."

"The people in Russia think so," spoke up Mother, after they had laughed over Billy's little joke. "They carry their pockets full of them around much as we do peanuts."

"Why, did the sunflower come from Russia?" inquired Betty quickly.

"No, it went there, as many other American plants have been planted in Europe these hundreds of years since white men began exploring here. The sunflower is a very old cultivated plant, for the Indians raised it long before Columbus was born for a sort of Jack-of-all-trades plant."

"Of course, they would eat the seeds then, Mother?"

A Really Useful Plant

"Yes, Billy. They also pressed the oil out of them to use in dressing their hair. The yellow petals made them a yellow dye, the young leaves were eaten, and from the stalk they secured their thread. For that matter, the sunflower is grown now in China as a cheap substitute for silk, while in Russia soaps and candles are made from the oil."

"Well, we don't begin to know in America what a useful plant it is!" spoke up Father.

"I suppose one reason it isn't grown more is because it is hard on the soil," Mother told him.

"Hard on the soil? How?" Betty caught up her words.

"Such a large, strong plant naturally takes much of the food supplies out of the soil, Betty. Fields where the sunflower is grown year after year would in time become so lean, so scanty of the things that feed plants, that no crops could be grown there without giving the soil a good meal of bone-dust or some such food."

How It Gets Its Name

"I know how it gets its name," said Billy, and he began to sing those lines of the old song that ends:

"As the sunflower turns on her god when he sets
The same look that she turned when he rose."

"True, the sunflower is a lover of the sun, Billy, but if you study the various blossoms in Grandfather's garden I doubt if you will find them all turning their heads to follow the sun across the sky. Perhaps the name really came from its color, or perhaps from its resemblance to old pictures of the sun. Like this."

And Mother quickly drew a circle with little lines darting out all around it. Then to make it more sun-like, Billy took the pencil and put in the features, eyes, nose and mouth, just as they are in the almanac sketches of the sun; however he made the mouth turn up in a smile.

A few days later, on a drive in the country, Mother pointed out the many wild sunflowers growing along the road, and said they were the country sisters of the garden plant. So the children gathered some of the wild blossoms to compare with the cultivated ones—as you can do for yourselves very easily.

Harriette Wilbur.

What did Sambo plant in his Garden?

ON IS ON
BE ETS
GEC BA BA
GAS US PARA
S AN BE
LEE TTUC
ROT CARS
ON MEEL WART



Rearrange the letters of every line and you will find what Sambo planted in his garden. Send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first 10 boys or girls answering correctly.

To Keep You Guessing

(Read these riddles aloud to the family, withholding the answers, and see how many can guess them.)

What is the difference between a new penny and an old dime? Nine cents. Who are the best bookkeepers? Those who never return a book.

How is the best way to make a slow horse fast. Tie him to a post.

A nickel and a penny were lying on the table; the penny rolled off; why didn't the nickel? The nickel had more cents.

From Our Letter Writers

I live on a farm 9½ miles from Columbus. I like it very much. I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I like arithmetic best of all my studies. I have a pony. I enjoy reading the letters of our young folks. I like to be out in the rain and sunshine.

Viola Ball.

Hallowell, Kan.

To School at Home

I am 6 years old. I do not go to school but my mamma teaches me.

We live 3¼ miles from town. I have a dog named Nellie. I have four pet chickens and four cats. I like to gather eggs and feed the chickens. I like to write letters too.

Almeta Faye Heller.

Freeport, Kan.

My Sister, Agatha Pauline

I am 8 years old. I am in the second grade at school. I like school fine. I have a sister 3 years old. Her name is Agatha Pauline.

Glada Marie Lynch.

Bennington, Kan.

Brother Henry and I

My brother Henry and I live on a farm 3 miles south of Onaga. Henry is 9 years old and I am 11. We have a dog, nine cats, a lamb and four chickens. We gather eggs, feed chickens and get in cobs and wood. Henry is in the fourth grade and I am in the sixth. We go to Victory school. I have three sisters and one brother.

Onaga, Kan.

Gladys Lieb.

My Two Pet Chickens

I am 10 years old. I have two pet chickens. Their names are Rose and Lily. I have been sick since December.

Rachel Taggart.

Meriden, Kan.

Wants to Write Too

When I read the letters of the other children it makes me want to write one too. I am 10 years old and live on a farm 4½ miles from Lincoln. I have one sister named Fern. I have four cats and a dog named Rover. We hitch Rover to our little wagon. He can pull us down hill. We have an old rooster that chases us.

Lincoln, Kan.

Doris Webster.

While School is Out

I am 11 years old. I have one brother. His name is Ralto. My teacher's name is May Evans. I liked her fine. I will be in the seventh grade next year. I help mother with the incubator now.

Pauline Morse.

Neosho Falls, Kan.

Capper Poultry ClubBY RACHEL ANN NEISWENDER
Club Manager**Are You a Poultry Club Member?
Then, I Have a Letter for You**

Ever play pretend? Today we're going to pretend that I'm the mail man and instead of leaving you just one letter, I'm going to leave several. Why? Because I know that you're like me, you like to know what other club folks are doing. Here are the letters, and may you enjoy them.

Chickens are Selling

"My chickens are doing just fine," writes Mildred Ungeheuer of Linn county, "I have turned my hens out, but we're keeping all the chicks penned, so the hawks and crows won't get them. Mamma and I have sold 135 chickens and soon will have more to sell. We never hatched a chicken until the 12th of April, but my eggs hatched good. Two hens were set on 82 eggs and hatched 31 chickens and two more were set on 30 eggs and got 29 chickens. Isn't that fine?"

Cowley's Meeting was a Success

According to Thelma E. Kent, leader for Cowley county, the girls of this club had a fine time at their July meeting. Here's the report:

"We held our meeting July 4 with a picnic dinner on Blue Branch. The meeting was held before dinner and then we spent the afternoon swimming. A talk was given on 'Culling the Farm Flock' and we also had a short program. We had a fine time, and rejoiced because nine members were present."

Getting Ready for the Fair

"I'm planning on taking some of my chickens to the fairs this fall," writes Esther Hensely of Morris county, "and here's hoping I win a blue ribbon. My chickens surely are doing fine."

Esther is not the only girl who intends to show her chickens this fall. Here is what Elsie Wheeler of Coffey county says, "My chickens surely are dandies and I'm intending to show at least a trio at the Burlington fair."

Plans for Topeka Meeting

"Well, it soon will be time for school to start," writes Eva Evans of Rooks county, "but there's another thing for which I'm glad, and that is the Topeka fair. It is coming soon, and I'm surely planning to start to Topeka, and I hope I get there. But if I shouldn't I'll expect to see you back in Rooks county for the presentation meeting next spring."

Mary Makes a Scrap-book

"I'm eager to see the pep list again," says Mary Hellmer of Lyon county. "I'll tell you what I do with the Capper Poultry Club news that is in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I cut it out and save it, and make a scrap book of it. It surely is interesting to read what was going on last year, and it will be nice to review this year's work next summer. I enjoy this very much."

Don't Lose Your Pep!

County clubs have done wonderfully well this summer, and I don't want them to lose pep now—just when they need it. There is still time to do a great deal of real work. Do everything you can think of that is original. And above all, keep up your records, so that these will all be ready when it is time to send the annual reports.

Your Cue

If you think your club's the best,
Tell 'em so.
If you'd have it lead the rest,
Help it grow.
When there's anything to do,
Let the others count on you;
You'll feel good when it is thru,
Don't you know?

If you're used to giving knocks,
Change your style;
Throw bouquets instead of rocks
For a while.
Let the other person roast,
Shun her as you would a ghost.
Meet her banter with a boast
And a smile.

When a member from afar
Comes along,
Tell her who and what you are
Make it strong.
Never falter, never bluff,
Be a boster, that's the stuff.
Tell the truth—That's enough;
Don't just belong.

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Business and Markets



By John W. Samuels

FARMING and business in general have been hurt considerably during the last month and must continue to suffer as a result of the railroad and coal strikes. The effect has been to curtail activities in many lines and to create more or less nervousness and hesitancy. However, more or less progress has been made in business recovery despite these conditions. In this connection the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia in its Monthly Economic Review says, "The forward course of trade had become so strongly established that while there has come some halt in the progress which was making such substantial headway up to within a few weeks ago, productive and constructive impulses persist in the ascendancy." Fortunately, however, the coal strike seems almost settled and steps are being taken to bring the railroad strike to an end as speedily as possible.

Free Feeder Buying Service

With the strikes settled and out of the way, transportation service will be improved and better marketing conditions will prevail. The Farmers' Livestock Committee of Fifteen have been busy for some time formulating plans for the better marketing of livestock. Among other things that the members of this committee have arranged is a plan to bring closer together the producer of stocker and feeder animals and the feed-lot stockman. Producer Commission associations are now operating at Chicago, Indianapolis, East St. Louis and Peoria. They plan to bring together orders for as many stocker and feeder cattle, hogs and sheep as possible. By doing this Producer Commission associations will be able to provide Middle Western feeders with animals of better quality than they have ever had before. Any feeder may take advantage of this service, which is free, by writing to the Producers Commission Association at his nearest market. Or write to the National Livestock Producers' Association, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Slump in Livestock Prices

Stockmen this week are somewhat disappointed with the general tone of the livestock market. At Kansas City this week cattle prices are uneven and hog quotations are much lower on most grades.

Cattle receipts this week were close to 70,000 and the largest run of the year is reported at Kansas City. Prices ruled higher the first three days, prime fed grades selling up to \$10.75, wintered summer grazed were quoted up to \$10.25 and straight grassers up to \$9.50. In the last two days the market eased off, and closed steady with a week ago for grass fat classes and wintered and summer grazed classes 15 to 25 cents higher. Hog prices broke 50 cents and were the lowest since early February. Sheep and lambs were 25 to 50 cents higher.

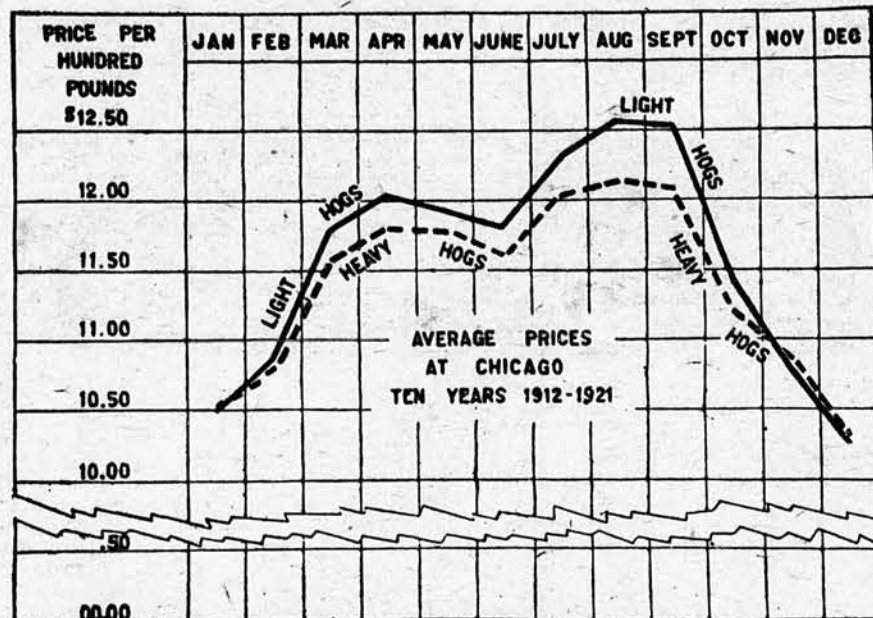
Receipts this week were 69,400 cattle, 13,200 calves, 36,700 hogs, and 21,900 sheep compared with 59,270 cattle, 11,020 calves, 43,200 hogs, and 19,225 sheep last week and 61,400 cattle, 13,111 calves, 29,035 hogs, and 25,575 sheep a week ago.

Beef Cattle Top is \$10.75

The market opened with 29,000 cattle and 6,100 calves in the yards. In largest supply on any day this year. In the next two days receipts were liberal, but demand kept strong and prices rose 25 to 40 cents. In the last two days the market eased off and closed steady for grass cattle and 15 to 25 cents higher for others. Prime steers reached a new high record price for the year at \$10.75. Others sold at \$10.50 up. Prime mixed yearlings sold up to \$10.50, and \$10.25 was the top for wintered summer grazed steers. The bulk of the straight Texas, Kansas and Oklahoma grassers brought \$5.50 to \$7.25. Cows and heifers ruled steady. Veal calves sold up to \$11.

Demand for thin cattle was active all week with only small net changes in prices. Shipments of thin cattle to the country this week will exceed 25,000.

After showing an advance in the first two days this week the hog mar-



Lighter Hogs Weighing 170 to 190 Pounds Now Have the Preference at Market Points. Note the Average Prices at Chicago Shown Here from 1912 to 1921

ket turned down sharply on Thursday and closed the week 50 cents under last week and 60 to 65 cents under Wednesday. The top price was \$9 paid for both fat hogs and pigs. The bulk of the offerings brought \$8.50 to \$8.90.

Sheep and Lambs

Prices for lambs advanced 50 cents, and sheep 25 cents. The market closed the week strong at the advance with choice lambs selling up to \$12.75, ewes \$7 and grass fat wethers \$7.60. Feeding lambs are bringing \$11.50 to \$12.25.

Horses and Mules

Trade in horses and mules improved some with prices quoted stronger. The general market is passing out of the dull summer season.

Poultry and Dairy Products

Little change is noted in the live poultry market this week altho receipts have been liberal. Hot weather curtailed egg receipts and prices have advanced some. There is a better call for butter this week and prices are improving.

The following quotations on poultry

and poultry products are given at Kansas City this week:

Eggs—Firsts, 21 to 22c a dozen; seconds, 18c; selected case lots, 28c.

Live Poultry—Hens, 14 to 19c a pound; broilers, 20c; roosters, 10c; turkeys, 30c; old toms, 35c; geese, 8c; ducks, 14c.

The following prices are quoted on dairy products:

Butter—Creamery, extra, in cartons, 37c a pound; packing butter, 20c; buttermilk, 28c; Longhorn cheese, 21½c; Prints, 23½c; Brick, 19½c; imported Roquefort, 60c; Limburger, 20c; New York Daisies, 25c; New York Flats, 24c; medium Swiss, 38 to 50c.

Hides and Wool

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

No. 1 green salted hides, 13½c; No. 2 hides, 12½c; side brands, 9c; bulls, 8c; green glue, 5c; dry flints, 14 to 15c; horse hides, \$3 to \$4 apiece; pony hides, \$2.50.

The following quotations are given on wool at Kansas City this week:

Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma

To Protect Farmers, State Provides Free Wheat Grading Tests

BY SAMUEL O. RICE

FREE wheat grading tests for farmers and a gluten analysis for 50 cents are now being offered to Kansas wheat growers by the office of J. S. Hart, state grain inspector, so that a farmer, when he sells his wheat, may know as much about the qualities that determine values as does the buyer.

The free grading of wheat for farmers has been in effect in the state grain inspection department since July 1, but to date fewer than 100 farmers have asked to have their wheat graded. This grading test consists of inspecting the wheat and determining in what Government grade the wheat belongs. Any farmer may have his wheat so tested by sending a quart of wheat to any of the 16 inspection points of state grain inspector's office. These points are: Kansas City, Hutchinson, Wichita, Salina, Topeka, Wellington, Winfield, Arkansas City, Coffeyville, Great Bend, Dodge City, Abilene, Enterprise, Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Clay Center.

To obtain a gluten test of his wheat the Kansas grower should send a quart of wheat and 50 cents to the state grain inspection department at Hutchinson or Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Hart has installed the first of the state gluten laboratories at Hutchinson which is now in operation. He is installing the Kansas City laboratory which is to be in operation about September 1 and soon after that a laboratory at Wichita. Kansas is the only state that has gone this far in providing wheat testing apparatus for the industry. The reason for this is that a greater part of wheat is now sold by farmers according to Government grades, which do not take account of gluten content. The grain trade then resells that same wheat not according to Government grades but largely according to the proportion of gluten the wheat contains. Gluten constitutes the quality that makes good baking flour. Sometimes wheat that the Government tests grades as No. 2 or No. 3 or No. 4, and which consequently brought a lower price to the grower than No. 1 wheat would have brought him, these same lower grades and cheaper priced wheats are found by the gluten test to be high in gluten. Such wheat then commands a premium and millers may pay more for it than for No. 1 wheat.

T. B. Armstrong, assistant chief grain inspector, says Mr. Hart is hoping to reduce the fee for farmers' gluten tests. The fee is intended to cover only the actual expense and as soon as the laboratories have been operating a while it is expected that even the 50 cent charge may be materially cut.

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

Grain prices at Kansas City and practically all markets this week reached new low levels. The declines are attributed to the report of a big yield for the spring wheat crop, the railroad strike, the break in prices at Liverpool, and the general selling of all deliveries. At one time September wheat at Kansas City was quoted down to 92 cents and the Chicago September deliveries also were less than a dollar.

Export and domestic demand for wheat has been extremely disappointing, and speculative activities are at a minimum. Wheat futures at Kansas City are down 3 to 4 cents for September deliveries, and from 2 to 3 cents for December and later deliveries. Since July the market has declined 16 to 17 cents a bushel.

Corn Futures Show Strength

Corn futures show a fair degree of strength despite the wheat situation. Lack of rain in some of the Eastern states in the corn belt sections caused some alarm and resulted in extensive buying of corn futures, and prices at one time were up 3 to 5 cents but much of this was lost later when scattering showers improved the outlook for a big corn yield. Late quotations show gains of 1½ to 2½ cents for December and May corn and only slight changes for September delivery.

Oats futures show a slight downward movement. September and December deliveries show a decline of approximately 1 cent.

The following quotations on futures are given at Kansas City: September wheat, 93c; December wheat, 94c; May wheat, 98½c; September corn, 49½c; December corn, 47½c; May corn, 51½c; September oats, 29½c; December oats, 32c a bushel.

Kansas City Cash Grain Prices

At Kansas City hard wheat on cash prices is unchanged to 2 cents lower. Dark hard wheat also was unchanged to 2 cents lower, while Red wheat was 1 cent to 2 cents lower.

The following prices on wheat are quoted at Kansas City:

No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.16; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.04 to \$1.16; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.03 to \$1.15; No. 4 dark hard, \$1.02 to \$1.13; No. 5 dark hard, 80c to \$1.11.

No. 1 hard wheat, 98c to \$1.12; No. 2 hard, 97c to \$1.12; No. 3 hard, 96c to \$1.12; No. 4 hard, 93c to \$1.10.

No. 2 Yellow hard, 97c; No. 3 Yellow hard, 96c.

No. 1 Red wheat, \$1.01 to \$1.02; No. 2 Red, 99c to \$1; No. 3 Red, 95 to 97c; No. 4 Red, 89 to 91c; No. 5 Red, 88 to 89c.

No. 2 mixed wheat, 97c; No. 3 mixed, 95 to 96c; No. 4 mixed, 92c; sample mixed, 80c a bushel.

Corn and Other Cereals

Corn is in slow demand and is about 1 cent lower. Kafir is 5 cents lower, and milo 3 cents lower.

The following quotations are given at Kansas City:

No. 2 White corn, 52c; No. 3 White, 51½c; No. 4 White, 51c; No. 2 Yellow corn, 58½c; No. 3 Yellow, 57½ to 58c; No. 4 Yellow, 57c.

No. 2 White oats, 33½ to 34c; No. 3 White, 32½ to 33c; No. 4 White, 31 to 32c; No. 2 mixed oats, 32 to 34c; No. 3 mixed, 31 to 33c; No. 2 Red oats, 32 to 34c; No. 3 Red, 31 to 33c; No. 4 Red, 30 to 31c.

No. 2 White kafir, \$1.02 to \$1.03 a hundredweight; No. 3 White, \$1.01; No. 4 White, \$1.59; No. 2 milo, \$1.72; No. 3 milo, \$1.71; No. 4 milo, \$1.70.

No. 2 rye, 72 to 74c a bushel; No. 3 barley, 49 to 50c; No. 4 barley, 44 to 46c a bushel.

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.

Kansas Fairs in 1922

The following is a list of the fairs to be held in Kansas in 1922; their dates, locations and secretaries as reported to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and compiled by Secretary J. C. Mohler. State fairs will be as follows:

Kansas State Fair—A. L. Sponsler, Secretary, Hutchinson; September 10-22.

Kansas Free Fair Association—Phil Eastman, Secretary, Topeka; September 11-16.

International Wheat Show—Horace S. Ensign, Manager, Wichita, September 27-October 7.

The following is a list of the county fairs and their secretaries:

Allen County Agricultural Society—Dr. F. S. Beattie, Secretary, Iola; August 28 to September 1.

Barber County Fair Association—J. M. Moiz, Secretary, Hardner; August 31-September 2.

Barton County Fair Association—Fred Hans, Secretary, Great Bend; October 3-6.

Bourbon County Fair Association—W. A. Stroud, Secretary, Uniontown; September 19-22.

Brown County-Hiawatha Fair Association—Blair Syster, Secretary, Hiawatha; August 28-September 1.

Chase County Fair Association—C. A. Sayre, President, Cottonwood Falls; September 6-9.

Clark County Fair Association—T. R. Cauthers, Secretary, Ashland; September 13-16.

Clay County Fair Association—W. E. Need, Secretary, Clay Center; last week of September or first week of October.

Coffey County Agricultural Fair Association—C. T. Sherwood, Secretary, Burlington; September 19-22.

Cowley County Fair Association—W. T. Mahan, Secretary, Burden; September 6-8.

Comanche County Agricultural Fair Association—A. L. Beeley, Secretary, Coldwater; September 5-9.

Crawford County Fair Association—Parker Bailey, Secretary, Girard; September 13-15.

Doniphan County Fair Association—C. R. Hewins, Secretary, Troy; no dates announced.

Douglas County Fair and Agricultural Society—O. J. Lane, Secretary, Lawrence; September 19-22.

Ellis County-Golden Belt Fair Association—H. W. Chittenden, Secretary, Hays; September 26-29.

Ellsworth County-Wilson Co-operative Fair Association—C. A. Kyner, Secretary, Wilson; September 26-29.

Ford County-Great Southwest Fair—M. W. Dreher, Secretary, Dodge City; about October 10 or 15.

Franklin County Agricultural Society—P. P. Elder, Jr., Secretary, Ottawa; September 5-9.

Franklin County-Lane Agricultural Fair Association—Floyd B. Martin, Secretary, Lane; September 1-2.

Gray County Fair Association—J. W. Phelps, President, Cimarron; September 20-22.

Harper County-Harper County Breeders' Association—M. V. Stanley, Secretary, Anthony; October 25-28.

Jackson County Stock Show and Free Fair Association—Charles W. Porterfield, Secretary, Holton.

Jefferson County-Valley Falls Fair and Stock Show—Lou Hauck, Secretary, Valley Falls; September 26-29.

Labette County Fair Association—Clarence Montgomery, Secretary, Oswego; August 29 to September 1.

Lincoln County-Agricultural and Fair Association—E. A. McFarland, Secretary, Lincoln, September 26-29.

Lincoln County-Sylvan Grove Fair and Agricultural Association—G. W. Kretzmann, Secretary, Sylvan Grove, about October 3-5.

Linn County Fair Association—C. J. Strong, Secretary, Mound City; no dates announced.

Lyon County-Central Kansas Fair and Sales Association—Frank Lostutter, Secretary, Emporia; no dates reported yet.

Marshall County Stock Show and Fair Association—J. N. Wanamaker, Secretary, Blue Rapids; August 29-September 1.

Meade County Fair Association—T. N. Walters, Secretary, Meade; August 29-September 1.

Mitchell County Fair Association—Ira N. Tice, Secretary, Beloit; September 26-30.

Montgomery County Fair Association—Elliott Irvin, Secretary, Coffeyville; August 21-25.

Nemaha Fair Association—J. C. Grindle, Secretary, Seneca; September 6-8.

Neosho County Agricultural Society—George K. Bideau, Secretary, Chanute; September 26-30.

Norton County Agricultural Association—A. J. Johnson, Secretary, Norton; August 29-September 1.

Osage County-Overbrook Free Fair Association—J. A. Kesler, Secretary, Overbrook; September 28-30.

Pawnee County Agricultural Association—H. M. Lawton, Secretary, Larned; September 27-29.

Phillips County-Four County Fair Association—W. W. Chestnut, Secretary, Logan; September 12-15.

Pottawatomie County Fair Association—C. Haughawout, Secretary, Onaga; September 20-22.

Rawlins County-McDonald Community Fair—Bert Powell, Secretary, McDonald; September 27-30.

Republic County-Northcentral Kansas Free Gate Fair Association—Dr. W. R. Barnard, Secretary, Belleville; no dates announced.

Rooks County Fair Association—D. F. Burin, Secretary, Stockton; first week in September.

Russell County Fair Association—H. A. Dawson, Secretary, Russell; October 3-6.

Rush County-Agricultural and Fair Association—T. C. Ruddele, Secretary, Rush Center; September 6-8.

Saline County-Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association—Charles H. Bren, Secretary, Salina; no dates reported.

Smith County Fair Association—John I. Morehead, Secretary, Smith Center; August 29-September 1.

Stafford County Stock Show—E. A. Briles, Secretary, Stafford; October 17-20.

Trego County Fair Association—S. J. Straw, Secretary, Wakeeney; first part of September.

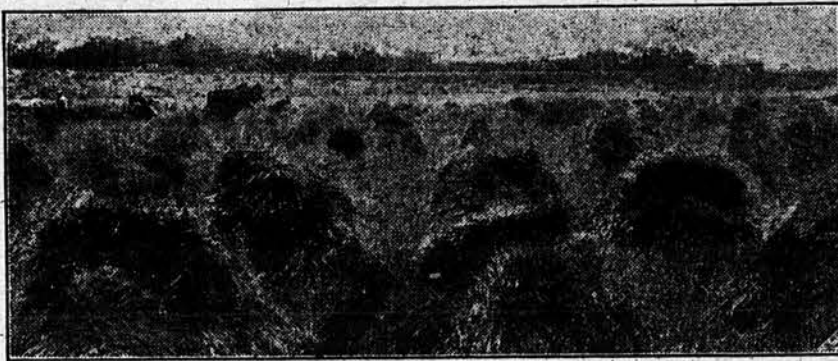
Washington County Stock Show—J. V. Hepler, Manager, Washington; first week in October.

Wichita County Agricultural and Fair Association—Hugh Glenn, President, Leoti; no dates announced yet.

Crops Now Need More Rain

Farmers are Busy Preparing Ground for Wheat

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON



This Wheat Made 42 Bushels an Acre; the Field Was Plowed 6 Inches Deep Early in July and Disked Three Times. The Lesson is Obvious

KANSAS crops now need more rain but as a whole they are in fairly good condition. Dry and almost rainless weather prevailed over the eastern two-thirds of Kansas last week, but most of the western third of the state was favored with an abundant fall of moisture. From many sections comes the report that the soil is getting dry and that this is delaying plowing and the preparation of the ground for wheat. Showers are reported however, this week from many sections but more rain is needed.

Soil Conditions Fair

Soil conditions according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, are only fair in the east central, southeastern, and southwestern parts of the state, while in many other sections the soil is getting dry and hard, making it somewhat difficult to work. Plowing has slowed down on account of the dryness of the soil in such localities, but however it is reported as being about one-third to one-half finished. Farmers everywhere are rushing the work in plowing as much as possible in order to have the ground ready for wheat seeding in the fall. This year more attention is being given than ordinarily to deep plowing.

Corn is generally in good to excellent condition, except in the north-central counties, where it has been badly damaged by dry weather in many localities and is deteriorating steadily. Over the remainder of the eastern portion of the state corn has moisture enough for present needs. Most of the western counties report ideal corn weather. As a rule 50 to 75 per cent of the crop has passed the hard roasting ear stage in the eastern half of the state, but in the western counties it is not so far developed.

Threshing About Completed

Wheat threshing has made excellent progress in the eastern two-thirds of the state, where nearly three fourths of this work is done, and about all that is left is threshing from the stack. In the extreme northwest counties threshing is just getting under way.

Grain sorghums are generally reported in good to excellent condition. Pastures had a splendid growth earlier in the season and are still reported to be good, except in some of the north-central counties. The third crop of alfalfa has been cut in the eastern counties. Sudan grass and prairie hay are also being cut. Fruit crops are making splendid development everywhere.

Special County Reports

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

Allen—The weather has been very favorable for the last month. We had plenty of rain and corn is in excellent condition. Nearly all threshing has been finished. Farmers are busy plowing. Cream and eggs are cheap but farmers are as a rule cheerful and optimistic.—T. E. Whitlow.

Anderson—We are having dry weather here and corn is badly in need of rain. Kafir looks good. Haying is in progress. All who can are plowing wheat land. Ground is very hard and dry. Several picnics have recently been held. Rural market report: Hay, \$5 a ton on track, butterfat, 27c; eggs, 14c.—J. W. Hendrix.

Barton—We have had several good rains but the ground is getting dry. Wheat yielded from 18 to 28 bushels an acre and the quality is fair to good. A very satisfactory crop of corn is assured. A few farmers are preparing their wheat ground for next year's crop. Livestock is looking fine and doing well. Rural market report: New wheat, 86c to 90c; butterfat, 27c; eggs, 15c.—A. E. Grunwald.

Brown—Ground is dry and hard which makes plowing difficult. Corn needs rain badly. Pastures are drying up. Rural market report: Wheat, 89c; corn, 50c; cream, 23c; eggs, 13c; hens, 15c; springs, 20c; hogs, 23c.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Crawford—Continued rains have made corn and pastures fine. Wheat and oats have been badly damaged by standing in the shock. Threshing is progressing very slowly. Very little plowing has been done. Public sale prices are unsatisfactory.—H. F. Painter.

Gove and Sheridan—It is very dry and not much plowing is being done. Threshing, and marketing grain, keep the farmers busy. Feed is ready to cut and corn is in hard roasting ear stage. A few public sales are being held. Rural market report: Wheat, 90c; eggs, 13c; cream, 25c; fry, 20c; tomatoes, 3 1/2c.—John Aldrich.

Lyon—Wheat threshing is about half finished and practically all shock threshing is done. Wheat averages around 20 bushels an acre. Oats made a fair yield. Corn is growing fine. Kafir, cane and pastures are in excellent condition. Fruit is plentiful and potatoes and gardens are good this year. Farmers are busy plowing. All livestock is

looking well. Rural market report: Wheat, No. 2, 88c; corn, 48c; butter, 28c; eggs, 14c.—E. R. Griffith.

Harvey—Shock threshing is now practically finished and farmers are busy plowing. The third crop of alfalfa yielded well. Rural market report: Wheat, 85c; oats, 45c; corn, 60c; potatoes, \$1.60; flour, \$1.55; butter, 35c; eggs, 15c; spring chickens, 19c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jenn—It is warm and dry here but cool at nights. Not much plowing is being done. Corn is in need of rain. Prairie hay is being cut and baled. A few unsatisfactory sales are being held. Hogs bring fair prices. Rural market report: Wheat, 85c; corn, 60c; potatoes, 4c pound.—J. W. Cline-Smith.

Meade—It is dry here. We need a rain. Corn will not be half a crop. First two cuttings of alfalfa were better than the third will be. The yield for wheat was about 12 bushels an acre. A larger acreage of wheat will be sown this fall than last year.—W. A. Harvey.

McPherson—Shock threshing and stacking wheat have just been finished. Although the ground is rather dry and hard, plowing is in progress. Corn needs moisture. Prairie hay made a good crop. Grasshoppers greatly damaged all but the first cutting of alfalfa. Pastures are in excellent condition. Rural market report: Wheat, 75c to 80c.—John Ostlund.

Nemaha—It is very warm and dry here. All threshing except stack threshing is finished. Millet and sorghums came up well but are now needing rain. Some plowing has been done with tractors, but the ground is dry and hard. Rural market report: Wheat, 90c; corn, 45c; butterfat, 22c; hens, 14c; springs, 16c; eggs, 14c.—Mrs. A. M. McCord.

Neosho—The weather has been hot and dry. Corn is in need of a rain. Haying is in progress. It is almost too dry to plow. Pastures are drying up. Less wheat will be sown this fall. Rural market report: Wheat, 80c; flour, \$2.00; corn, 45c; eggs, 13c; peaches, \$1.50; potatoes, \$1.25; baled hay, \$7.00.—A. Anderson.

Osage—Wheat threshing is nearly finished. Much of the wheat was sold for 86c a bushel. Ground is being prepared for about one-half of the acreage that was sown last year. Corn and hogs pay better. Rain is needed to make the best corn crop in years. Many hogs will be fed as soon as corn is matured. Few potatoes were raised in this locality.—H. L. Ferris.

Rawlins—About 3 inches of rain fell last week which greatly hindered threshing. We have had 18.62 inches of moisture this year. Fall did damage in several localities.—A. Madsen.

Rooks—Farmers are very busy threshing, plowing and disking. Pastures are getting short. Owing to the unsatisfactory returns not many are being held now. Rural market report: Wheat, 90c; corn, 50c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 23c; hens, 13c.—C. O. Thomas.

Stevens—Although the ground is quite dry the farmers are getting their wheat ground ready. Early corn needs rain. Ground that has been worked and kept clean from weeds is moist. Some early corn will only be fit for filling silos and silo filling time will soon be here. Several silos will be built in this section in the fall. More than the average acreage of wheat will be sown in the fall.—Monroe Traver.

Trego—It is dry and hot and not much plowing has been done in eastern part of the county. Farmers are threshing. All field crops have been damaged by the dry weather. Few sales are being held.—C. C. Cross.

Washington—Considerable damage was done to corn and feed crops by hot, dry and windy weather the last week. Plowing is about half finished. Rural market report: Butterfat, 21c; eggs, 13c; corn, 46c; wheat, 80c; oats, 35c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Woodson—The weather has been nice and we are having plenty of moisture. Prospects are fine for an excellent corn crop. Threshing is still progressing and wheat tests from 52 to 58 and sells from 82c to 90c a bushel. Not much plowing has been done. Third cutting of alfalfa has been harvested. Most of the hay baling is finished.—E. F. Opperman.

Wilson—Threshing is about finished. Wheat yielded from 5 to 20 bushels an acre and is selling from 75 to 85 cents a bushel. Spring crops are fine. Livestock is doing fairly well on pastures. We will have more fruit this season than we have had for several years.—S. Canty.

Our Dairy Editor Idaho's Guest

J. H. Frandsen, dairy editor of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, is in receipt of a telegram from Governor D. W. Davis of Idaho, asking him, together with a few other dairy editors, to be his guest on a tour of Southern Idaho. Mr. Frandsen left August 5 to spend a week or 10 days in Idaho.

On account of its extensive alfalfa tracts and irrigated pastures, dairying is developing very rapidly in that state. Idaho farmers are buying large numbers of dairy cattle. While in the West, Mr. Frandsen will address several farm audiences and he hopes to be able to persuade some of the Idaho dairymen to come to the Midwest for their cattle instead of following their usual custom of going to states further east for their dairy stock.

40-pound Cows on Increase

Dairymen in 45 cow-testing associations in nine Western states now own 9,484 cows that have made more than 40 pounds of butterfat a month. Not many years ago a 40-pound cow was a rarity. There is much room for improvement, however, in the general run of herds in all parts of the country.

A great white way between New York and Chicago is to be built to guide night fliers in the mail service. Great beacons are to be installed not more than 25 miles apart and at Chicago two immense fields suitable for night landing are to be built.

Higher Prices for Hogs?

HOG prices probably will be fairly good this coming fall and winter, altho there are some factors, such as the size of the corn crop, which are uncertain. Storage stocks of pork products other than lard are one-third under the average for the last five years, and the lard stocks are about one-sixth less. On the other hand, there is an increase, which is believed to be about 14 per cent, in the spring crop as compared with 1921, and there will be a huge increase in the number of fall pigs. This probably will be between 35 and 50 per cent.

This larger pig crop, in connection with the small supply of pork products and the still unknown factor of the size of the corn crop brings up an interesting field for speculation. More than this, there is some hope that the foreign demand will be better than a year ago. If there is a small corn crop it is likely that farmers will send their hogs to market in a much lighter condition than if the crop does well. This matter of hog weights actually has varied 34 per cent in the last five years, or from 193 to 262 pounds. There is considerable reason now to believe that the corn crop will be fairly large.

In any case it is likely that farmers will get far more for their corn in the form of pork than they could hope to get for the grain. This is demonstrated almost every year, altho once in a while there is an exception. The man on the average quarter section farm who keeps a few sows and goes right along with the hog production year after year will win most seasons, if the corn yield is at all good. Even if it is small, and he must sell his pigs at a light weight, it is likely that he will get more than enough to pay the cost of keeping the sows. His hard luck in such a case most certainly should be charged up to a lack of rain.

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17.....	1.70	5.44	32.....	3.30	10.56
18.....	1.80	5.76	33.....	3.40	10.88
19.....	1.90	6.08	34.....	3.50	11.20
20.....	2.00	6.40	35.....	3.60	11.52
21.....	2.10	6.72	36.....	3.70	11.84
22.....	2.20	7.04	37.....	3.80	12.16
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We believe that every advertisement in this department is reliable and exercise the utmost care in accepting classified advertising. However, as practically everything advertised in this department has no fixed market value, and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot guarantee eggs to reach the buyer unbroken or to hatch, or that fowls or baby chicks will reach the destination alive. We will use our offices in attempting to adjust honest disputes between buyers and sellers, but will not attempt to settle minor disputes or bickerings in which the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

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AMBITIOUS MEN, WRITE TODAY FOR attractive proposition, selling subscriptions to America's most popular automobile and sportsman's magazines. Quick sales. Big profits. Pleasant work. Digest Publishing Co., 9622 Butler Bldg., Cincinnati.

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

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THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Company offer excellent opportunity to able bodied young men to learn the trades of boilermaker, machinist, blacksmith, car builder, etc., ranging in age from 21 to 35 years. The wage is forty-seven cents per hour to begin with, and an increase of two cents per hour every six months for three years, when men will be qualified as and receive mechanic's pay. A large number of rough carpenters, or men who can use hammer and saw, are needed for repairing freight cars. The pay is sixty-three cents per hour and as long as demand for equipment continues for moving crops, there is an opportunity to work overtime. All those desiring it will be furnished board and lodging free, until conditions become normal. Sufficient police protection provided. Apply to nearest Union Pacific railroad agent for free transportation. Applications may also be made to Master Mechanics at Kansas City and Marysville, and District Foremen at Junction City, Salina, Ellis and St. Joseph. Men are needed at Kansas City, Junction City, Salina, Ellis, Marysville and St. Joseph.

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1,600 BUSHELS SEED RYE \$1.00; 2,400 bushels pure Kanred \$1.10. F. O. B. in lots 50 bushels or more. Geo. F. Merrill, Solomon, Kan.

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

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FOUR THOUSAND BUSHELS OF PURE Red Turkey seed wheat. Inspected, free of smut. My own growing past seven years. Graded and tested each year. Yields well. Albert Weaver, Bird City, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE INSPECTED SEED OF Kanred, Blackhull, Fulcaster and Harvest Queen wheat and Kanota oats, inspected by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, under the supervision of the Kansas State Agricultural College specialists. For list of growers apply to S. C. Salmon, Secretary, Manhattan, Kan.

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

TOBACCO.

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

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

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO: CHEWING. 5 pounds \$1.75; 15 pounds, \$4. Smoking 5 pounds, \$1.25; 15 pounds \$3.00. Send no money, pay when received. Farmers Tobacco Association, Paducah, Kentucky.

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

BUILDING SUPPLIES

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

FARM MACHINERY

MACHINERY FOR SALE

22-36 CASE SEPARATOR IN GOOD SHAPE. H. Frieling, Athol, Kan.

NO. 17 OHIO ENSILAGE CUTTER. FRED Lanphere, Deer Creek, Okla.

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

FOR SALE—15-30 INTERNATIONAL, 22-45 Mogul, first class running order. Buss Bros., Rice, Kan.

FOR SALE—30x60 AULTMAN TAYLOR. \$1,600 cash. Size 4 Aultman Taylor huller \$500. C. T. Long, McDonald, Kan.

FOR SALE: 12-20 CLETRAC TRACTOR with 3 bottom Oliver plow. Is O. K. Priced to sell. Wakefield Motor Co., Wakefield, Kan.

WHILE THEY LAST, WALLIS MODEL K Tractors with 3 bottom plows on board cars at \$1,000. P. H. C., care Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

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

HEIDER TRACTOR, THREE BOTTOM 14 inch plow. Reo Six Model M 7 passenger car. All in good repair. Take some live stock. Mary F. Kiddoo, Exec., Smith Center, Kan.

NEW TRACTORS—1 UNCLE SAM 20-30; 2 Lauson 15-30's; 2 Cletracs; one nearly new Emerson-Brantingham with Geiser separator. Make offer. "S," Box 93, Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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.

SAVE 50% TO 90% ON AUTO PARTS Our stock of new and used auto parts is complete for over 500 models. What we can't furnish in used parts, we can furnish at a large discount. Inquiries given prompt attention.

Keystone Auto Wrecking Company, Kansas City, Mo.

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY priced for quick sale: One 15-27 Case; one 15-30 Hart-parr, one 16-30 Oil Pull, one 12-20 Oil Pull, 2 Model N Waterloo Boys, 1 Model R. Waterloo Boy, one 16 HP Altman-Taylor Steamer, one 40-80 Minneapolis Tractor with 36-58 Case separator, 2 Power Sorghum mills; several tractor plows, 2, 3, and 4 bottom; 1 Oliver 5 bottom lever-lift; one 8 bottom John Deere lever-lift. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

MACHINERY FOR SALE OR TRADE

STEAM THRESHER—WILL TAKE TRUCK or live stock in trade. S. S. Amend, Route 1, Cumminga, Kan.

12-20 NEW RUMELY 3 BOTTOM PLOW, cash or trade for stock, leaving farm. V. Jasperson, Scranton, Kans.

MACHINERY WANTED

SMALL TRACTOR AND PLOWS, EAST or Central answer. T. G. Lyon, Hill City, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE

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

DOGS AND PONIES

FOR SALE—GREYHOUND PUPS, DANDY ones. Wallace Ericson, Bridgeport, Kan.

FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, ALL RATTERS, females \$5.00, males \$8.50. Sunnycrest Kennels, Brownell, Kan.

FOX TERRIERS, AIREDALES, COOLIES, Shepherds, Spitz and Hounds. L. Poos, Dearborn, Mo.

PET STOCK

REGISTERED AND PEDIGREED BEL- gian Hares. Write for information. E. R. Richardson, Ottawa, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

ENCYCLOPEDIA, NELSONS' LOOSE-LEAF, latest edition; renewal pages to date. A bargain. Earl Tonn, Haven, Kan.

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS

QUALITY CHICKS, LEGHORNS, ANCONAS and large breed, \$9 to \$11 per 100. Fleda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

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

CHICKS, 8c UP. LEADING VARIETIES. Postpaid. Guaranteed. Illustrated chick guide free. Superior Hatcheries, Windsor, Mo.

BABY CHICKS: WHITE LEGHORNS, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, 8c up. Write for prices. Younkens Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

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

IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING to buy, sell or exchange you will find these classified columns a profitable market place. The cost is small but results are big.

The Subscriber is Always Right

Our subscribers are always right when any question concerning their subscription comes up. We wish to adjust their complaints first and send them the papers for which they paid. We then investigate and determine who is responsible for the mistake.

This is the policy of the Capper Publications and we desire to have every solicitor and subscriber to co-operate with us.

If there is anything at all the matter with your subscription to the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Capper's Weekly or the Household, if you hear any one say that they paid for these papers and are not getting them please write and tell me all about it and be sure to state the facts.

It will help us locate the cause if you will send us your receipt, cancelled check or postoffice money order stub. They will be returned as soon as we see them. It is necessary for us to have something to show here in the office in order to adjust complaints properly.

Remember this, if you pay your money for any of the Capper Publications and do not get them it will be your fault—not ours—we all make mistakes but this company is more than willing to correct any mistake that is properly brought to our attention.

Will you who read this give me the co-operation asked for? Address A. S. Wolverton, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

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.

The man who raises the dust does not accomplish as much as the man who settles it.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE with money to buy read these little classified advertisements every issue. You are reading them now.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS: PURE BRED S.C. WHITE or Brown Leghorns, \$9.00 per 100; Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Reds, White Wyandottes or Anconas, \$10.75. Postpaid, 100% live arrival guaranteed. Immediate shipment. Windsor Hatchery, Windsor, Mo.

LEGHORNS

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

BAKER STRAIN COCKERELS, FOUR \$6.00 prepaid if taken soon. Mrs. Flora Mead, Waldo, Kan.

200 PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels, 70 cents each. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

250 S. C. WHITE LEGHORN YEARLING hens. Extra good Hillview strain. \$1.00 each. J. O. Coombs, Sedgwick, Kan.

TOM BARRON ENGLISH SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. The world's acknowledged best layers. Bred for eggs and vitality only. 400 cockerels, blood lines 304-314 egg strain. The heavy-weight long back and deep bodied kind that breeds hens with beautiful large red lopped combs. Don't deceive yourself; if you mate a 200-egg cock with a 300-egg hen you will not produce more than a 250-egg offspring. Procure your cockerels now at present low figures for next years use. I am at present sending out my largest birds at following prices. One cockerel \$5.00, more than one \$4.50 each. Best shipping crates used. Order from this ad. J. Martin Haynes, M. D., Macksville, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AND PUL- lets. April hatch. \$1.00 each. Mrs. Homer Spence, Route 3, McPherson, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

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

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

KANSAS

40 ACRES 5 mi. town, good imp., \$2,100. Trades. Franklin Co. Inv. Co., Ottawa, Kan.

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

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

FARMS for sale in strictly Catholic community. Jas. Burke, St. Paul, Kan.

KAW VALLEY potato farm, 1/2 mile from Fall Leaf, Kan. Box 111, Lawrence, Kan.

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

GOOD GRAIN or dairy farm, 3 miles from University at Lawrence. Box 111, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE—level wheat farms in Catholic settlement. Sisters high school, also some business. J. S. Schandler, Dresden, Kansas.

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

CREEK BOTTOM FARM 200 acres—well improved, 80 plowed, 20 timber, 400 pasture, 7 miles town, near school at pre-war price, \$60 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

70 A., 6 mi. Ottawa, Kan. New imp., \$410 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. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kansas.

GRANT COUNTY QUARTER—\$3500 1/2 mi. from townsite on new railroad, \$1,300 cash bal. \$550 annually. 7%. Very choicest of land. Griffith & Baughman, Satanta or Liberal, Kansas.

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

65 ACRES, 3 miles paved street, Ottawa, Kansas. Part bottom land. Improved. Well watered. Orchard. Sacrifice price for quick sale. Ask for August list. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

The House of Adventure

The House of Adventure, by Warwick Deeping, is one of the outstanding fiction efforts of the year. Romance, subtle character-study and a deep and kindly philosophy of life have never been more delightfully combined than in this splendid novel of reconstruction days in France. The House of Adventure is a little inn in Beaumont that has been nearly destroyed by German shells. To Brent, an English soldier and technically a deserter, it means a chance to get back his grip on life. He begins to repair the inn and as the people return to their battered homes he becomes a leader in the rebuilding of the town. Gradually a new and inspiring community spirit pushes its way thru the ruins, but not until Brent, courageously assisted by Marion, the lovely owner of the inn, has contrived to outwit sly Bibi, the rival inn keeper and marplot. Clemenceau, himself, has a significant part in achieving a happy denouement for this novel, which so successfully emphasizes all that is fine and permanently beautiful in human nature. The price of the book is \$2; it may be obtained from The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Information on Home Tanning

The Government has just issued Department Circular No. 230 on Home Tanning; it may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. It covers the subject in a very complete and interesting way—better send for a copy today, if you are interested.

Cattle were the first money. The Roman word for money, pecunia, is derived from the pecus, meaning cattle.—Wells's Outline of History.

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

KANSAS

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.

315 ACRES rich level Solomon Valley alfalfa and wheat land, 3 miles from Minneapolis, Kan. 2 sets improvements. Price \$150 per acre. Easy terms. Write owner. M. S. Murray, 1022 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

WILL SELL choice wheat land, Stanton Co., near new railroad about completed. 1/4 cash, balance seven to ten years, interest 6%. Improved farms on liberal terms. Agents wanted. Burton Land & Investment Co., Syracuse, Kansas.

FOR SALE—240 acre nice upland wheat farm, good 6-room house, barn, granary, garage, chick house, well, windmill, 30 acres pasture, 10 acres meadow, 20 acres alfalfa, 180 acres cultivated; 2 mi. shipping point. \$60 acre. Write V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kan.

\$50 PER ACRE 2 1/2 miles county seat. 740 acres improved Chase Co. Stock Farm, creek bottom and blue stem pasture, 120 A. in cult. Never failing springs and wells. 120 acres creek bottom farm 3 mi. town and county high school. New 4 r house, \$9000. Replogle Agency, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

110 A. JEFFERSON CO., 5 mi. of town, 2 mi. of paved highway to K. C., small improvements; \$1500 cash, bal. long time. Price \$42.50 per A. For particulars of this and other farms write

The Mansfield Land Mfg. Co., 312-13 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

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

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

HIGHLY IMPROVED DAIRY AND SUBURBAN FARM OF 170 ACRES

Adjacent to the city limits of Coffeyville, Montgomery Co., Kan., a city of 13,000 population, 3 blocks from city street car line. Practically all first creek bottom land, all tillable except 2 acres creek, permanent running water, practically all alfalfa land, 25 acres growing alfalfa. Barn 54x74 feet, 18 foot to eave; 32 steel stanchions equipped with automatic drinking fountains, concrete floors and feed troughs, 2 tile silos holding 150 tons each, hay mow holding 125 tons. Stucco dairy house 20x24. Comfortable residence, all buildings except residence practically new. Remember this dairy and suburban farm joins the city limits of one of the largest cities in Kansas. Price \$165 per acre. Peoples State Bank, by Martin Ladd, Receiver, Coffeyville, Kansas.

CANADA

IRRIGATED LAND for sale in southern Alberta. Having bumper crops this year. Write for prices and particulars. Apply W. M. Harris Agency, Ltd., Lethbridge, Alta, Can.

MISSOURI

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

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.

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

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

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.

40 ACRES, ONLY \$400 DOWN TEAM, 2 GOOD COWS

Farming tools included, a gift at the price, only half a mile to school, church; 4 miles to R. R. town, short drive to bustling city, has dark loamy productive tillage, balance pasture and woodland, variety of fruit, comfortable cottage, ample barn, to settle affairs at once, only \$1000, \$400 down. C. H. Bass, Rogersville, Mo., list free.

100 ACRES, COAL ON FARM, CROPS THROWN IN, \$1000 NEEDED.

Big bargain at low price, on improved road, 2 miles to village, store, churches, school close, mail and telephone; 95 acres dark loam tillage, 10-cow pasture, spring-watered, about 10,000 ft. timber; variety fruit, grapes, berries; good vein of coal on land offers big income; comfortable dwelling, water handy, cool shade, fine view; barn, poultry house; sacrificed at \$3800, \$1000 cash, and for quick sale includes 1/2 of crop. E. M. Crum, Lamar, Mo.

ARKANSAS

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

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

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

PLANTATION

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

COLORADO

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

EASTERN COLQ. level wheat and corn land. 1 to 7 acres 1 1/2 mi. from town. 800 A. well improved 1/2 in crop. Good water. 3 mi. from town. J. Doll, Sheridan Lake, Colo.

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

FOR REAL BARGAIN buy this unimproved 320 A., half mile good small town, smooth and best of soil, 10,000 acres other Eastern Colorado lands to offer, agents wanted. Mitchem Land Co., Galatea, Colo.

IRRIGATED ranch, Southwest Colorado—240 acres; 60 alfalfa, 70 grain; good water right, fully paid; price \$50 per acre, including tractor, stock and farm implements. Write Leslie Green, Box 315, Durango, Colo.

Let Us Tell You About Colorado's Famous 80 Acre San Luis Valley Farms

We offer 80-acre irrigated farm tracts within six miles of railroad town in consolidated school district, with telephone conveniences, with good roads at \$75 per acre, payable \$15.00 per acre cash, annual interest six per cent for three years, after that one-seventh of balance of principal each year with interest until the whole amount is paid.

We require buyer to establish his home on land within one year from the date of purchase, to come with stock and machinery and the means to put up suitable buildings. We want experienced farmers who can make good if they have a fair chance. We will provide the fair chance for the experienced farmer. Growing community, excellent crop records, good markets. Write us today.

CHAS. E. GIBSON CO., 533 U. S. National Bank Bldg., Denver, Colo.

FLORIDA

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

MONTANA

FULLY EQUIPPED ranch located on the Beaverhead River, 3 miles from railroad, consisting of 2320 acres, 640 acres in alfalfa, 300 head of beef cattle, 12 head of horses. For further information address

Room 9, Bailey Block, Helena, Montana.

WASHINGTON

LOCATE in the best climate on earth—Puget Sound. Ten acres enough to support a family. Our free folder explains.

Whidby Information Bureau, Clinton, Wash.

OKLAHOMA

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

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

BUICK GARAGE

A wonderful opportunity for anyone wishing to enter the automobile business. A well established money making business, but on account of sickness will have to sell. Welcome close inspection. Will sell stock and fixtures and lease building. For particulars write Dunn Motor Co., Russell, Kan.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

384 ACRES in Greer Co., Ill., for sale or trade for small farm by owner. Price \$135 acre. Frank O. Palmer, Carrollton, Ill.

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

FARM BARGAINS. Any size in Greenwood and Elk county, Kan. For sale or exchange. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kansas.

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

LAND—VARIOUS STATES

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

SEND FOR FREE BOOK describing opportunities offered homeseekers and investors along the Great Northern Railway in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

E. C. Leedy, Dept. G, St. Paul, Minn.

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. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARM WANTED—Give full description and price. Will deal with owner only. R. E. Leaderbrand, B-350, Cimarron, Kan.

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

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

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

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.

Real Estate Advertising Order Blank

(New Reduced Rates)

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

Topeka, Kansas

RATES

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

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

below times.

Name.....

Address.....

COPY

Cedar Crest Farm Poland Sale Peabody, Kan., Friday, Sept. 8

C. M. Buell, Peabody, Kan., sells an offering that includes 25 spring and fall yearlings, 15 fall gilts, and some boars. Most of the offering sired by or bred to Big Ned, a big son of Big Joe and Double Giant, a Morton Giant sire. A number will be bred to a new sire, A Yankee Giant by Bendena Giant, 1921 Topeka champion. Boars in the offering include a specially attractive son of Big Ned out of Mary Morton by Morton's Giant. If you want a real herd sire it will be found in this offering. Here is an offering of good ones picked from a good herd and sold guaranteed in every respect. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. For catalog address

C. M. Buell, Peabody, Kansas

Send all buying orders to J. T. Hunter who will represent the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.
R. E. Miller, Auctioneer. J. T. Hunter, Fieldman.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

25 Extra Good Poland China Sows and Gilts

Bred to Clansman Jr. 124480 for Sept. farrow. 75 extra well bred and well grown spring pigs. Can furnish boar and gilt, no relation, some real herd boars, everything immune, pedigreed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Priced to sell.
ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI.

DEMING RANCH BRED FEMALES

Young sows and gilts to farrow August and September. Bred to The Latchline and Ranch Yankee. A fine lot of spring pigs, both sex. We'll take care of all your needs for Poland.

H. O. Sheldon, Supt. Hog Department, Oswego, Kan.

SPRING BOARS and GILTS

By Big Cornhusker and Long Ranger by C2 Ranger. I can please you with either a boar or gilt as I have some outstanding prospects weighing from 135 to 200 pounds. Write for prices and description. I guarantee satisfaction. GRANT APPEBY, Ames, Kan.

Schoenhofer's Immuned Polands

Extra good boars by Premium Monarch out of extra good sows. Write us at once if you want one of these good boars.
GEO. J. SCHOENHOFER, WALNUT, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Miller & Manning's Spotted Poland China Bred Sow Sale

Sale Pavilion, Council Grove, Kan.,
Next Wednesday, September 6

60 Bred Sows, mostly fall gilts. They are exceptionally good, big, popular breeding, old fashion feeding qualities. The type the packer wants. The type the breeder is looking for. All immunized and bred to farrow in September and October.
Auctioneers: Gross, Lowe and Cain.

Weddle's Spotted Polands

Bred sows and gilts, early or late farrow. Unrelated spring trios, spring or fall boars, English or Standard bred. Big type or medium. Immuned. Guaranteed.
THOS. WEDDLE, Valley Center, Kan., R. 2, Telephone Kechi, 1551.

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.

BRED SOWS and GILTS

To farrow in Sept. Spring pigs both sex. Well bred and priced right. JOHN DEITRICH, PLYMOUTH, KAN.

For Sale: My Spotted Poland Herd Boar \$1,000.00
M. M. EICHELBERGER, ALMENA, KAN.

FULLER'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Fall gilts bred to a son of Arch Back King. Spring pigs, 100 to select from.
J. S. Fuller, Alton, 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.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Pathrion & Giant Orion Sensation 4th

We are offering some choice spring boars sired by these two great boars at the head of our herd. Write us at once.
W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kansas

"Legal Tender" Durocs

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

SPRING PIGS, BOTH SEX. Jack's Col. Great Orion and The Major breeding. Dams include daughters of Joe's Nellie 2nd. M. A. Martin, Paola, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Immuned Duroc Spring Boars

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

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

Duroc Herd Boars

By the Greatest Sire GIANT SENSATION. Nothing common to sell. These are real boars. Come and see, or write.

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

E. G. Hoover's Spring Pigs

Spring pigs by good sires and out of top dams by good Kansas and Nebraska boars. You will like these pigs. Write us.

E. G. HOOVER, WICHITA, KANSAS

Brauer Purebred Duroc Co.

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

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

Shepherd's Sensations

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

Waltmeyer's Giant

was the best boar I could find last fall up in Iowa. We are now offering for sale a lot of good sows and gilts bred to him for Aug., Sept. and Oct. farrow at very reasonable prices. Write for prices, breeding, etc., today. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS.

SENT ON APPROVAL

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

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

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

Durocs \$20 to \$30

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

Outstanding Boars

by Superior Sensation out of choice dams by Pathfinder Chief 2nd. LESTER L. READY, ANTHONY, KAN.

PUREBRED DUROC HOGS FOR SALE

prize winners any age. George Rahenkamp, Hooker, Okla.

IF YOU WILL NEED A BOAR

this fall buy him now and save money. Pathfinder, Great Wonder I Am, and Major Sensation breeding. Overstake Bros., Atlanta, Kan.

ROYAL PATHMASTER BY PATHMASTER

Immunized spring boars by this herd sire out of good Sensation and Pathfinder dams. Write or call. S. and R. G. Cooley, Plymouth, Kan.

SPRING PIGS, BOTH SEX, by Uneeda Path-

master by Uneeda Orion Sensation, Iowa and Nebraska grand champion, and Big Sensation, grandson of Great Sensation. A. W. Steele, R. 9, Wichita, Kan.

Celebrate Farm Bureau Decennial

Plans for the decennial celebration of the beginning of county agent work in Kansas have been announced by Karl Knaus, county agent leader. A barbecue, an historic pageant, and addresses by leading men in the Farm Bureau movement will be leading features of the celebration. It will be held at Leavenworth, where the first county agent was appointed on September 2. J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will give the principal address. Others on the program are J. H. Miller, dean of extension, Kansas State Agricultural College at the time the county agent move-

ment started in Kansas; Dr. H. J. Waters, president of the agricultural college at that time; Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau; P. H. Ross, first county agent in Kansas, now county agent leader for Missouri; Dr. W. M. Jardine, president of K. S. A. C., and H. Umberger, present director of extension, K. S. A. C.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

Sept. 4—V. A. Jasperson, Scranton, Kan.
Oct. 14—Dan. O. Cain, Beattie, Kan.
Oct. 24—Fremont Ledy, Leon, Kan.
Oct. 25—E. E. Heacock & Sons, Hartford, Kan.
Oct. 26—R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan.
Oct. 32—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Association, Manhattan, Kan.
Oct. 31—Dickinson County Breeders, Abilene, Kan.
Nov. 1—Northwest Kansas Breeders' Assn., Concordia, Kan.
Nov. 2—Blue Valley Shorthorn breeders, Blue Rapids, Kan.
Nov. 9—A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan.
Nov. 9—A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan.
Nov. 16—J. E. Bowser, Abilene, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

Nov. 4—W. A. Prewitt, Asherville, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

Oct. 17—Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.
Nov. 11—Emery Johnson, Emmett, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

Oct. 4—White City Breeder's sale, White City, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Sept. 26—S. E. Ross, Iola, Kan.
Oct. 4—Frank Boone, Kingman, Kan.
Oct. 11—Breeders sale, Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 18—L. F. Cory & Son, Belleville, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.
Oct. 16—Dairyman and Farmers' sale, St. Joe, Mo.
Oct. 23—Breeders' sale, McPherson, Kan.
Oct. 26—J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.
Oct. 28—J. C. Ford, Leonardville, Kan.
Nov. 8—Pettis Co. Holstein-Friesian Company sale, Sedalia, Mo.
Nov. 15—Wm. H. England, Ponca City, Okla.
Nov. 27—F. H. Bock & Sons, Wichita, Kan.
Jan. 25—Kansas Assn. Show Sale, Wichita, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Aug. 29—E. J. Wagner, Mulvane, Kan.
Aug. 30—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
Sept. 26—James Conyers, Marion, Kan.
Oct. 9—Ora Ayers, Orleans, Neb.
Oct. 12—C. O. Wilson, Rantoul, Kan.
Oct. 12—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Oct. 18—John P. Johnson, Lindborg, Kan.
Oct. 13—J. A. Creitz & Son, Beloit, Kan.
Oct. 13—W. H. Rasmussen, Norfolk, Neb.
Oct. 14—Hieber & Hylton, Paola, Kan.
Oct. 17—M. A. Martin, Paola, Kan.
Oct. 18—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Oct. 19—J. J. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 20—Stafford Co. Duroc Association, Stafford, Kan.
Oct. 21—Homer T. Rule, Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 24—Osage County Duroc Jersey Breeders Assn., Osage City, Kan.
Oct. 26—Fred J. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 28—Pratt Co. Duroc Breeders' Association, Pratt, Kan.
Oct. 28—H. W. Flook & Son, Stanley, Kan.
Jan. 31—P. N. Marsh, Sedgwick, Kan.
Nov. 9—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.
Jan. 9—Ora Ayers, Orleans, Neb.
Jan. 16—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.
Jan. 23—C. T. White & Son, Lexington, Neb.
Feb. 1—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan. Sale at Emporia.
Feb. 1—L. R. Massengill, Caldwell, Kan.
Feb. 2—Ralston Stock Farm, Benton, Kan.
Feb. 2—Ralston, Mgr. Towanda, Kan.
Feb. 3—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 5—J. Healy Hope, Kan.
Feb. 5—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 5—L. D. Spence & Sons, Crab Orchard, Neb.
Feb. 6—Putnam & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.
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. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 8—Stafford Co. Duroc Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan.
Feb. 9—J. F. Martin, Delevan, Kan.
Feb. 9—Frank J. Schaffer, Pratt, Kan.
Feb. 9—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
Feb. 10—S. & R. G. Cooley, Plymouth, Kan.
Feb. 10—Pratt Co. Duroc Association, Pratt, Kan.
Feb. 12—H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick, Kan.
Feb. 12—Mitchell county breeders, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 13—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 13—B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kan.
Feb. 14—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 14—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 15—Woodell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 15—L. Bridenthal, Wymore, Neb.
Feb. 16—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 16—Geo. J. Dlmig, York, Neb.
Feb. 16—J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan.
Feb. 17—R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan.
Feb. 19—G. J. Moorehead, Benton, Kan.
Feb. 19—Andrew McMillen, Gibbon, Neb.
Feb. 20—Overstake Bros., Atlanta, Kan.
Feb. 20—A. B. Holmberg, Gibbon, Neb.
Feb. 20—(night sale) Ferris Bros., Elm-creek, Neb.
Feb. 21—H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb.
Feb. 21—D. Arthur Childers, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 21—Stuckey Bros., Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 22—M. I. Brower, Sedgwick, Kan.
Feb. 22—R. E. Kemplin, Corning, Kan.
Feb. 22—Archle French, Lexington, Neb.
Feb. 23—Bignell Bros., Overton, Neb.
Feb. 23—R. W. Newcom, Benton, Kan.
Feb. 24—Glen Blickenstaff, Oberlin, Kan.
Feb. 28—Lock Davidson, Wichita, Kan.
(Sale at Caldwell, Kan.)
March 6—Ora Ayers, Orleans, Neb.
March 6—D. S. Sheard, Esbon, Kan.
March 6—C. T. White & Son, Lexington, Neb.
March 7—Earl J. Anstett, Osage City, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Sept. 2—M. N. Runyan, Osage City, Kan.
Sept. 8—C. M. Buell, Peabody, Kan.
Sept. 12—J. C. Martin, Welda, Kan.
Sept. 21—R. Miller & Son, Chester, Neb.
Oct. 4—A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan.
Oct. 4—A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan.
Oct. 5—Mr. & Mrs. Wm. McCurdy, Oklawaha, Neb.
Oct. 6—Peter J. Tisserat & Sons, York, Neb.
Oct. 10—E. U. Ewing & Son, Beloit, Kan.
Oct. 12—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Oct. 16—S. J. Tucker, 140 South Belmont, Wichita, Kan.
Oct. 17—Dan O. Cain, Beattie, Kan.

Oct. 17—John D. Henry, Lecompton, Kan.
Oct. 19—Stafford Co. Poland China Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan.
Oct. 20—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 21—J. C. Dawe, Troy, Kan.
Feb. 24—Chas. Krill, Burlingame, Kan.
Oct. 27—Pratt Co. Poland China Breeders' Association, Pratt, Kan.
Nov. 3—W. A. Prewitt, Asherville, Kan.
Jan. 10—W. H. Grone & Son, Mahaska, Kan.
Feb. 14—C. S. Nevius & Sons, Chiles, Kan.
Feb. 2—Peter J. Tisserat & Sons, York, Neb.
Feb. 14—Von Forrell Bros., Chester, Neb.
Feb. 28—R. Miller & Son, Chester, Neb.
March 8—J. E. Baker, Bendena, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Sept. 2—Grandview Farm, Eureka, Kan. J. R. Ballard, Owner, C. H. J. Fink, Mgr., Eureka, Kan.
Sept. 6—Miller & Manning, Council Grove, Kan.
Oct. 5—G. S. Wells & Son, Ottawa, Kan.
Nov. 1—Henry Field Seed Company, Shenandoah, Iowa.
Feb. 20—Henry Field Seed Company, Shenandoah, Iowa.
March 5—Jas. S. Fuller, Alton, Kan.
March 20—Henry Field Seed Company, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Chester White Hogs

Sept. 18—Henry Wiemers, Diller, Neb.
Sept. 19—Wm. Buehler, Sterling, Neb.
Jan. 30—Henry and Alpha Wiemers, Diller, Neb.
Jan. 31—Wm. Buehler, Sterling, Neb.

Sale Reports and Other News

B. R. Anderson's Duroc Sale

The summer Duroc sales for southern Kansas were formally opened by the B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan., sale Thursday, August 17, at which time he sold 30 females for \$53 average and 5 boars for \$30 average. The 35 head averaged \$50, as follows: 18 gilts, \$51.25 average; 5 open gilts, \$44.50 average; 7 aged bred sows, \$63.00 average; 5 spring boars, \$30.00 average. Top was a 2-year tried sow by Pathfinder Chief 2nd for \$90.00 to Frank Shaffer, Pratt, Kan. Top bred gilt and second top of the sale, a daughter of Victory Sensation 3rd, went to W. H. Wharton, Stratford, Texas, for \$65. Top open gilt, a littermate to top bred gilt, went to R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan., for \$57.50. Top spring boar by Victory Sensation 3rd, went to G. D. Wilms, Inman, Kan., for \$37.50. The bred spring gilts and spring boars could have sold for more and still been worth the money. The sows sold well considering their ages and condition. There was but a small crowd in attendance, not over 75 people. Sixteen buyers took the offering as follows: W. H. Wharton, Stratford, Texas, seven head; Mr. Wharton lives in the part of Texas where Mr. Anderson is to move and had sent the buying order directly to Mr. Anderson; Oscar Jones, Burton, 8; R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan., 6; E. E. Daniels, Garfield, Kan., 2; and the following bought one each: Mrs. Hummick, Canton; Ben B. Koehn, Galva, Kan.; O. D. Hall, McPherson; E. A. Yoder, Inman, Kan.; F. J. Shaffer, Pratt, Kan.; Smith & Morrison, Pratt, Kan.; Ed Holt, Marquette, Kan.; R. W. Peterson, McPherson, Kan.; L. C. Jeffries, McPherson, Kan.; Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.; G. D. Wilms, Inman, Kan. Victory Sensation 3rd, the well known son of Great Orion Sensation that has headed the Anderson herd for some time, was to be offered for sale but having been under the weather for several days, he was not put up at auction but will be offered at private treaty.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

Mrs. T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kan., offers for quick sale nine white Scotch Collie puppies. They are eligible to registry and you can have the pedigree if you want it with your puppy but you will be asked only a very reasonable price for the pup. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis are regular advertisers in the Mail and Breeze of Spotted Poland China hogs.—Advertisement.

A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan., have been claiming October 4 for their Shorthorn and Poland China sale. In this week's issue of the Mail and Breeze they are changing the Shorthorn sale to November 9. They will sell Poland Chinas on October 4 as was originally planned. Both sales will be advertised in the Mail and Breeze and both will afford real opportunities to buy real breeding animals. You can write them any time for the catalogs.—Advertisement.

Walter & Son's Poland China Sale

H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan., sell Poland China boars and gilts in the sale pavilion at that place, Oct. 20. In a letter received from them recently they say that corn is fine in that section and promises a fine crop. Also that they are getting ready for the fall shows and that the sons and daughters of Bendena Giant will be strong contenders for honors this fall. Their bred sow sale date will be announced later.—Advertisement.

J. A. Creitz & Son's Duroc Sale

J. A. Creitz & Son, Beloit, Kan., are breeders of high class Duroc Jerseys and have claimed Oct. 13 for their boar and gilt sale. They will sell about 40 or 45 head and it will be an offering of picked spring boars and gilts with a few sows and litters. The entire herd is strong in the breeding of the three leading families of today, Pathfinder, Orion and Sensation. "Geon" Creitz, the junior member of the firm and the member that is better known to breeders over the country is going back to Salina to college again this winter and for that reason the sale is made early.—Advertisement.

Jersey Cattle Sale at White City

White City, Kan., Morris county is the center of a Jersey cattle section that you will want to know more about if you are interested in Jerseys. John Comp is one of the best known Jersey cattle breeders in the west and he and his neighbors have made White City, Kan., quite a noted Jersey cattle section. October 4 they are going to sell about 40 head in a community sale there. You will want to get their catalog if you are interested in Jerseys. The sale will be the third or fourth jersey sale for that section in the last few years.—Advertisement.

Ewing & Son's Poland China Sale

E. U. Ewing & Son, Beloit, Kan., are breeders of Poland Chinas who are going to hold a boar and gilt sale in October. The sale will be held at the farm in the south part of Mitchell county near Victor and Hunter. They will sell 45 or 50 head and they are going to be good ones. Of the gilts

a nice lot of them are last fall and winter gilts. Also some tried sows bred and a few of the fall gilts are bred also. These sows and gilts are bred to Supreme Buster's Best. Most of the spring stuff is by this boar and Ewing's Timm. Everything immunized. The sale will be advertised in the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Leo J. Healy's Durocs

Leo J. Healy, Hope, Kan., will offer for his fall trade about 25 last spring Duroc Jersey boars that are as good as you will find anywhere. He raised about 100 spring pigs and the top boars, about 25, he is reserving for his fall trade and in fact is ready to price boars right now and by the way this is the best time to buy them. To start with you can buy them a little cheaper and they are better off in your hands than they are running together. You can write Mr. Healy right now for prices on boars. His advertisement will start in the Mail and Breeze shortly.—Advertisement.

Emery Johnson's Hereford Sale

Emery Johnson, Emmett, Kan., Pottawatomie county, has taken November 11 as the date of his big reduction Hereford sale. On that date he will sell 80 Herefords. Fifty cows and heifers are bred and the rest is desirable young heifers. There will be just a few young bulls of serviceable ages and they will be good. Some of the cows will have calves at foot and will be bred back. The farm is near Emmett and is eight miles north of St. Marys. The sale will be advertised in the Mail and Breeze later on. Everyone believes beef cattle will be much higher next year and that now is the time to buy. There is an abundance of feed and it is sure to be cheap. Keep this sale in mind and plan to attend.—Advertisement.

C. F. Loy & Sons Polands

C. F. Loy & Sons, Milto, Kan., Lincoln county, are well known to Mail and Breeze readers as breeders of Poland Chinas because they advertise most of the time in it. Their advertisement will appear again soon in which they will offer boars sired by L's Yankee, a real boar that is proving a real sire. They will show him at some of the fairs this fall along with a string of other good Poland Chinas from their herd. Some of the spring pigs are by Liberty Bob, a son of Big Bob Wonder. Still others are by Prairie Peat, the W. H. H. boar sired by Peter Pan. They have recently purchased from a well known eastern breeder a son of Cleotie, the national champion and also champion at the International. Write them about boars or open gilts.—Advertisement.

T. L. Curtis Offers Good Spotted Polands
T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kan., Morris county breeds Spotted Poland China hogs and at present offers about 20 September and October gilts bred to farrow in October and some in September. He raised about 100 spring pigs and offers boars at fair prices. Most of the spring pigs are by Leopard King's Dought Boy by Leopard King. Some of them are by Arch Back Big Bone. The foundation sows in the herd are from the H. L. Faulkner herd at Jamesport, Mo. Mr. Curtis does not hold public sales but conducts a strictly direct to the customer business. He has found it very satisfactory and commencing this fall he is going to advertise and ship to customers boars and bred sows and gilts on approval. If you want to start in the Spotted Poland China business this is a good time to start and you better write to Mr. Curtis about some gilts and a boar not related.—Advertisement.

Woody & Crowl Duroc Jerseys

Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan., are breeders of Duroc Jerseys that are active. They are going to hold a boar and gilt sale at Beloit, Nov. 9. At this time they are going to have the honor of dedicating the new sale pavilion there. They are going to Beloit because they feel that their customers can attend better there than at Barnard because of the better railroad facilities at Beloit and because of the new modern sale pavilion there which is free to any breeder who has the reputation for square dealing. They expect to show at a number of fairs and Feb. 7 they will sell bred sows. They have 125 pigs of spring farrow. About half of them on the Woody farm and the other half on the Woody farm. One of the boars prominent in the herd and in that section of the country is High Giant by Ideal Giant by Great Wonder Giant and out of a High Orion dam. He is two years old and one of the great breeders of the west. He is the sire of a young boar that you will see at the fairs that will be hard to beat if he is beaten at all. He is the sire of most of the Woody pigs and is really a great sire. At the Woody farm I found another lot of spring pigs, just as good at least as the Woody pigs and most of them by Climax Sensation, a son of Sensation Climax and out of a World's Fair Col. dam. He is three years old, and a sire that any breeder should be proud to own. So the Woody-Crowl Duroc Jersey boar sale at Beloit is going to be a good place to buy a boar of real breeding and a real individual that you will be proud to show. Woody & Crowl are

brothers-in-law and partners in the Duroc Jersey breeding business for keeps. They know the business and Kansas breeders and farmers and especially beginners are invited to Beloit, Nov. 9 where they sell about 30 spring boars and 10 gilts of the same age.—Advertisement.

J. F. Martin's Durocs

J. F. Martin, Delevan, Kan., Morris county breeds Duroc Jersey hogs and is local leader of the Delevan Pig club and an all round booster for good hogs, be they red, white or black or spotted. In fact his pig club is made up of several different breeds. His spring crop of pigs number 100. He has claimed February 9 for his bred sow sale, which he will hold right at his farm near Delevan. Ten members of the pig club with County Agent Paul Gwin picked just 10 boars for him for his fall trade and the rest go to the feed lot. These boars will be priced right and while he could have reserved several more that were mighty good he feels that 10 boars like he is offering are real advertisements for his herd. Seven of the 14 bred sows are daughters of Pathfinder's Image, one of the greatest boars ever sired by Pathfinder. The boar in service in his herd now is Prairie Orion King by Lady's Col. Orion, the L. J. Healy boar at Hope, Kan. He is two years old and a good individual and a real sire.—Advertisement.

V. A. Jasperson's Shorthorn Sale

V. A. Jasperson's dispersal sale of his herd of registered Shorthorns at his farm near Scranton, Kan., Monday, September 4. No breeder likes to sell his registered cattle this early but Mr. Jasperson has sold his farm and other business affairs made it necessary to sell at this time. The sale is advertised in this issue of the Mail and Breeze and the entire herd of about 40 head are cataloged and will be sold in this sale with reservation. Included in the sale is the herd bull, Sultan's Sentry, a Tomson bred bull and a good son of Beaver Creek Sultan. He is in the prime of his usefulness and should go to some good home. Sixteen cows with calves at foot are going to the highest bidder. There are five cows that will calve soon and 14 yearling heifers by Sultan's Sentry. If you are ever going to buy registered Shorthorns now is your opportunity. Later on prices are sure to range higher and you do not have opportunities like the Jasperson dispersal every day. You can get the catalog by writing at once for it to V. A. Jasperson, Scranton, Kan. The sale is a week from this coming Monday.—Advertisement.

Miller & Manning's Spotted Poland Sale
Miller & Manning's big summer sale of 60 Spotted Poland China bred sows and gilts is next Wednesday, September 6 in the breeders' sale pavilion at Council Grove, Kan. The Miller & Manning herd of Spotted Poland Chinas number 700 head at the present time. In service in their herd is the great sire, M & M's English Booster by Booster King; Golda Fashion Jumbo, senior champion 1921 and Sylvan Giant are other important sires in this great herd of fashionable bred Spotted Poland Chinas. But I believe everyone is interested in Spotted Poland Chinas in Kansas knows of the importance of the Miller & Manning herd, but I would like to impress upon them the splendid opportunity to buy bred sows and gilts in this sale next Wednesday, September 6. I doubt if there is 60 other bred sows and gilts of a like quality to be found anywhere. They will farrow in September and October and are bred to as good and as fashionably bred boars as you will find anywhere. They are sure to sell below their value as summer sales are always hard on the seller but always profitable for the breeder and farmer with the four-sight to be on hand. These sows and gilts would sell next winter for two and three times what they will bring in this summer sale. They are of the same type and quality of the sows that made their bred sow sale last February one of the top sales of the season. You will find a catalog waiting for you at the sale pavilion if you have not already written for one. If you write immediately you still have time to secure one by mail. The sale is next Wednesday, September 6.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

See last two preceding issues. Kansas Farmer-Mail & Breeze for display advertisement of the Grandview Farm Spotted Poland sale at Eureka, Kan., Sept. 2. You may yet have time to get a catalog before sale date. Address C. H. J. Fink, Mgr., Eureka, Kan.—Advertisement.

E. G. Hoover's Durocs

E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan., holds a Duroc sale at his farm just west of Wichita, Wed., Aug. 30. The last two previous issues of the Kansas Farmer-Mail & Breeze carried advertisements of the sale. It is a splendid offering. Plan to be there.—Advertisement.

Weddle Starts Fall Advertising of Spotted Polands

Thos. Weddle has been raising Spotted Polands a long time and has sold them largely thru advertising in the Kansas Farmer-Mail & Breeze all over the vast territory covered by that farm paper. He is without doubt the most widely known and most favorably known Spotted Poland breeder of Kansas. In fact, he sends a lot of his Spots by mail order into northern and eastern states and it is a well known fact that it always takes an unusually good hog to attract buyers living east or north of Kansas. His herd continually improves. Today he has a nice herd of good ones as you would wish to see anywhere. Like most progressive breeders of Spotted Polands, he keeps the two kinds of hogs: the thick, compact, easy-feeding and quick maturing as well as the tall, high-backed, big type. Buyers will find any class in either kind of hogs at the Weddle farm. Kansas Jumbo by Spotted Jumbo and Missouri Model are straight Standard bred boars. English Bob is a grandson of the King of England and Weddle's Spotted Aristocrat is by The Aristocrat. These last two boars are three-eighths English. These four sires representing the two types head the herd. Mr. Weddle offers for sale tried bred sows and gilts, unrelated spring trios, spring boars, and fall boars. They are all by or bred to these sires mentioned. Some females farrow early in September and some farrow late in the season. In fact, Mr. Weddle has a herd so large and so varied in individuality that you will find just what you want there. He starts his fall advertising in this issue of the Kansas Farmer-Mail & Breeze. Write him today. Former correspondents of Mr. Weddle will please note that he has changed his P. O. address from Wichita, Kan., to Valley Center, Kan., Route 2, and telephone Kechi 1641.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn Dispersion Sale

Having sold my farm I offer at auction my entire herd of registered Shorthorns. At the farm five miles southeast of

Scranton, Kan., Monday, Sept. 4

My pure Scotch herd bull, Sultan's Sentry, a splendid son of Beaver Creek Sultan goes in the sale.

16 cows with calves at side sired by Sultan's Sentry and rebred to him. Five cows to calve soon. Five two year old heifers that are bred. 14 yearling heifers sired by Sultan's Sentry.

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Oct. 18—L. F. Cory & Son, Belleville.
Oct. 23—Breeders' sale, McPherson, Kan.
Oct. 26—J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, at Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 8—Pettis County Holstein Co., Sedalia, Mo.
Nov. 15—Wm. H. English, Ponca City, Okla.
Nov. 27—F. H. Beck & Sons, Wichita, Kan.
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Chart of Recommendations

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Akron	H.	Magnet B.	H.
Allis-Chalmers—All Models	H.	Mark VI Once Over	H.
Allied	H.	Midwest	E. H.
All Work—Both Models	H.	Minneapolis, 12-25 and 17-30	H.
Andrews-Kinkade	E. H.	Minneapolis, 22-44 and 35-70	E. H.
Appleton	H.	Mogul	H.
Armington	H.	Mohawk	H.
Aultman-Taylor, 22-45	E. H.	Monarch-Industrial	H.
Aultman-Taylor, 30-60	E. H.	Nilson Junior & Senior	H.
Ayltman-Taylor, 15-30	E. H.	Ohio	H.
Automotive	H.	Oil Gas, 20-42	E. H.
Avery Model C	H.	Oil Gas, 25-50	E. H.
Avery, 8-16, 12-25, 25-50	E. H.	Parrett	H.
14-28, 18-36, 40-65	E. H.	Peoria	E. H.
Avery Track Runner	H.	Pioneer, 18-36 and 30-60	E. H.
Bates	E. H.	Plow Man	H.
Bates Steel Mule—All Models	H.	Porter	H.
Bear	H.	Port Huron	H.
Best Tracklayer, 30	E. H.	Prairie Dog, 10-18 and 15-30	H.
Best Tracklayer, 60	E. H.	Quadpull	H.
Big Farmer	E. H.	Reed	H.
Big Four, E-B	E. H.	Reliable	E. H.
Biltwell	H.	Rex	E. H.
Boring	H.	Rumely Oil Pull, 12-20	E. H.
Burnoil	E. H.	Rumely Oil Pull, 16-30	E. H.
Capitol—All Models	E. H.	Rumely Oil Pull, 20-40	E. H.
Case, 10-18 and 15-27	H.	Rumely Oil Pull, 30-60	E. H.
Case, 22-40	E. H.	Russell "Big Boss" 20-36	E. H.
Case, 20-40	E. H.	Russell "Giant" 30-60	E. H.
Cletrac, 9-16 and 12-20	H.	Russell "Little Boss" 15-30	H.
Coleman	E. H.	Russell "Junior" 12-24	H.
Common Sense	H.	Samson Model M	H.
Dakota	H.	Savago A.	E. H.
Dart Blue "J"	H.	Shawnee, 6-12 and 9-18	H.
Depue	H.	Shelby Model C	E. H.
Dill Harvesting	M. H.	Shelby Model D	E. H.
Eagle, 12-22 and 16-30	E. H.	Square Turn	E. H.
E-B, 9-16 and 12-20	H.	Stinson Heavy Duty	H.
E-B, 10-32	H.	Titan	H.
Farm Horse	E. H.	Topp-Stewart	H.
Farquhar, 15-25	H.	Toro	H.
Farquhar, 18-35 and 25-50	H.	Townsend—All Models	E. H.
Fordson	H.	Traylor	H.
Flour City Junior, 20-35	H.	Triumph	E. H.
Flour City, 30-50 and 40-70	E. H.	Trundlar	H.
Fox	H.	Twin City, 12-20 and 20-35	H.
Four Wheel Drive Fitch	E. H.	Twin City, 40-65	E. H.
Frick, 12-20	E. H.	Twin City, 60-90	E. H.
Frick, 15-28	H.	Uncle Sam—All Models	H.
Good Field	H.	Vim	H.
Grain Belt	H.	Wallis	H.
Gray	H.	Wallis Cub	H.
Great Western	H.	Waterloo Boy N	H.
Hart-Parr—All Models	E. H.	Wellington, 12-22 and 16-30	E. H.
Heider—Model "C"	H.	Westmore	H.
Heider—Model "D"	H.	Western	E. H.
Holt Caterpillar, T-35	H.	Wheat	E. H.
Holt Caterpillar (7 Ton)	H.	Whitney	E. H.
Holt Caterpillar (10 Ton)	E. H.	Wichita	H.
Holt Caterpillar (15 Ton)	E. H.	Wilson	H.
Huber Light & Super Four	H.	Wisconsin, 16-30 and 22-40	E. H.
Illinois Super Drive, 18-30 and 22-40	E. H.	Yuba Ball Tread—All Models	H.
Indiana, 5-10	H.		
International, 8-16	H.		
International, 15-30	H.		
J. T.	E. H.		
Keek Gonnerman	E. H.		
Kinnard	H.		
La Cross	H.		
Lauson, 12-25 and 15-30	H.		
Leader, 18-36	H.		
Leader, 12-18 and 16-32	E. H.		
Leader, 18-35	E. H.		
Leonard Four Wheel Drive	H.		
Liberty	E. H.		
Little Giant A. & B.	H.		
London Model S, 12-25	H.		

N. B. For recommendations of grades to use in automobiles and trucks consult chart at any Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) station.

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