

KANSAS FARMER

AND

MAIL & BREEZE



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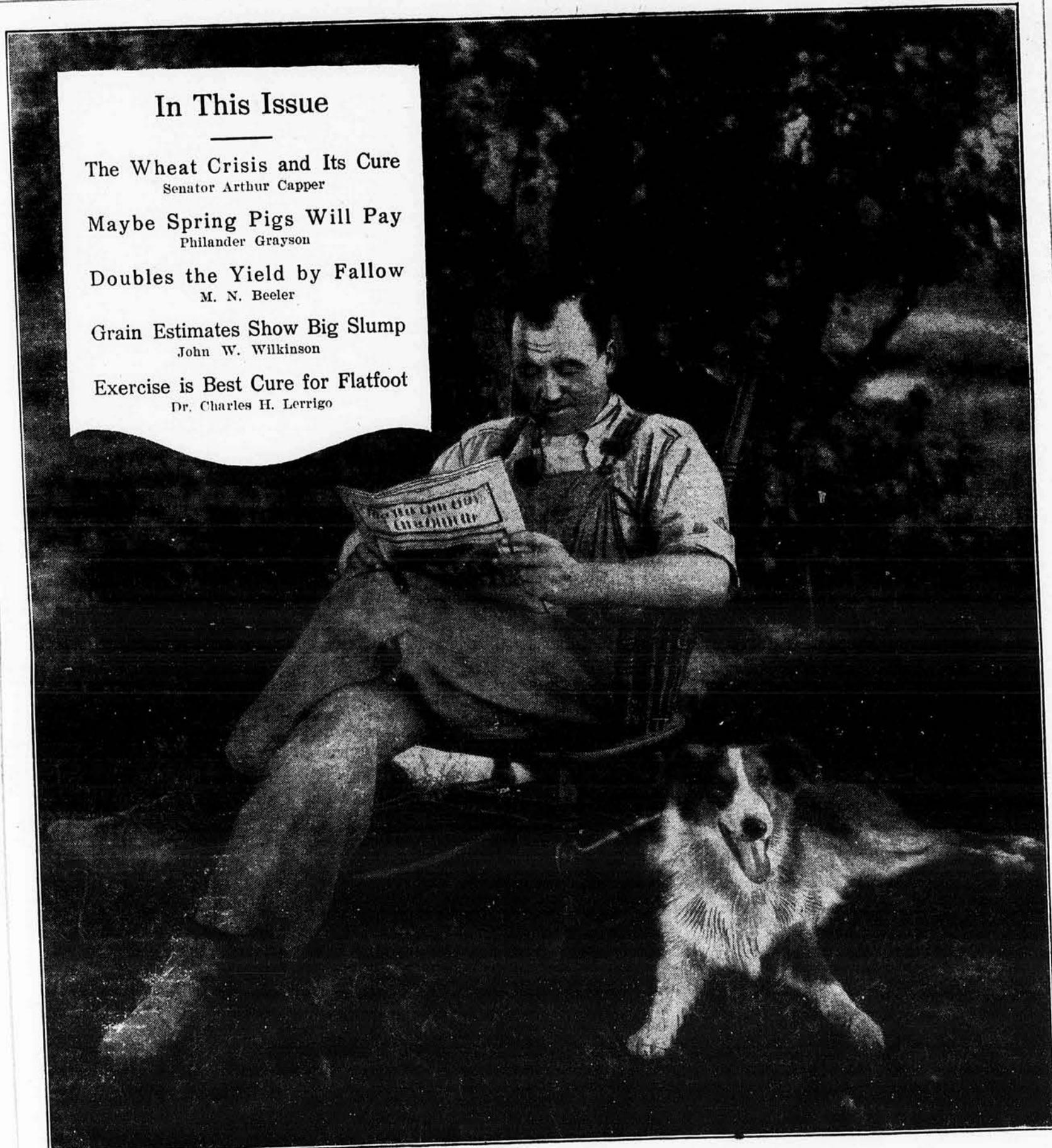
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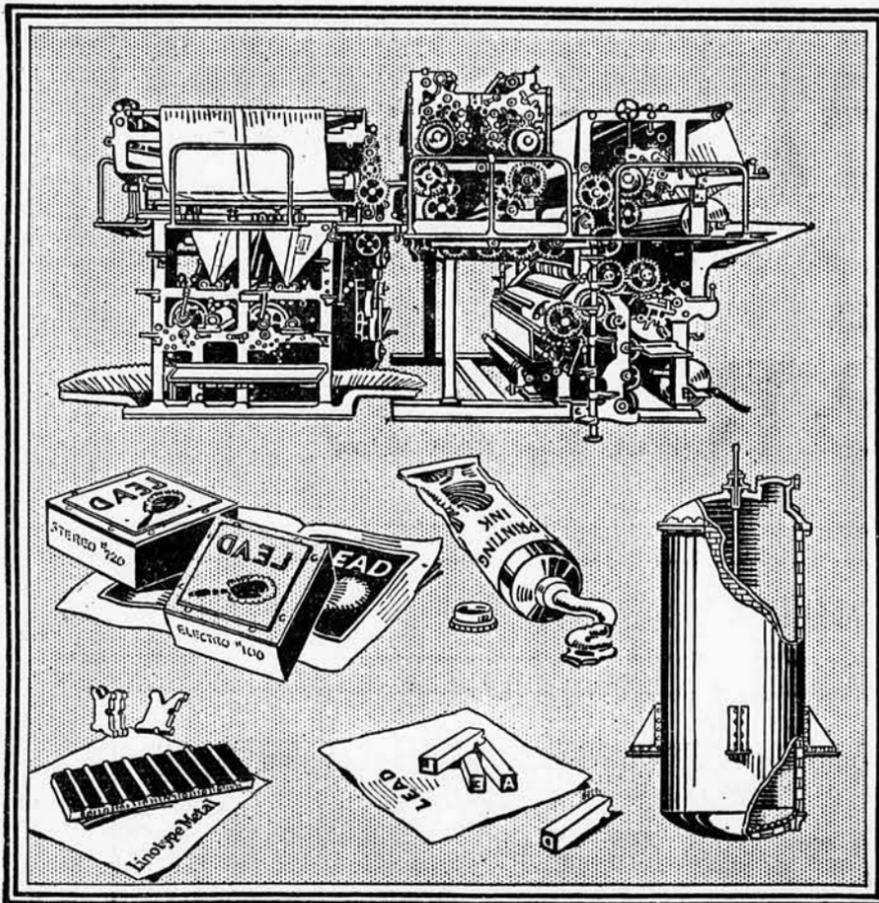
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Lead makes its mark on every printed page

DEPRIVE the printer of lead, and his presses would be costly, useless junk. Not a newspaper, not a book, not a magazine would appear until some substitute could be found. And it might take some time to discover such a substitute.

Making modern type

Type-casting machines used in printing shops everywhere have done more to expand the printing industry than any other invention. And lead is directly responsible for the type these machines produce. In them a molten alloy, mostly lead, is forced against matrices, or type molds, to form the printing type, or slug.

Large editions are not printed directly from the type face, but from plates cast from the type. Magazines and books are usually printed from electrotypes, newspapers from stereotypes. Stereotypes are made from lead alloys, and electrotypes are thin shells of copper filled or backed with lead.

Lead in paper making

Lead even has a part in manufacturing the printing paper from wood pulp. The cut-up wood is acted upon, or digested, by a solution containing sulphurous acid. The steel tanks and boilers, in which the wood and solution are placed, are lined with a special brick, set in a cement made partly of litharge, an oxide of lead. Ordinary mortar or cement would be attacked by the acid.

Lead is even used in yellow and green printing inks, and in making the collapsible tubes which contain the ink.

Where you know lead best

Despite the importance, however, of lead in the printing industry, the use of lead you are most familiar with is as paint. White-lead paint is known and used the world over to protect property from the ravages of weather.

Never has this idea, "Save the surface and you save all," been so firmly established as now. As a result many more property owners are saving the surfaces of their houses by painting them with white-lead paint. It is the best, the safest, and the most economical way to preserve wood and similar materials from decay and destruction.

Look for the Dutch Boy

National Lead Company makes white-lead and sells it, mixed with pure linseed oil, under the name and trade-mark of *Dutch Boy White-Lead*. The figure of the Dutch Boy is reproduced on every keg and is a guarantee of exceptional purity.

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Save the surface and you save all.

Lower Cost of Meat Making

Experiment Station Reports Winter Feeding Results with Cattle, Hogs and Sheep

BY JOHN R. LENRAY

METHODS of lowering the cost of producing meat on Kansas farms are suggested in reports of feeding tests made by the Experiment Station at Manhattan, June 20. Experimental work done during the last winter indicates that there is a very definite limit to the amount of cottonseed cake that can be fed most profitably to baby heifers that are receiving a full silage ration.

Six lots of calves which weighed about 350 pounds last November were fed varying amounts of cake along with a basal ration of 10 pounds shelled corn, 2 pounds alfalfa hay, and 10 pounds of cane silage. The feeding period closed June 15. The calves which received a pound a day of the cake made the greatest return, \$11.79, a head. The feed cost for a hundred pounds of gain was least in the lot which received but a half pound of cake, but they were not so well finished and were not appraised so highly by 55 cents a hundredweight as the one which had a pound.

Cost of Gains

Cost of gains in the lot which received no cake was \$7.86; those which had half a pound, \$7.77; those which received a pound, \$7.95; those which had a pound and a half, \$8.61; and those which had 2 pounds, \$8.89. The steers which had no cake gave a return a head of \$7.67; half a pound, \$10.58; a pound, \$11.79; a pound and a half, \$7.63; 2 pounds, \$7.67. Note that the feeding of a pound and a half and 2 pounds of cake gave no advantage over feeding no cake, even though the steers in these two lots were appraised at 40 and 65 cents more a

hundredweight than the no-cake lot. Explanation of this lies in the greater cost of gains where the greater amounts of cake were used.

One lot of heifers was fed. They were appraised at a dollar a hundred less than the highest finished lot of steers. Dr. C. W. McCampbell said that these heifers would be followed thru the packing house to see how the carcasses graded. Heretofore heifers have been fed and sold along with the steers and their carcasses have graded better than those of steers in the same lot.

Prices Paid for Feeds

Feed prices on which results were figured were: Corn, 70 cents a bushel; alfalfa hay, \$15 a ton; cottonseed cake, \$50 a ton; cane silage, \$5 a ton.

Tests were made last summer and fall with heavy steers, and 3-year-olds which were pastured on bluestem. Half were sent to market from grass at \$9 a hundredweight. The other half went on feed at an average weight of 1,412 pounds. They were fed on grass 60 days and in dry lot 23 days. They reached Kansas City at average weights of 1,477 pounds. Their weights at Manhattan indicated a gain of 122 pounds a head but they were delayed on the road, would take no fill and were sold on a late market. Despite these handicaps they were carrying enough finish to bring \$2 more a hundredweight than their pasture mates which went to market from grass earlier in the fall. The increased return was \$14.16 a head even with the heavy shrink they took.

B. M. Anderson reported feeding (Continued on Page 15)

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

Wheat and Other Crops in Southern Kansas Have Been Severely Damaged by Storms

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE week which ended June 16 was one of the most disastrous Coffey county has known for many years. Six inches of rain falling on ground already saturated put rivers and creeks at a stage but 1 degree lower than that of the high water mark of 1904. Thousands of acres of wheat, corn and alfalfa lying in the Neosho River Valley have been entirely ruined. The alfalfa may possibly recover if the water does not remain over it too long—it has, at this writing, already been over it four days—but the wheat and corn are gone. There is still a chance to replant corn on this rich land and raise a crop of feed but that is virtually all that is left to the farmers of the Neosho Valley.

Heavy Grain Losses

We believe we are not being unduly pessimistic when we state that wheat in Coffey county has lost 30 to 35 per cent in possible production during the last week. First, the wheat in the Neosho Valley is entirely gone and that, we should judge is 15 per cent of the total wheat acreage of the county. The other 15 to 20 per cent loss can be easily accounted for by anyone walking thru our upland fields. In many fields 30 per cent of the stalks have already fallen, victims to the Hessian fly and long continued wet weather. The remaining seems to be filling better than would be expected.

The rains have made our hay and pasture and we are now assured of a heavy prairie hay crop. As our acreage of prairie grass in this locality is 50 per cent of the total, this is no small item.

Radio Only Source of News

A number of mail trains have failed to get to this side of the flooded rivers since the storm period began but we are hoping that by tomorrow we may receive the supply that has been for several days piled up on the other side of the Neosho River. We live on a

tract of land virtually surrounded by flooded rivers and our main source of news for some time has been the radio.

Our carrier brought one mail to us under very difficult conditions, crossing one bridge, with his car, which was entirely out of sight under flood waters. He judged that the water was not quite deep enough on the bridge to reach the carburetor but feared a washout of the fill on one side. So he went waist deep into the flood and found the grade still there and we got our mail that day. The rains have been so heavy they have packed the roads and traveling by motor car has been stopped here only by flooded streams. That our roads have not received heavier damage is due to the fact that old wooden culverts have been replaced by those made of concrete.

Wheat Tests in Coffey County

Between rains this week we made a trip with our county agent to the farm of C. M. Wilcox, who lives northwest of Burlington. On this farm a test is being made of nine different varieties of wheat, mostly of the soft variety. As might be expected, after so prolonged a wet spell, the soft wheat made a better showing than did Turkey Red, Blackhull and Kanred, the three hard varieties in the test. Of the soft varieties, Fultz and Harvest Queen showed up best.

The poorest show of all was made by Kanred, and Turkey Red was not a great deal better, but the main wheat field of Mr. Wilcox, adjoining the test, was of Turkey Red and we believe that on the whole it was better wheat than any in the test plots. Fultz and Harvest Queen were of an average height of 40 inches while Kanred and Turkey Red in the plots were not more than 32 inches high. But the main field of Turkey Red, grown from Coffey county seed, was fully as high as Fultz and Harvest Queen and it had equally as good heads. Currell, another soft variety, was almost as good as Fultz.

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

June 30, 1923

By *Arthur Capper*

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Doubles Yields by Fallow

Jacob Lewallen Backs His Opinions on Wheat and Moisture Rotation With 2,200 Acres and Nineteen Years of Experience in Thomas County

By M. N. Beeler

WESTERN KANSAS wheat growers may be divided into two classes—those who believe in summer fallow or summer tillage and those who do not. The believers have tried it, and the disbelievers, in general, haven't. There's Jacob Lewallen, who operates 2,720 acres about 20 miles south of Colby, in Thomas county. About 2,200 acres of that land grows wheat under his present arrangement.

Now it takes considerable equipment to run a place like that—say a couple of 30-60 gas tractors, one 15-27, plows, disk harrows, drills, two combines to cut the wheat and three motor trucks to haul it 7 miles to the station. With all that investment in land and machinery, a great deal of ability is required to make it pay. Naturally you'd respect the opinion of the man in charge—a man who not only makes wheat growing pay but who has the necessary qualifications to make farmers out of all of his eight industrious sons.

Conserves Soil Moisture

Well, Jacob Lewallen believes in summer fallow. He says it pays on his 2,200 acres with all the power equipment necessary to operate it efficiently. Summer fallow is no theory in his case. He has demonstrated its advantages to his own satisfaction, and all the boys who are old enough to farm for themselves have weighed the opportunities in other livelihoods and have chosen wheat farming. For 19 years Lewallen has been practicing summer fallowing in Thomas county. In 1904 he fallowed 200 acres. The next year 80 acres of that land produced 4,000 bushels of wheat, 50 bushels to the acre. Wheat in an adjoining field that had been stubbled in the fall before, made 12 bushels.

But such comparisons are unusual. The summer fallow does not always make such good yields and occasionally when weather conditions are not right, stubble wheat will make a little more. Usually, tho, fallow will make the best wheat, it will pay better as a general practice, and that is why Lewallen has adopted it. He follows a rotation about

like this: summer fallow, wheat following fallow, wheat stubbled in, and wheat stubbled in or sowed on disked land.

He aims to have about one section in fallow

Let the Livestock Help

MANY farmers are giving up attempts to produce cash crops with hired labor. They find it difficult, if not impossible, to make such cash crops pay expenses. They are reorganizing their farming operations so that the hiring of labor will be reduced to the minimum.

This can be done only by reducing the area of cultivated land and by taking livestock into partnership. And unfortunately, not all livestock operations have been profitable in recent years. They have been disastrous to many engaged in it on borrowed capital.

The first problem of farmers these days is to hold to what they have—to organize their farming business so they will not slip farther. Safe changes can be made only slowly. The beginnings must be small—so small as to appear piffling in comparison with the big business which was agriculturally fashionable only a few years ago.

It is possible to make a start in livestock now at much less cost than usual. Good purebred mares, cows, sows, and ewes are selling for less than their true value for productive purposes.

each year, but the weather or other conditions may alter this program to some extent and the acreage may vary from 400 to 1,000. He plows the fallow

land in spring and then replows it in July. It is left rough to prevent blowing and to absorb moisture. Wheat is seeded about the last of August to September 20. The time of the second plowing is determined to some extent by weed growth. Weeds must be controlled to conserve moisture, and storage and retention of moisture is the purpose of summer fallow.

"We've got to get moisture in this country," said Lewallen. "There is not enough rainfall here to produce wheat continuously especially with the weeds which get into the fields by the third or fourth year after plowing. Summer fallow is the best means I have found for storing that moisture."

"I plow twice, the first time shallow. Probably it would be just as well to disk the first time. Some farmers do, but I find with my power equipment that it is about as cheap to plow as to disk."

Disking Better Than Plowing

"I have tried both the disk and moldboard plows and prefer the disk. The moldboard plow turns under all the trash which prevents the land from settling. Furthermore it leaves the surface smooth which makes blowing more likely. The disk plow, on the other hand, leaves more of the trash on top, produces a rough surface, which with the trash on top retards blowing. The trash also protects the wheat in winter and catches snow much as the stubble does when wheat is seeded in it without plowing. In two different years when I used both kinds of plows the disk plowed land has given better yields."

"It's hard to tell just how to grow wheat in this country. Sometimes one method will bring best returns and sometimes another. But after 19 years of fallowing, I believe that is the surest cultural method. I believe it will give twice as much wheat as late fall plowing every year, and it will beat stubbling in and plowing occasionally. Those who plow right after harvest do pretty well, but they are few. My summer fallowed land will average 20 bushels or better. The second crop after (For Continuation Please Turn to Page 10)

Stacking Gives Better Wheat

By C. E. McClure

IT WILL pay to make arrangements to stack the wheat in the best possible manner. Headed wheat must be stacked, unless there is a threshing machine in the field to take the grain direct from the header barges. Bound grain should be stacked unless it can be threshed from the shock almost immediately after harvest.

Bound grain that stands in the shock thru heavy rains bleaches and sprouts, and loses both weight and quality. The depreciation of the wheat while waiting for the thrasher often would pay the cost of stacking. Stacking and then threshing from the stack costs little more than threshing from the shock.

The shocks standing in the field delay the work of getting the ground ready for another crop, if the ground is to go into wheat, as much of it does. A few days or a few weeks' difference in the time of preparing the ground for a wheat crop often makes the difference between profit and loss. On farms where wheat is the principal crop, the way the work is organized and pushed during and immediately following harvest usually determines whether that particular farmer steps forward or slides back as the result of his year's work. To push the disking, plowing or listing, the crop must be removed from the ground as quickly as possible.

Let Disker Follow Binder

A practice that should be followed to a greater extent is to pull a disk behind the binder with a tractor, or to follow the binder with a disk where horse power is used. The disk should cut the same width as the binder, and follow immediately behind. The bundle carrier each round deposits the bundles on the disked ground, leaving a clear space behind the binder for the disk to run in. With as many tractors, and as much horse power as there is on the wheat farms today, there is no reason why the practice should not be followed much more than it is.

Disking prevents weed growth and loosens up the soil to receive and hold moisture, so the ground may be plowed or listed later, long after the

undisked ground is too dry and hard to work. Disking right after harvest nearly always pays a profit. Sometimes when it is dry after harvest, and rains fall to come until it is too late to get the ground in proper condition for wheat, it is the only way to produce a profitable crop.

If a disk follows the binder it is best to get the shocks off the field soon, so the plowing or listing may proceed and give the ground time to settle into a good seedbed. If it is intended to plow or list without disking it is still more necessary to push the work to get it done before the ground dries out.

A good stacker should be employed for the stacking. Hiring an indifferent stacker to save a few dollars in wages is doubtful economy, as the safety of the whole crop is at stake. Bad stacking and damaged grain let the profits leak out.

It frequently will pay to do your own stacking. It is not such a difficult job if one is willing to exercise care and work hard enough to do it right. The main thing is to keep the center high and solid. Plenty of tramping in the center of a headed grain stack, and keeping away from the edges will do more than anything else to put up a stack that will keep.

A symmetrical stack of the right size also will keep better. A stack built to keep has no holes, ridges, or depressions to catch and hold water. While a good looking stack is not absolutely essential to keeping qualities, the best stackers take pride in their work and put up a stack that both looks good and keeps well.

A good bulge on a stack helps both its appearance and its keeping qualities. The bulge causes the outside to settle more, giving the layers of straw more slope. It also protects the body of the stack by shooting the water away from it in the same manner that the eaves of a house protect the wall.

The bigger a stack is the less the percentage of

grain exposed to the weather. The stacks must not be too large, however. They should not be any higher than the pitchers can conveniently pitch the grain from the barges, and the width should correspond to the height. Twelve feet wide on the ground, and 15 at the bulge, is a very good width. The top should not be flat enough to take water, nor peaked enough to blow off easily. A moderately rounded top is the best.

Stakes driven into the top of a stack will help to keep it from blowing off. Wires and weights sometimes are used. Usually, tho, if the stack is put up properly the top is pretty hard to blow off after it has settled for a few days.

The best bundle grain stackers start with a shock and build around it, sloping each row of bundles more, until by the time the bottom of the stack is the desired size, the last round of bundles is lying flat with the head of each bundle lying on the butts of the next row. This keeps all the heads off the ground. The stacking then proceeds by putting down the outside row of bundles first, and lapping the butts of each succeeding row, far enough over the heads of the one preceding it to keep the middle the fullest all the time.

Work from the Center

If the center is kept too full the bundles will slip. Keeping the middle a little above level, and stacking with a fork to permit working from the center to keep it solid is a good method.

When bundles set in a shock they lean toward the center. This causes them to settle so the butts of the bundles are sloping, with one side of the bundle longer than the other. If, 4 or 5 feet before the stack is high enough to begin topping out, the outside bundles are laid with the short side down, and even with the top of the bundle below, and this is kept up until time to top out, a nice bulge will be formed. Then by turning the bundles over and putting the long side down, and even with the bundle below, the stack automatically will top itself out.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

I HOPE that I will not tire my readers by harping on one thing too much, but the more I travel over Kansas the more I am impressed with the fact that our farmers farm too much and do not farm well enough what they do farm. We boast of the number of acres in cultivation but have little to say about the average acre yield. I am as certain as I can be of anything that as large an aggregate yield could be gathered from half the number of acres now in cultivation in the state as are now gathered from all the acres cultivated.

Complaint has come to me from renters that it is the fault of the landlords that they continue to plant such large acreages of wheat. They say that the landowners, especially in Western Kansas, insist that their tenants shall put the land in wheat year after year because no matter how small the yield an acre the wheat crop does return some cash to the landlord, altho the renter may lose money. The grain rent is usually one third and even if the acre yield is not more than 6 bushels, the landowner gets 2 bushels without expense to him further than the taxes he must pay on the land. Of course he is not getting much return on his investment but probably his original investment was very small and even if he only nets a dollar an acre it probably pays him a very fair interest on his original investment. The tenant however is up against it. On such a crop he cannot pay expenses of plowing, and harvesting and threshing, to say nothing of having something left on which to live.

How much basis there is for this complaint on the part of renters I am not able to say, but I do know that it is made frequently. At best tenantry is an undesirable system as it is practiced. I think it could be greatly improved if the landowner and tenant were real partners instead of just landlord and tenant but of course a partnership can only be profitable and satisfactory where both partners are willing and competent to do their share and where neither partner has any desire to take advantage of the other. It is not always easy to get a landowner and tenant together who have the qualifications of good partners. Too often one or both wish to get as much as possible out of the other, and give as little as possible in return, that results in fact in what amounts to a conspiracy to rob the land and both suffer as a consequence.

Not only is fair dealing right but just as a matter of selfish business it is profitable. Dishonesty and hoggishness in the long run do not pay. I have often seen a big hog climb into the swill trough. He crowded the smaller hogs away from their feed, spilled a great deal of swill out of the trough and after all got no more himself than he would have gotten if he had just put his nose in along with the rest and drank swill with them. The world has not learned the lesson that greedy selfishness does not pay in the long run, tho the demonstrations of the truth of that statement have been plentiful enough.

Will Ford Run?

ACCORDING to press reports Henry Ford has been quoted as saying that he will not run for President. There is no reason to believe that he does not mean what he says and it seems to me to be a very sensible decision, but the support talk of Ford for President goes right along. Collier's Weekly has been taking a preference or straw vote. The last number, June 23, gives the result up to that date so far as the votes have been counted. A total of 160,513 votes had been received and counted. The votes come from all the states of the Union and the District of Columbia. It is really astounding that more than one-third of them are for Henry Ford, who shows a grand total of 54,257. His nearest rival is President Harding who has a total of 32,924. Ford leads Harding in all the states from which votes have been received except Arizona and Mississippi, and in those states only a few votes have been cast. In Arizona, Harding has 54 votes, according to this count and Ford 41. In Mississippi, Harding received 98 and Ford 75. Next to Harding, McAdoo leads in votes with 13,023; next to him comes Governor Cox, candidate

on the Democratic ticket in 1920, with 11,044; next comes Senator Johnson of California, with 10,533, and next to him Secretary Hughes with 9,453. La Follette, whom one would naturally expect to have a large following, only collects 4,480 votes, 968 of them from his own state of Wisconsin.

A remarkable thing is that even in Wisconsin, where La Follette is supposed to control absolutely the politics, Ford shows up with 1,085 votes, 117 more than La Follette. Of course 160,513 is a very small percentage of the total vote, not more than half of 1 per cent of the total vote that may be cast, so it cannot be said that it necessarily indicates public sentiment.

However, these votes come as I have said, from every state in the Union. They certainly do indicate that the automobile manufacturer has a strong following. It does not follow either that this present decision not to be a candidate is final and irrevocable. It is almost a year yet before the nominating conventions will be held. A man might change his mind several times between now and then.

Anti-Tobacco Campaign

I SEE," writes Captain Pierce of Junction City, "that I have been introduced to the intelligent readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. There seems to be some doubt in your mind as to what I propose to do. Now I will tell you in a few words what we propose to do with this tobacco question. We are convinced that the 20 million dollars spent last year in Kansas for tobacco was a mighty poor and unwise investment.

"It took time to convert the stuff into smoke. It took time to chew the stuff and every chew and every smoke injured the man or boy engaged in the business. Now we propose next year to elect a governor and legislature to pass a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of tobacco in this state.

"We feel that it is the duty of the hour and in the interest of every man, woman and child. You are right when you say tobacco can make no defense. There are a thousand reasons for putting the poisonous plant out of business in this state. I know and you know that tobacco is a poison and a curse wherever it goes. Let us drive it out of Kansas."

Vesuvius on a Tear

VESUVIUS has been erupting for untold centuries. More than 2,000 years ago it buried two Roman cities, Pompeii and Herculaneum, not only blotting them out so that they were not again uncovered for many centuries but destroying a large part of their inhabitants.

Since then the old volcano has been frequently in a state of eruption. Many millions of dollars worth of property have been destroyed and many thousands of lives lost, and yet almost as soon as the lava cools people begin rebuilding within the danger zone. Just now it happens to be a Mount Etna as reported but that is merely a part of the old Vesuvius. Here are towns, villages and communities aggregating more than 30,000 people who are compelled to flee for their lives and leave their homes and fields now buried under countless thousands of tons of ashes and lava. In a few weeks the lava will cool; the old volcano will cease to erupt again and the people will go back, plant new vineyards and build new humble homes, not exactly where these were built that have just been destroyed, but near enough to the volcano so that in a few years they will be destroyed as these villages have been destroyed and as old Pompeii and Herculaneum were destroyed more than 2,000 years ago.

Human Race Reaches Limit

THE May bulletin of the Kansas State Board of Health quotes with apparent approval the following: "Two or three generations will see the extinction of the best stock of the human race, unless society takes drastic steps towards artificial selection among the upper strata of mankind in the near future." This is the dictum of Prof. Edwin C. Conklin, of Princeton. "Most people think," said Professor Conklin, "that man is far better physically and intellect-

ually than centuries ago. As a matter of fact, there is no good reason to believe that there has been any material change in the human race since the last ice age, about 20,000 or 30,000 years ago. So far as man's cranial capacity is concerned, there has been no increase during that time.

"All the signs point to the conclusion that man has reached his greatest development along physical and intellectual lines. If there are any changes they will be minor ones, unless, indeed, there be such another secular change as an ice age.

"What progress man has made in the last 20,000 years has been social rather than biological. Knowledge has increased and been preserved and transmitted, but I can see no reason to believe the intellectual capacity of man is any greater now than it was in the time of Socrates and Aristotle.

"Social evolution, however, begins with each new generation where the old one left off. Geniuses and nonconformists have no place in modern society. The tendency is to preserve a general state of mediocrity."

The theory of evolution is that by natural selection man has gradually evolved from the lowest form of life to his present dominant position among the animals.

Has evolution ceased to operate? If not, then why does Professor Conklin say that in two or three generations the best stock of the human race will be extinct? If he is correct then instead of evolution proceeding toward a higher order it is proceeding toward a lower order.

But granting that the Princeton scientist is correct what does he propose to do about it? Just what sort of drastic steps does he expect society to take toward artificial selection and who is to do the selecting?

The human stock cannot be selected and bred as horses and cattle and hogs are selected and bred. These college professors indulge in a good deal of foolish talk which passes among people who ought to know better, as sense.

How Long Will It Last?

ONE American dollar will now buy more than 160,000 German marks. Quite possibly by the time this is read the American dollar will buy 200,000. Prior to the World War the number of marks that can now be bought with one American dollar would have been worth approximately \$10,000.

Where will this end? Sooner or later there must come a wholesale repudiation but just when no man can say with certainty. To an outsider it would seem that repudiation being inevitable the sooner it comes the better. If the entire volume of outstanding marks were called in and destroyed no one would lose much.

If an individual had in his possession 2 million marks and all of them were destroyed he would not lose more than one day's wages of a bricklayer in the United States. The debtor class in Germany have had the opportunity to wipe out their indebtedness without the trouble of going thru bankruptcy. A German landowner with a \$10,000 or 40,000 mark mortgage on his land could now wipe the whole thing out with an American quarter of a dollar.

This has given wonderful opportunities for speculation in land. At the close of the World War one could have bought property at any price the holder of it might ask and simply by the depreciation of the value of the mark since then own the property clear of debt with almost no outlay in real money. Suppose for example that the land owner at that time had offered to sell his land at the rate of 1,000 marks an acre. The mark at that time had an exchange value of perhaps 5 cents. If the purchaser had paid down a trifling sum in cash and given his note secured by mortgage on the land for the remainder of the purchase price he could today wipe out his entire indebtedness for about 12 cents an acre.

Even the Soviet government of Russia is trying to restore the purchasing power of its currency. A new ruble is being issued that is worth as much as 1200 of the rubles issued a year ago, but even at that an American dollar is still worth 83,333 of the new rubles.

The astounding thing about it is that countries can continue to do business at all with such depreciated money which steadily declines in value.

The Wheat Crisis and Its Cure

Extracts From Senator Capper's Address Delivered at the National Wheat Conference, Held in Chicago, Ill., on June 19-20

MORE than 500 agricultural leaders, farmers, governors, Congressmen, bankers and business men, representing wheat producers and allied industries, met for two days this week in a National Wheat Conference at Chicago, called by Governor Preus, of Minnesota, to launch an Eat-More-Wheat campaign and discuss what else might be done to increase demand for the American crop, and insure better prices for growers. Senator Capper, who was asked to address the conference spoke in part as follows:

"It is mighty inspiring to attend a meeting such as this, and to encounter the intelligent interest in agricultural problems and especially in the great business of growing and marketing wheat which I have found here.

"There probably are many things which can be done to get wheat growing on a better basis, if we but have the wisdom to see them. Two of these are being considered more carefully day by day in our great wheat growing state of Kansas, which has taken such a big place in recent years in the production of our bread crop. One is to encourage more diversified methods, which will tend to reduce the acreage in this crop, and the other is to develop better systems of selling, thru the forming of a great wheat marketing association, owned and controlled by the growers.

The Farming Industry Important

"But before taking up the difficult problems confronting the wheat growing industry, I feel that it will be wise to consider the entire agricultural industry as a whole for a few minutes. And in any consideration which we give to this matter, let us keep the whole people in mind, for the farmer never has desired merely selfish class advantage. This ideal of service to the whole people has ever been before the Farm Bloc. This group of men is a mighty force in Congress for upholding the one fundamental American principle, that of the greatest good for the greatest number. It is fighting to wipe out inequalities in business and Government that make for poverty, monopolies, swollen fortunes, manipulated markets and finances, and for unfair distribution of the tax burden. The people need a Farm Bloc to give the producer a just reward for his labor and to prevent the consumer from paying excessive prices to gamblers in food and other human necessities.

"We have not asked any special favors for farmers. I am as much opposed to 'class legislation' as the stiffest-backed anti-paternalistic American who ever lived. The man who attempts to stir up class animosity is not a good American. The new legislation enacted by Congress is in no sense class legislation. We have put the argument on far higher ground—the very highest—the National welfare. Take care of the farm and the farm will take care of the Nation.

"Prosperity in the city and the country is just like a case of Siamese twins. City business men, especially in our great agricultural states, cannot hope to make the best profits unless the farmers are making money. I think we have realized this far more keenly in the last three years perhaps than ever before. Agriculture is the basic industry, and it has been sick; the contagion has spread to other lines.

32 Million Live on the Soil

"Let's see just how big agriculture is in our national life. Out of our population of perhaps 108 millions—perhaps 32 million live on the soil, 6½ million farms. The capital invested in the business of agriculture is about 70,000 million dollars, a sum so vast the mind cannot grasp it.

"Agriculture is the foundation of our whole commercial structure. It employs nearly a third of our people. It represents an investment of 70,000 million—I repeat it, 70,000 million—dollars. More than this, these folks are engaged in the most essential of all industries, the production of food. Our great city and industrial life in the years to come can be supported only on a basis of a well-organized farming system; an abundant supply of the things required to sustain life is essential.

"Let us see whether the farmers have made a reasonable effort to be efficient; have played their proper part in the development of our great American scheme of living. We find that the number of people engaged in farming is 80 per cent greater than in 1870, but that the volume of crop production in 1920 was 256 per cent greater. Let me repeat these percentages: The number of folks on the farms has grown 80 per cent in the last 50 years, but crop production has increased 256 per cent. The farmer has been efficient; he has played the game in a big way. Largely thru the employment of improved machinery we have the greatest production on man-power basis of any farming area in the world. The average agricultural worker here produces

three or four times as much as workers of France or Germany.

"From the old, inefficient methods of seed-bed preparation we have gone forward in our knowledge of soil management until, as a result of years of experimental work, we have worked out the influence of available fertility and soil moisture conservation in a way which has made the big acreages and yields of today possible. It has also, I might add, brought the brick wall of our vast wheat surplus down on our heads, but that does not subtract from the glory of the picture. Now we are to take the next long step in the merchandising of our product, so we can feed it more satisfactorily into the markets of the world.

Must Study Market Problems

"There are people who believe the farmer should concern himself only with production, and let the marketing of his crop rest to the chance of Fate. I believe we have been trying that sort of a system altogether too much with farm products, and especially with wheat. It hasn't worked very well. Our economic system is water-logged by this never-ending stream of surplus wheat production, which we apparently have been unable to head into the right marketing channels.

"There probably are many things which can be done to get wheat growing on a better basis, if we but have the wisdom to see them. Two of these are being considered more carefully day by day in our great wheat-growing state, Kansas, which has taken such a big place in recent years in the production of our bread crop. One is to encourage more diversified methods, which will tend to reduce the acreage in this crop, and the other is to develop better systems of selling, thru the forming of a great wheat marketing association, owned and controlled by the growers.

"With the farmer's dollar stationary in buying power at 69 cents, he is this year facing higher farm wages, higher costs of material and greatly increased cost of production. What will be the result? It must be higher prices for farm products, or a curtailment of production, or both. When the manufacturer has a slow-moving surplus, he cuts production. The farmer is learning this lesson. In the period of reconstruction he has been hard hit by this unfair balance in price. Compare what a bushel of wheat will buy now with what it would buy before the war and you have the whole story.

Agricultural Situation Has Improved

"Now, I am convinced that the general situation in regard to agriculture has improved. It would have been difficult for it to become worse. During the latter part of 1922 prices of farm products began to go up. With the exception of wheat and hogs, they have continued upward this year. But wheat is still selling away below the cost of production in Kansas. Last week the millers were paying only 90 cents a bushel for the best grade of hard red winter wheat. The consumer is not getting the benefit of the ruinous prices received by the producer, the spread between the farmer's 90-cent wheat and the consumer's 10-cent loaf of bread is entirely too great.

"The wheat crop of 1923 is giving us an up-to-the-minute lesson in what occurs with an excessive wheat acreage. Out of the 12 million acres which Kansas planted last fall, we cannot hope to harvest more than 8½ million acres; the Government forecast of the yield is now 99 million bushels. It is likely we shall have further losses, especially in the Eastern third of the state, from insect pests, wheat diseases and wet weather, so I shouldn't be at all surprised if we actually harvested less than 8 million acres. But take the figures as they stand—12 million acres planted, and a yield of 99 million bushels, an average of but 8.3 bushels for the fields sown last fall!

"This is discouraging, but there are many sections in other states where the results will be just as bad. Such a situation, taken in connection with the constantly declining average farm price of wheat in Kansas, which was \$1.86 in 1920, 96 cents in 1921 and 90 cents last year certainly indicates the need for making our production, by the more intelligent use of diversified methods, respond a little better to market demands. The price now, by the way, also is 90 cents, for good wheat, which based on our records of last year is 46 cents a bushel below the cost of production—a loss to the growers on the 1922 crop of 52 million dollars.

"In other words, one of the big solutions of this problem of the troublesome wheat surplus is to bring our production more in line with what the people need. Our population can't absorb such tremendous wheat crops as we have been producing; all right, let's give them a more diversified production, of dairy and poultry products and other crops they do need, and which can be

sold at a price which gives a substantial profit. From the viewpoint of the future generations, also, this is the right thing to do, for a one-crop system of farming, such as wheat growing, mines out the available soil fertility very quickly.

"Personally I am very optimistic over the future of the industrial life of the country. America will make tremendous gains with its manufacturing, trade, and business interests generally in the next few years, and as this occurs it will cause a larger local demand.

"We may get some relief from excessive transportation costs reasonably soon. I believe that freight rates are too high and must come down. High freight rates have hit farmers doubly hard because the farmer gets the freight added to everything he buys and the freight is taken off of everything he sells. It is this fact that makes an immediate and deep cut in rail rates on farm products and many other commodities so urgent. No one desires to see the railways crippled. I certainly do not. Personally I should be the last man to wish harm to come to our American railway system, for my own business could not exist without it. But business cannot flow freely and normally if we are to have rail rates far above the super-normal of war times.

Profitable Business for Railroads

"With a few exceptions, the railroads are now doing a profitable business. They are doing a larger volume of business at a higher level of rates than ever before in their history, and they should be made to reduce their excessive charges.

"The next great ship canal should not be built across the Isthmus of Central America but from the Great Lakes to the sea by way of the St. Lawrence. Making seaports of Chicago, Duluth and a half dozen American cities will put the United States on a shipping basis with the big plantation owners in the Argentine who now have 8 cents a bushel the better of them in freight rates, besides their cheaper labor costs. This waterway to foreign markets would relieve our annual traffic congestions and bring such prosperity to the grain belt that expressed in dollars and cents it would more than pay the entire cost of this project every year. The need of it is so pressing that it has become compulsory.

"All of these things I have mentioned will have some effect on the situation of the wheat growers. Certainly we will gain from the 'Eat More Wheat' campaign, for this will use up at least a small part of this surplus which has worked in such an unhappy way to depress the price. Expanding American industrial life and more workers will take still more of it. Reduced production will lower this vast pile of surplus wheat still more.

"Where co-operative farm marketing is practiced most successfully, as by the California co-operatives, a good part of their success has been in broadening and enlarging their markets and increasing consumption. They have done this by advertising the product widely and also by making it attractive and bringing it favorably before the consumer in other ways. Today the milling interests are aiding wheat growers greatly by their slogan of 'Eat More Wheat,' and co-operative marketing would be in a position to do this most effectively as a part of the business of marketing. It has a mighty good product to advertise, the very staff of life itself.

A United Effort is Needed

"We have the leadership for this co-operative marketing movement if we can just get it all hooked up and working together. I believe the agricultural interests are impressed by the need for a united effort in wheat marketing in a way they have never been before. When the next big co-operative effort in this direction gets under way the voices of the men back there on the tractors and the threshing machines who are doing the work will reach on upward to their farm organization leaders in a command for co-operation with other leaders in a way it has never done before, and in a manner that will secure action.

"We have been studying in Kansas, and we found that the average cost of producing a bushel of wheat last year was \$1.36; the farmers received from 85 cents to \$1.20 a bushel for the crop. That was driving the spur in pretty deep, and it was worse in 1921 and in 1920. God only knows what the result will be this year with the added complication of low yields in many counties.

"A real commodity marketing association, such as that used by the raisin, tobacco and cotton growers, would place the business of wheat growing on a basis where the surplus could be handled in a more intelligent way. Much of the objectionable dumping so evident after harvest could be avoided. It would give the grower the higher return which is rightfully his. It is the next step in the new era of economic justice which is before us. I believe farming has definitely turned the corner for the better. But it is about time!"



News of the World in Pictures



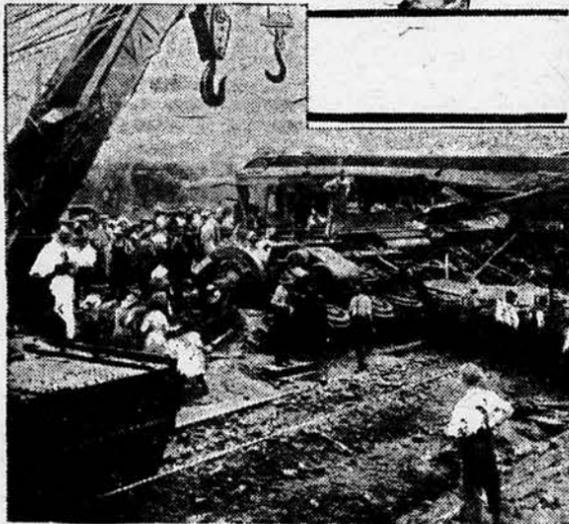
General Perishing Congratulates Francis R. Johnson, Honor Graduate at West Point, and Hands Him His Commission as Second Lieutenant, U. S. A.



Delegation from the Brazilian Department of Agriculture on Their Recent Visit to the American Pavilion of Honor at the Brazilian Exposition



Franco-American Monument Dedicated Recently at Chaumont, France by U. S. Ambassador Herrick to Commemorate American Aid in the World War



Wrecked Knights Templar Train at Durand, Mich., in Which Five Persons Were Killed and 25 Or More Were Injured



Trotsky Salutes Russian Red Army As It Passes in Review Before Him in the Red Square in Moscow After Taking Oath of Allegiance to Its Military Duties



Premier Baldwin at the Right With His Wife and Their Son Oliver in the Garden of Chequers Court, the Official Home of the British Prime Minister



James Stillman Rockefeller, Son of William G. Rockefeller, Who Was Chosen to Row Against Harvard in the Yale "Blue" Varsity Eight's Race



First National Executive Visit Delaware Receives, is From President Harding; Women's College at Wilmington Presents Him With a Book



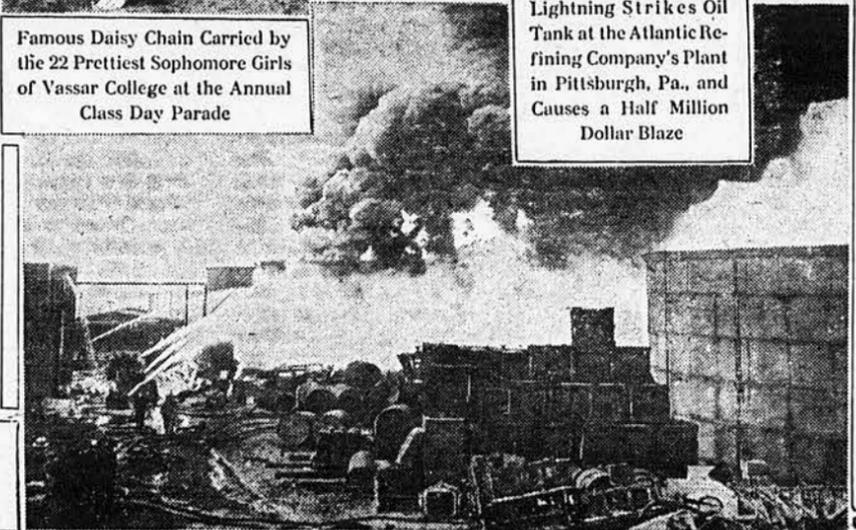
A Typical Western Scene Showing Sheep Grazing on the Rich and Nutritious Grasses of the Santa Fe National Forest in New Mexico



Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture; He Has Taken a Big Part in the Control of Destructive Insects



Famous Daisy Chain Carried by the 22 Prettiest Sophomore Girls of Vassar College at the Annual Class Day Parade



Lightning Strikes Oil Tank at the Atlantic Refining Company's Plant in Pittsburgh, Pa., and Causes a Half Million Dollar Blaze



Dr. William J. Mayo, Famous Surgeon of Rochester, Minn., Leaving for Europe to Attend World Surgical Congress

Doesn't Care for Union Cattle

J. W. Hyde, Wilson County Shorthorn Breeder, Maintains Open Shop in His Dairy Herd and Keeps the Cows Busy

By J. C. Burleton

COWS on the J. W. Hyde farm, 3 miles northeast of Altoona in Wilson county, have two jobs, milk and beef production. And each cow on that place must be proficient in each branch of production. The cow which produces a beef calf cannot consider her work complete for the year. She must produce milk and that in paying quantities. On the other hand a good milker cannot get by without producing a beef calf. They are not the so-called "dual purpose" cattle. They are highly specialized Shorthorns.

Two Jobs to Perform

"I don't care for any union cows," said Hyde. "Division of labor may be all right in industry, but it won't work on a farm. My cows have just two jobs to perform. They've got to produce milk and they've got to produce beef calves. And none of them can stand around and wait for some other cow to do one of those jobs for her. No animal on this place specializes in either."

Hyde has been producing cream for 35 years, ever since he has been in the Shorthorn business. He has always selected his breeding cows for their milk producing qualities and consequently has built up a herd of heavy milkers. There are representatives of the eighth generation of his own breeding on the farm, and Shorthorns of the 10th and 11th generation of Hyde breeding are in the herd, because Hyde bought the foundation from his father.

These animals are not the milking or dual purpose type. They are of the beef type, but they have been bred and selected to produce milk. In the herd of 60 head, most of the younger cattle are descendants of White Goods, a pure Scotch bull. This bull is only 7 years old and has more Record of

Merit daughters than any other living Scotch Shorthorn bull, according to Hyde. There are seven of his daughters in the herd now which have semi-official Record of Merit production records.

Hyde sold White Goods three years ago before any of his daughters were tested. Unfortunately also he sold a great many of the heifers by him and as a result they will likely not be tested. At the suggestion of W. A. Cochel, field representative of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Mr. Hyde began semi-official work. The daughters of White Goods did so well that he bought the old bull back. Fortunately he had not been sacrificed, as so many bulls are, before the production of his daughters was determined.

To make the "Record of Merit," a 2-year-old must make at least 5,250 pounds of milk and 210 pounds of fat.

A mature cow must produce 8,000 pounds of milk and 300 pounds of fat. Every one of White Goods' daughters which has had a fair test, that is, where conditions have been favorable, has made the "Record of Merit." The best record is that of Good Robinita 3rd, which as a junior 3-year-old made 9,705.2 pounds of milk and 381.75 pounds of fat in a year. In her 12th month of lactation she produced 38.4 pounds of fat. In January this year she produced 57 pounds, in February, 48 and in March 40 pounds. Another cow, Robinita Goods 6th, produced, as a 2-year-old, 317.8 pounds of fat.

Hyde has been testing about two years. Nine cows have made the "Record of Merit" and seven of them are daughters of White Goods. Most of his daughters had been sold during the two years during which the old bull was out of the herd.

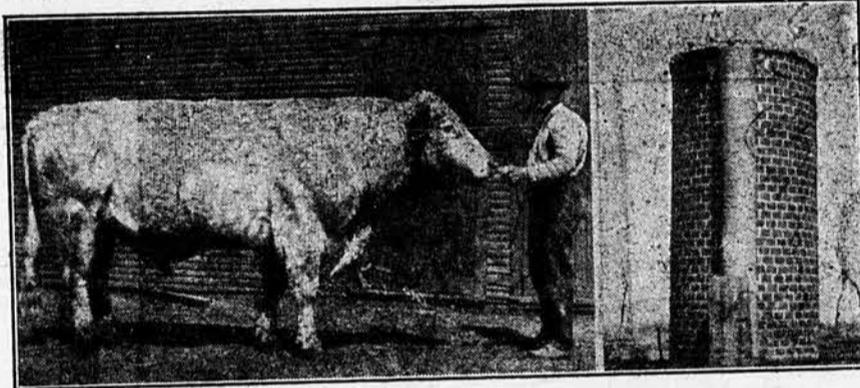
"If I had started testing sooner,"

he said, "I would have had more record cows, because I would have learned the producing qualities of White Goods and would have retained more of his daughters. Already he has more record daughters than any other Scotch bull living. There are 10 or 11 daughters of another bull that have made the record but he is dead now. White Goods will beat that, because he has enough daughters in the herd now who will make the record, to exceed that number."

How Some Breeders Select

"It is possible to build up a herd of heavy milking Shorthorn cows without sacrificing the beef-producing characteristics, but until more men get records on cows there is one great difficulty in maintaining a high producing strain. Most Shorthorn breeders naturally select for beef qualities. They may know in a general way which are the good milk cows of the herd, but it takes records of dams to make the use of a bull safe in a herd of heavy milkers. Right now I do not know what I will do for a bull to use on White Goods' heifers. If more cows were tested, it would not be difficult to get a bull whose dam had a record. Under present circumstances, I am likely to get a bull whose daughters will produce less than those of White Goods. One poor bull will reduce my milk production average more in one generation than I have been able to build it up in 30 years."

Hyde's Shorthorns exhibit all the characteristics of the beef animal. The udder development and other milk-producing characteristics of the cows are more noticeable than in the ordinary beef cow. The calves of these cows, however, are strictly of beef type. The cows must produce milk, but they must also produce a beef calf.



White Goods and His Owner, J. W. Hyde. This Bull Has More Record of Merit Daughters Than Any Other Scotch Shorthorn Sire Alive

Maybe Spring Pigs Will Pay

Limited Grain Ration on Good Pasture Will Lower Cost of Pork Production by Saving Both Old Corn and Concentrates

By Philander Grayson

PASTURE cheapens pork production. That's been proved by hundreds of farmers and all the experiment stations in the country. Now if there is anything the Kansas hog raiser will need this year it is a cheap method of growing and fattening hogs. When corn is relatively high in comparison with the price of hogs, pasture serves the same purpose in pork production that silage does in beef production. It will lower the cost of gains and make the profits larger or the losses smaller.

Forage Cheapens Feeding Expense

That is why many Kansas hog men use forage extensively. They have found that it saves feed, and when corn, for instance, is 85 cents to \$1 and tankage is \$70 a ton, feed is worth saving. That is particularly true when a farmer can make that saving on a relatively small acreage of pasture. Rape will carry as high as 20 hogs to the acre, alfalfa and Sweet clover 10 to 12. Forage will save from 10 to 15 per cent of the corn and concentrate and there is no expense attached to its harvesting. On the basis of concentrates alone, forage will save about half the required amount.

Two practices are general for using pasture in pork production. In one the pigs are full fed from weaning. That will make March and April pigs reach desirable market weights, about 200 pounds, when 6 months old. The other method is to limit the grain ration and let the pigs consume a maximum of forage. They will make growth but will not be fat by the end of the pasture season. However, they will have consumed a minimum of old corn.

The amount of corn required to make the hogs reach 200 to 250 pounds will not vary much, no matter which method is followed. Full fed pigs will, however, according to Iowa and Illi-

nois tests require slightly less forage and slightly less grain in attaining their weights. Some authorities do not agree with this view and contend that the pigs which reach 100 pounds in thin condition will reach desirable weights on less corn. Be that as it may, even if the full fed pigs do use less feed, this advantage is immaterial if the price of corn in summer is high. The full fed pigs will get to market probably by October when prices are usually higher than they will be during the two or three months following, but again this will be of no particular advantage when they have been fed a maximum of high priced corn.

Cheaper Corn Next Fall

It is not improbable that corn will be cheaper in the fall. It usually is for some weeks after harvest in normal crop years, but of course the price of hogs goes down unusually so that there may be no advantage in waiting. It may be advisable to push the hogs on pasture in cases where corn has been held over. Such farmers will endeavor to get to market before the expected fall slump in hog prices comes. Some farmers, tho, say they will sell their old corn for 90 cents to \$1 and take the profit, which is good business. They will wait for new corn to fatten their spring pigs.

On the other hand it would seem to be unwise to buy high priced corn on a declining hog market and attempt to push them for the early market. The man who has no corn or a limited amount will do well to use a maximum of pasture. If his new corn crop turns out well he can fatten his hogs for a midwinter market or even hold them until spring. He may have a

chance to make money on them at some time during the winter. If the corn crop does not turn out well or if the price seems too high in relation to the fall price for hogs, he can sell them as stockers to advantage and let some other fellow worry about making them fat at a profit.

The Illinois Experiment station fed March and April pigs 3 pounds of corn on pasture for each 100 pounds live weight. They averaged 139 pounds October 15. Pigs which received half as much corn on pasture averaged 93 pounds while pigs full fed corn and tankage on a self feeder reached an average of 206 pounds in the same time. That illustrates how the grain ration on forage affects gains. The pigs which received 3 pounds of corn on forage were put on full feed at the end of the pasture season and reached marketable weights December 15. The pigs which had 1½ pounds of corn for every hundred pounds of weight were fattened by the last part of January.

Supplemental Feeds Important

The self fed hogs in reaching 200 pounds, had nothing but old corn. Those which had the "3 per cent ration" had 49.8 per cent old and 50.2 per cent new corn. The pigs which received the "1½ per cent" corn ration consumed 24.8 per cent old corn and 75.2 per cent new corn in making 209 pounds. The pigs all went on forage at 45 pounds. They were all made to weigh 225 pounds and the proportions of new and old corn were 80.5 and 19.5 for the full fed pigs, 42.5 of old and 57.5 of new for the "3 per cent," and 19 of old and 81 of new for the "1½ per cent." The Illinois Experiment Station concludes that pigs fed as much as a two-thirds ration of corn,

3 pounds for each 100 pounds of live weight, will make satisfactory gains on pasture without any protein supplement. Where greater amounts of corn are fed some supplement should be given.

Grazes Hogs on Wheat

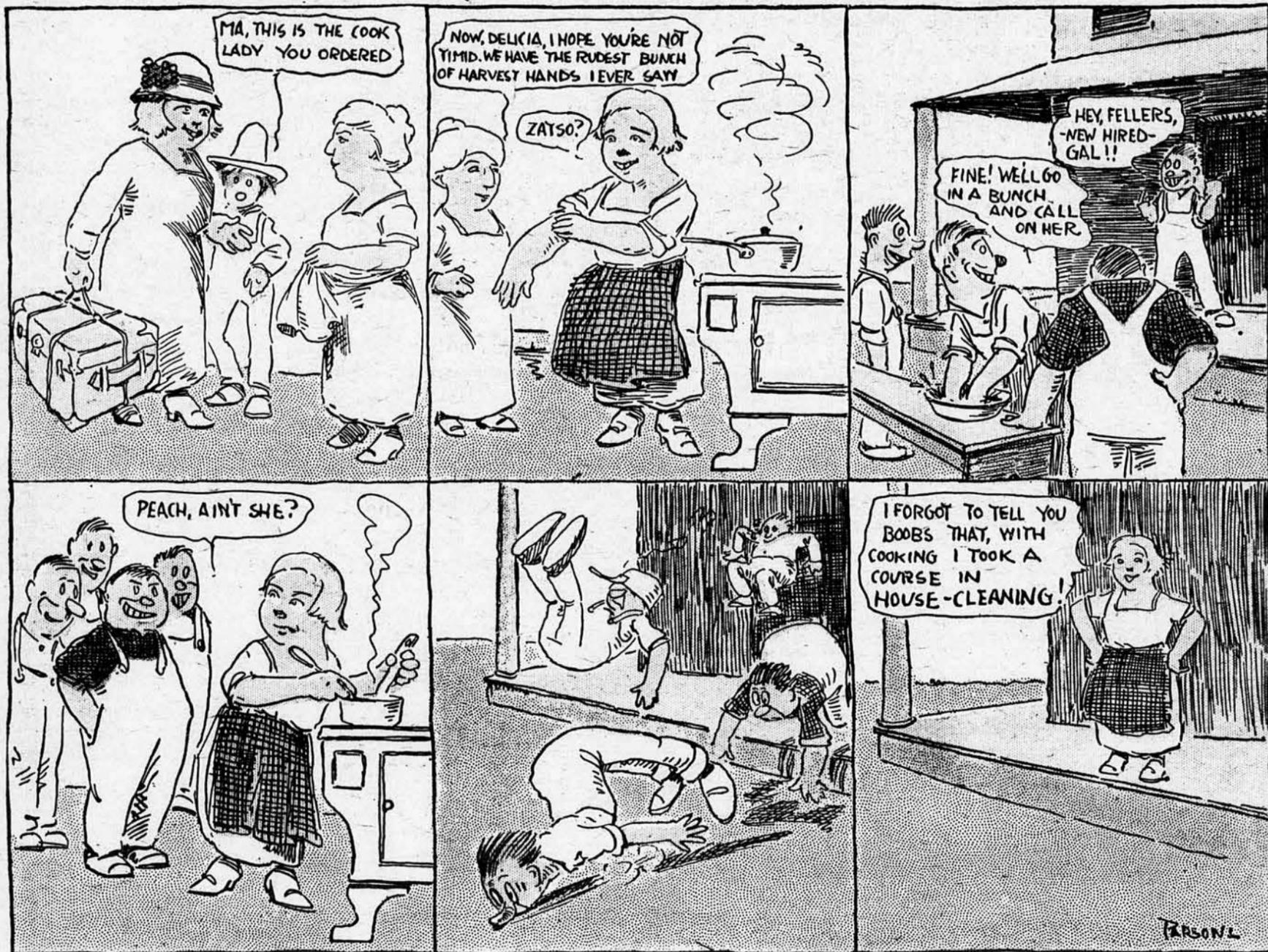
G. M. Sheppard, Rice county Duroc breeder, has been producing market hogs on pasture for several years. He uses wheat pasture extensively in winter and early spring. The hogs are permitted to graze the wheat even after it ripens and they are turned into the stubble to get the waste grain after harvest. He believes that there is a great opportunity for Western Kansas wheat farmers to raise market hogs in this way. They can grow such forages as sorghums and Sudan grass in case they do not wish to pasture wheat, altho Sheppard says that is beneficial to the grain. They may feed the hogs out on home grown grains such as barley, grain sorghums or corn if they may market them as stockers.

Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the animal husbandry department of Kansas State Agricultural College, believes there is a great opportunity for farmers in that section to produce stockers. Otto B. Wenrich of Sumner county uses Sweet clover extensively in pork production. This requires a minimum of grain. Dan D. Casement, Manhattan, uses pasture for his summer-fattened hogs.

There seems to be no question as to the value of pasture in reducing production costs. The Missouri Station found that rape was worth \$23.57, \$27.50 and \$31.42 an acre when hogs sold for 6, 7 and 8 cents a pound respectively. Alfalfa at the same prices for pork was worth \$35.51, \$41.42 and \$47.34 an acre. Sweet sorghum forage was worth \$16.50, \$19.25 and \$22 an acre, average of two years.

The Adventures of the Hoovers

Delicate Delicia, the New Cook, Who Knows How to Handle Harvest Hands, and Proves to be Valuable Addition to the Hoover Household



Hugo Falls in Love—By Arnold Bennett

A Story of the Glamor and Intrigue of Modern Business Life

(Copyright by F. M. Buckles & Company)

AT THIS moment the second cab appeared, was delayed a moment by the multitude listening to the lecture, and passed westward into Victoria Street.

"They're in that!" cried Simon. "Are you sure?" Hugo questioned. "Of course I'm sure," said Simon, who in the excitement of the trail had ceased to be a valet.

To jump into a hansom and order the driver to keep the four-wheeler in sight ought to have been the work of a few seconds but it occurred, as invariably occurs when a hansom is urgently needed, that no hansom was available. The four-wheeler was receding at a moderate rate in the direction of the Grosvenor Hotel.

"Run after it!" said Hugo. "I'll get a cab in the station-yard and follow."

But No Cab in Sight

The quarry vanished round a corner just as they tumbled into the hansom on the top of Hugo, but it was never out of observation for more than a quarter of a minute. Thru divers strange streets it came at length into Fulham Road at Elm Place, and thenceforward, at a higher rate of speed, it kept to the main thoroughfare. The procession passed the workhouse and the Redcliffe Arms. Between Edith Grove and Stamford Bridge the roadway was up for fundamental repairs, and omnibuses were being diverted down Edith Grove to King's Road. A policeman at the corner spoke to the driver of the four-wheeler, gave a sign of assent, and the

four-wheeler went straight onward into a medley of wood-blocks, which was all that was left of Fulham Road. The hansom followed intrepidly, and then its three occupants were conscious of a sudden halt.

"Bobby wants to know where you're going to," said the driver, opening the trap.

There was a slight hesitation, and the policeman's voice could be heard: "Come out of it!"

"We're following that four-wheeler," Hugo was about to say, but he perceived the absurdity of saying such a thing in cold blood to a policeman.

All three descended. The cabman had to be paid. There was a difficulty about finding change—one of those silly and ridiculous difficulties that so frequently supervene in crises otherwise grave; in short, a succession of trifling delays, each of which might easily have been obliterated by perfect forethought, or by perfect accord between the three men.

When next they came to close quarters with the four-wheeler—it was leisurely driving away empty from a small semi-detached house which was separated from the road by a tiny garden. They ran into the garden. The one thing that flourished in it was a "To-Let" notice. The front-door, shaded by unpruned trees, was

shut, and there were cobwebs on the handle, as Hugo plainly saw when he struck a match. They hastened round to the back of the house, where was a larger garden. A French window gave access to the house. This French window yielded at once to a firm push. The three men searched the ground floor and found nothing. They then ascended the stairs and equally found nothing. The house must have been empty for many months. From the first-floor window at the back Hugo gazed out, baffled. Far off he could see lights of houses, but the foreground was all darkness and mystery.

"What lies between us and those lights?" he asked.

"It must be Brompton Cemetery, sir," said Albert. "The garden gives on the cemetery, I expect."

As if suddenly possessed by a demon, Hugo flew out of the room, down the stairs, into the garden. At the extremity of the garden was a brick wall, and against the wall were two extremely convenient barrels; they might have been placed there specially for the occasion. In an instant he was in the cemetery.

The remainder of the adventure survives in Hugo's memory like a sort of night-picture in which all the minor details of life are lost in large, vague

glooms, and only the central figures of the composition emerge clearly, in a sharp and striking brilliance, against the mysterious background.

He knew himself in the cemetery, and immediately, by a tremendous effort of the brain, he had arranged his knowledge of the place and decided exactly where he was. Instinctively he ran by side-alley till he came to the broad central way which cuts this vast field of the dead north and south. He hurried northward, and when he had gone about a hundred and fifty yards he turned to the left, and then went north again.

"It's here," he muttered.

A City of the Dead

He was in the middle of that strange and sinister city within a city, that flat expanse of silence, decay and putrefaction which is surrounded on every side by the pulsating arteries of London. The living visit the dead during the day, but at night the dead are left to themselves, and the very flowers which embroider their dissolution close up and forget them. Round about him everywhere trees and shrubs moved restlessly and plaintively in the night breeze: the angular grave-stones raised their kindly lies in the darkness. A few stars flickered in the sky; no moon. And miles off, so it seemed, north, south, east and west, the yellow lights of human habitations, the lights of warm rooms where living people were so engaged in the business of being alive that they actually forgot death—these

lights winked to each other across the waste and desolation of a hundred thousand tombs.

With the certainty of a blind man, the assurance of a seer who has divined what the future holds, he approached the vault. He was aware that the little gate in the railing would be open. It was. He was aware that the iron door in the side of the vault would be unlocked. It was. He pushed it and entered. All difficulties and hindrances had been removed. No odor of death greeted his nostrils, unless the strong smell of chloroform can be called the odor of death. He struck a match. The first thing he saw was a candle and a screwdriver, and then the match blew out. The door of the vault was ajar, and he would not close it. He dared not. He struck another match and put it to the candle, and the vault was full of jumping shadows. And he looked and looked again. Yes, down in that corner she lay, motionless, lifeless, done with forever and ever. Only her face was visible. The rest of her seemed to be covered with a man's overcoat, flung hastily down. He stared, enchanted by the horror. What was that white stuff round her head? Part of it seemed to be torn, and a strip fluttered across her closed eyelids. He went nearer. He touched—cold! Could she be so soon cold? And then the truth swept over him, and almost swept his senses away, that this image in the corner was not she, but merely that waxen thing made by the sculptor in Paris, that counterfeit which had deceived him in the drawing-room of the flat.

A Plan of a Madman

Then where was she? And why was not this counterfeit in its coffin, in which it had been buried with all the rites of the Church? The coffin? Yes, the coffin was there at his feet, with its brass plate, which had rusted at the corners; and below it, in some undefined depth, was another coffin, the sarcophagus of Tudor himself. He stooped and shifted the candle. On Camilla's coffin were a number of screws, rolled about in various directions; only one screw was in its place. He seized the tiny screwdriver—and in that moment a tiny part of his intelligence found leisure to decide that this screwdriver was slightly longer than the one he had used aforetime for a similar purpose—and he unscrewed the solitary screw and raised the lid of the coffin, letting all the screws roll off it with a great rattle. . . . An overwhelming rush of chloroform vapor escaped. . . . She lay within, dressed in her black dress, and her dress had been crammed into the coffin hastily, madly, and was thrust down in thick, disorderly folds about her feet, and her hair half covered her face. And her face was slightly flushed, and her eyelids quivered, and the cheeks were warm. He put his hands under her armpits and wrenched her out and carried her from the vault. And then he sank to the ground sobbing.

What caused him to sob? If any man dared now to ask him, and if he dared to answer, he might reply that it was not grief nor joy, nor the reaction from an intolerable strain, but simply the idea of the terrific and heart-breaking cruelty of Ravengar which had dragged from him a sob.

The path followed by the madman's brain was easy to pursue once the clue found. He had been cheated into the belief that Camilla's body rested in that coffin, and when he had discovered that it did not rest there he had determined that the mistake should be rectified, the false made

true. That had seemed to him logical and just. She was supposed to be in the coffin; she should really be in the coffin; she should be forced and jammed into it. And his lunatic and inhuman fancy had added even to that conception. She should be drugged and carried to the vault, and drugged again, and then immured, unconscious, but alive; and if by chance she awoke from the chloroform sleep after he had finished screwing in the screws, so much the better! So it was that his mind had worked. And the scheme had been executed with that courage, that calmness, that audacity, that minute attention to detail, of which only madmen at their maddest appear to be capable. Beyond any question the scheme would have succeeded had not Hugo, the moment Albert Shawn uttered the word "cemetery," perceived the general trend of it in a single wondrous flash of intuition. He had guessed it, and even while afraid to believe that he was right, had known absolutely and convincingly that he was right.

Camilla Recovers

Camilla murmured some phrase, and gave a sigh as she lay on the gravelled path.

She had recovered from the fatal torpor in the cool night air. He said nothing, because he felt that he could do nothing else. Albert and Simon were certainly looking for him in the maze of the cemetery; they would find him soon. It did not seem to him extraordinary that he had led them in that sudden swift fashion without a word.

Then he heard, or thought he heard, a noise in the vault, and summoning all his strength of will, he descended the steps again and glanced within. Ravengar was there. Had he been there all the time, hidden behind the door? Or had he fled and stealthily returned? Only Ravengar could say. He had taken up the image from the corner and was replacing it in the coffin. It was as if he had bowed his obstinate purpose to some higher power which was inscrutable to him. Children and madmen can practice this singular and surprising fatalism. Disturbed, he raised his head and caught sight of Hugo. They gazed at one another by the flickering candle.

"Where's the man who helped you?" Hugo demanded faintly.

He had not much heart, much force, much firmness left. Ravengar's eyes, at once empty and significant, blank and yet formidable, startled him. He had the revolver and the handcuffs in his pocket, but he could not have used them. Ravengar's eyes, so fiendish and so ineffably sad, melted his spine. Ravengar stepped forward and Hugo stepped back.

"Let me pass," said Ravengar, in the tone of one who has suffered much and does not mean to suffer much more.

And Hugo let him pass, inexplicably, weakly; and at the end of a narrow path he merged into the vague, general darkness. And then Hugo heard the sound of a struggle, and the voices of Simon and Albert—young and boisterous and earthly and sane. And then scampering footfalls which died away in the uttermost parts of the cemetery.

And Camilla sat up, rubbing her eyes.

"It's all right," he soothed her.
(TO BE CONTINUED)

The English income tax has been reduced 10 per cent and they are paying their debt to us. This tends to prove it is more blessed to give than to receive.

Increase in Dairy Products

ABOUT 100 million more pounds of creamery butter and 14 million more pounds of cheese were produced in the United States last year than in 1921, according to United States Department of Agriculture figures. The total butter production last year was placed at 1,153,515,100 pounds; as compared with 1,055,000,000 pounds in 1921, and only 863,577,000 pounds in 1920. Cheese production was placed at 370 million pounds for 1922, 356 million pounds in 1921 and 362 million in 1920.

Ice cream production showed a similar increase. From 2,673 factories 161 million gallons of ice cream were produced as compared with 148 million in 1921.

Oleomargarine production has declined steadily the last three years. In 1920 about 370 million pounds of oleo were manufactured, in 1921 only 212 million pounds, and last year less than 185 million.

Condensed and evaporated milk showed a decline similar to that of oleomargarine. Whereas in 1920 more than 1,500 million pounds were put on the market, in 1922 only 1,430 million pounds were produced.



AN OLD FRIEND IN NEW CLOTHES

THE ATLAS Portland Cement Company has purchased the plant, good will and other assets of the Western States Portland Cement Company of Independence, Kansas, and has incorporated a company under the laws of the state of Kansas to be known as the ATLAS Portland Cement Company of Kansas, to take over and operate this property.

The dealer and consumer friends of Cowboy Portland Cement will be glad that the organization of the old company is retained practically intact.

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ATLAS is known as "the Standard by which all other makes are measured."

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY OF KANSAS
Independence, Kansas



Quality Chick Price Cut

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

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



Bale Direct from Windrow

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John Deere-Dain Junior Motor Press

The John Deere-Dain Junior is exactly the right size outfit for baling direct from windrow. It makes 14 x 18-inch bales—1 to 2 tons per hour.

Press can be driven by portable engine or light tractor, or engine can be mounted on press. Sliding engine base makes a clutch entirely unnecessary—you can start the engine light and gradually tighten the belt by means of a crank screw to start the press. Eccentric gears give self-feed arm and plunger a powerful working stroke and quick return, resulting in increased power when needed, and more time to fill the hopper for the next stroke. The hopper has sloping sides, making it easy to feed. Distinctive motion of the tucker makes well-formed bales. Sold by John Deere dealers.

FREE BOOKLETS describe the John Deere-Dain Junior Motor Press and the larger 16 x 18 and 18 x 22 inch presses. Write today. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Booklets GC-611



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Visit Canada this summer—see for yourself the opportunities which Canada offers to both labor and capital—rich, fertile, virgin prairie land, near rail ways and towns, at \$15 to \$20 an acre—long terms if desired. Wheat crops last year the biggest in history; dairying and hogs pay well; mixed farming rapidly increasing.

Excursion on 1st and 3d Tuesday of Each Month

from various U.S. points, single fare plus \$2 for the round trip. Other special rates any day. Make this your summer outing—Canada welcomes tourists—no passports required—have a great trip and see with your own eyes the opportunities that await you.

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ANN ARBOR HAY BALERS

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More and Better Bales

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ANN ARBOR MACHINE CO.,
Main Office and Factory, Shelbyville, Ill.

\$1200⁰⁰ Baling Profit

"I think you can easily pick up \$1200 to \$2000 baling with the Admiral" says Murry Carpenter of Miss. Agricultural College. D. J. Collier, Egerton, Mo., made \$49.00 a day with an

Admiral Hay Press

T. T. Jones, Hickox, Ga., an Admiral owner says he expects to make \$1000 extra this season. John Marks, St. Marys, Kansas, baled 98 bales in one hour, 30 tons in 10 hours. For 30 years the Admiral has been fastest, simplest, most powerful baler made—many doing fast work after 16 years service.

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Box 102 Kansas City, Mo.

Capper Poultry Club

BY RACHEL ANN NEISWENDER
Club Manager

Leavenworth Holds First Place in Pep List. Who Will Lead Next Month?

I've learned something about air-castles. They can be rebuilt. Not long ago some club folks, including Senator Capper, built a beautiful air-castle. We were going down to Lebo as guests of Coffey County Team No. 2. We were going to have a big picnic dinner and a program and a lovely time. Other counties were planning to attend, there was to be a baseball game, and we were going to have a genuine good time. And then—it rained. We were disappointed and so were the girls who had worked so hard to make the meeting successful, but we weren't discouraged. We're going to have our meeting at a time when the weather man rarely sends rain in Kansas. And so now we're rebuilding our air-castle, and perhaps it will be better than the original—who knows?

Meetings Held Despite Rain

May was a month of rain, but it was also a month of meetings. Most county teams have sent in their blanks for April and May, and few have failed to hold successful meetings. The girls seem so much more enthusiastic this year, and are entering the contest with a wonderful amount of pep. One thing that some counties have discovered is that bulletin reviews count points, and that, here, at least, there is no limit to the number of points a club member can make for her team. The result is that many of these reviews are being turned in. Monthly reports are coming in on time, too, this year, and I think this is partly due to the fact that promptness means additional points for the team. The girls are really working and club work is coming to the front in many rural communities.

Will Your Team Stand Still?

"When will we know how our team stands in the pep race?" is a question asked in almost every letter these days. Here's the standing for April and May. This should not discourage any team, for the last might be first in the final counting. The thing to remember is—to do your part, and do your best.

Leavenworth, Kathryn Brose.....	334.2
Franklin, Marguerite Johnson.....	240.6
Jackson, Inez Bland.....	207.4
Morris, Louine Thomas.....	191.3
Clay, Velma Todd.....	159.6
Ford, Marjorie Dobbins.....	146.9
Cowley, Thelma Kent.....	143
Linn, Hazel Horton.....	138
Lyon, Mary Hellmer.....	118.7
Rooks, Annie Anderson.....	105.4
Douglas, Marie Rausch.....	87.5
Chase, Juanita Klotz.....	87.2
Coffey No. 1, Reta Bowman.....	74.7
Coffey No. 2, Ethel Ellis.....	61.2
Jefferson, Bessie Hauser.....	61.2

New Victory for Linn

The girls of Linn are out to win. Not only can they raise chickens and win ribbons and hold good, peppy meetings, but they can play baseball. At the last meeting of the Linn County Pig and Poultry Clubs the girls played against the boys—and won. The girls feel elated over their new victory. Here's what one Linn county girl, Grace Harrison, says about her chickens: "I think I did well to gather 193 eggs in May, don't you? I sold 13 of my last year's chickens on the market and they brought me nearly \$13. I wish I could count this on the report. It will soon be time to turn out our chickens. I'm not very anxious for that time to come. I have about 250 baby chicks, and some of them are about ready to sell."

Doubles Yields by Fallow

(Continued from Page 3)

fallow, is usually 4 or 5 bushels less and a further decrease occurs the third year unless conditions are good.

"Weeds determine to a large extent how often I fallow, but I have found that about three crops are all that can be grown. It then becomes necessary to kill weeds and store moisture again."

In view of Lewallen's experience and his practical endorsement of summer fallowing, why is it not more generally practiced in Western Kansas? The answer is supplied by B. F. Barnes, superintendent of the Colby Experiment Station.

Just about the time the average

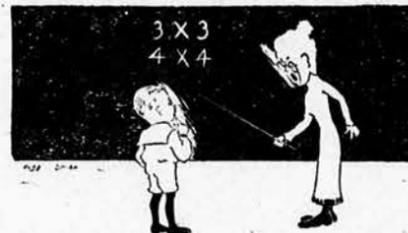
farmer makes up his mind to adopt this culture, a season like the present one occurs, in which stubbled-in wheat shows up better than wheat on plowed land. There was no rain in Thomas county from July until snowfall last winter. Under such circumstances the stubbled-in wheat may make the better yield. However, in Cheyenne county, summer fallowed wheat this year promises the better yield because there was a rain in that region during summer or fall.

Over a period of years summer fallow will give best results, according to the experience of men who have given it a fair test. Fallowing once in three or four years seems to be the safest method of making a wheat crop.

The Farmiscope

Exercise Assured

Doctor Friend—"Now that you have a car, you musn't neglect exercise."
Patient—"Oh, I sha'n't be able to; it's a second-hand car."



"What is four times four?"
"Sixteen."
"That's good."
"Good! Well, I'd say it was perfect."

Live Men's Graves Neglected

"Ah, yes, the world is always so—we never strew flowers on a man's grave until after he is dead."



"There may be some folks who believe that there is grain in wood, but for the life of me I can't agree with them."

Some Success

The Soviet Government has accomplished one aim; it has perfected the nationalization of poverty.



"There goes the most generous fellow in all of these big woods. He will give any stranger his last scent."

Gentle Hint

"You are a singular sort of girl!"
"Well, that's easily altered."

Invest Safely and Profitably

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

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You cannot expect tires to last unless you keep them inflated to the pressure recommended by the tire manufacturer.

a TWITCHELL AIR GAUGE will tell you if your tires are pumped up to the proper pressure.

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Quickly and easily put up by any one. Sections secured strong by galvanized bolts. Body is corrugated and reinforced at joints. Gives the kind of protection you need for holding grain. No middlemen assures rock bottom price if you order now. Delivered your station. Full details free.

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POULTRY MUST HAVE CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL

Hens can't be strong and healthy or give full egg quota without it.

Always ask for PILOT BRAND

Oyster Shell Products Corp.
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BUTLER GRAIN BINS

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

Pay For Themselves

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

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We hatch Leading Varieties Standard Bred, vigorous, heavy laying stock. Postage paid. Live arrival guaranteed. Lowest prices. Best quality. Prompt deliveries. Send for our large, illustrated catalog. Superior Poultry Co., Box 5-42, Windsor, Mo.

Do You Want To Sell—or Buy A Farm

130,000 Families read this paper every week

Turn to Page 18 and see how easy it is to talk to these people thru it's "REAL ESTATE MARKET PLACE."

Health in the Family

Flatfoot is Not Rheumatism and Can't Be Cured by Taking Medicine—Exercise is the Remedy

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

UNTIL recent years it was quite the rule to diagnose flatfoot as rheumatism, and victims of it took gallons of anti-rheumatic medicine without relieving anything but their pocket-books. I remember a street-car man who limped into my office one day with an expression of agony on his heavy features. He either had to get relief from that rheumatism or quit his job. A pair of arch supporters gave him such a quick cure that he came in to see me repeatedly just to tell me how deeply grateful he was.

But arch supporters are not the best means of curing flatfoot, especially in young persons. They give relief, but don't strengthen the muscles. For this you need systematic exercises. Sometimes as a preliminary, in severe cases, it pays to give the foot a complete rest for two weeks or more by encasing it in a plaster bandage.

The exercises to be used are those that will use the flexing and rotating muscles of the foot. To begin with, the patient sits down, clasps the sole of the right foot with his left hand and firmly moves the foot to its limit of flexion, extension, and then as far in and out as possible. As much force as can be borne without pain should be used and the manipulation repeated 30 times.

A second exercise is to stand with great toes touching and heels separated about 12 inches. Then rise on the toes and press out slowly, about 50 times.

Another is to walk forward and backward 50 steps, keeping the feet parallel and the weight of the body resting on the outer side of the foot. Patients with flatfoot sometimes do this involuntarily for the relief it gives them. Another quite general exercise that may be practiced at any time is to walk a few yards without permitting the heel to reach quite to the ground, just as a person with a sore heel might do.

These exercises serve to strengthen the muscles of the foot so that the natural arch may be restored and the supports dispensed with.

Training School for Nurses

I would like to know where a good nursing school is located in Kansas. I have not had any high school work but have taken a course in elementary hygiene and home care of the sick. How much education would one have to have to enter a nursing school? What age do you have to be, and is there anything else you have to know? R. P.

Almost every hospital in Kansas conducts a training school for nurses. At present the requirements are different with each hospital. Some of the hospitals are very low in their demands.

They will take almost any girl who is large enough to work and has intelligence enough to obey orders.

I recommend that any girl who wishes to become a trained nurse choose a good hospital for her training, and study until she can meet its requirements. A nurse has boundless opportunities that she can grasp if she is fitted to do so by a good preliminary education. The chances are that once she begins her nursing studies her general school education will go no further. I advise you therefore to have at least a high school diploma before beginning training as a nurse. A college education will be of good service to you if you can get it. Then go to a first class hospital where you will be given three years of thoro training. With this foundation you are ready for a life of the greatest usefulness.

To Relieve Eyestrain

I have been very nervous the last 3 years, but the last 10 months it is almost unbelievable for me. Sometimes the top of my head and sides and back of my eyes are very sore. I have been married 8 years and have one child. Mrs. S. J.

Such a condition is too general to allow me to give specific advice. I suspect that you have some eyestrain which should be corrected by glasses. This may help a great deal. But back of all this there are faulty habits of living and thinking. Get some good doctor to go over the daily routine of your living. Find out if you eat enough and the right diet; if you drink enough; if you sleep enough; if you play enough.

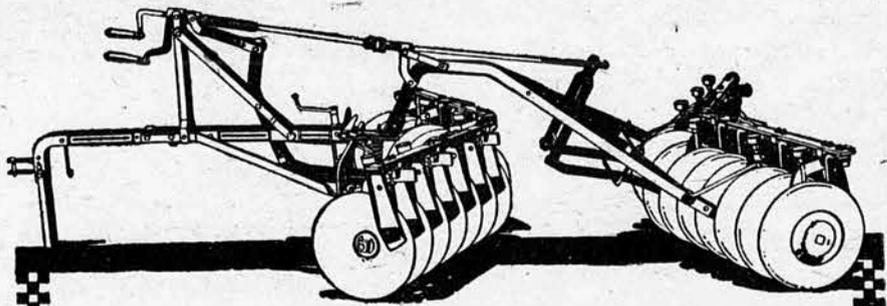
Remedy for Falling Hair

My little girl's hair has been coming out bad for several months. She has not been sick and doesn't seem to have any dandruff on her scalp. Is it some scalp disease? Please advise treatment. Mrs. G. Y. M.

You should examine the head very carefully for any signs of parasites; watch especially for ringworm. Be sure to see that she wears nothing that could interfere with the circulation of the scalp. Don't permit her to bury her head in a lot of soft pillows at night. Shampoo the scalp every two weeks and see that vigorous brushing and combing, enough to clean and invigorate the scalp, are done daily.

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.



Its Yielding Lock Insures a Good Job

This lock holds the disc blades of the rear gang in the proper working position. The rear discs are compelled, without fail, to cut out the ridges left by the front discs.

JOHN DEERE Model "L" Tractor Disc Harrow with Yielding Lock Coupling

The yielding lock coupling on the Model "L" absolutely insures a complete job of double-disking every trip over the field. When turning corners, the lock yields, preventing dragging or skidding of the rear section. This eliminates the severe strain to the frame and breakage of discs on rear gangs, and at the same time the harrow does not ridge the land. There is also less working strain on the tractor.

This harrow is flexible. The gangs follow the uneven surface of the ground because they work in-

dependently of each other. Either section can be angled from the tractor by means of convenient cranks without stopping or backing.

Powerful spring pressure can be adjusted instantly to make this harrow penetrate evenly its entire width.

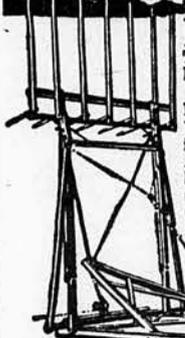
Standard sizes; adjustable hitch; adjustable scrapers, and unusually convenient hard-oil grease cups.

See the John Deere Model "L" Tractor Disc Harrow on display in your town.

FREE BOOK describes this "better-seed-bed-making" tractor disc harrow. Write today. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Booklet LC-411.



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WESTERN 4-WHEEL POWER-LIFT STEEL TRUSS, SWEEP RAKE—comes equipped with WESTERN AUTOMATIC PUSH-OFF ATTACHMENT which never fails to leave the load on the stacker, ready to raise, works perfectly, without any help from the driver—saves one man, time and horsepower. Costs nothing extra. Simple foot trip that boy can work. Big, strong, guaranteed to please you.

WESTERN 2-WHEEL, SIDE-HITCH, STEEL TRUSS SWEEP RAKE—Fitted with our automatic never

falling PUSH-OFF ATTACHMENT, is much in favor on hilly or low land.

WESTERN Hay Tools are built by men who have farmed and know what you have a right to expect from hay tools. Let us tell you about these tools and the big saving to you. Write today for free circular.

WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO., Box 102 Hastings, Nebr.

Clean Fuel Saves Your Tractor

Water in your gasoline is bad but dust eats the very vitals of your motor. Strain out both and use CLEAN PURE FUEL.

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

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THE PIERCE COMPANY 930N Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.



Probably Needless Advice—If This Fellow Applies for Work as a Harvest Hand Give It to Him and See That He Has All That is Coming to Him

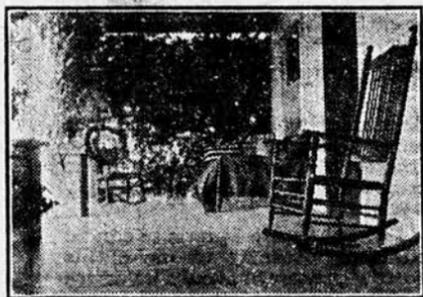
Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

How to Make Our Front Porches Real Summer Living Rooms

SO MANY people regard the veranda as merely a part of the entrance to the house—a place to stand out of the rain or sun while they wait for their knock or ring to be answered.

This may be reasonable if the porch is very small but today most of our farm homes are graced by commodious verandas whose columns would be charming if draped with vines to shield them from the noonday glare



and whose interiors would compare in attraction with the cool charm of the living room if but a couch and some rockers were spared to it.

In the case of the illustration there is a piece of mosquito netting hidden away under the pillow that induces many an afternoon "nap" on the part of the tired man of the house.

Visitors will often delight to go no farther than this restful place.
C. B. Darnell.

allow only the small ones which may be bought at only 5 cents a bunch.

To add zest to the fun of the day appoint every boy a policeman. Give him a policeman's hat (you may make this to suit your fancy) and tell him that he must see that the laws are enforced. Some of the laws I would make are: Don't hold a fire cracker while it explodes; don't throw a lighted one at anybody; don't pick up a fire cracker that has been lighted to see if the fuse has burned out; don't hold a fire cracker close to the eyes while lighting; don't light one with anything except a piece of punk. Of course, you may add any other laws you think best.

Boys who are arrested may be fined and punished by having to build a fire or help in any other way that is needed at dinner time. Give every lad a small bag filled with beans. This will be his money and with it he must pay his fines, purchase his dinner, and buy any refreshments mother has to sell—all fines and prices to be decided by her.

All boys like the spirit of a contest so I would have several of these. Offer the biggest prize, a ball and bat, to the lad who is not arrested during the day. If the youngsters do not already know the secret, have father teach them how to make a white hickory or willow whistle. To the boy

making the loudest one give a small knife. Set a giant cardboard fire cracker on a stump, or in some other suitable place. Then let the contestant stand about 50 feet distant and throw at the target. A small rubber ball should be provided for this. Allow every lad three trials, go the rounds three times, and to the one making the best score give a giant fire cracker filled with candy. I also would offer a prize to the boy catching the biggest fish. This may be a new fishing line or something of the kind.

As for the hamper, of course it should contain wieners and marshmallows, (for who does not enjoy roasting these?) also sandwiches, fried chicken, cake, ice cream and—but what's the use, only mother knows the capacity of a hungry boy and when she multiplies this by a half a dozen or more we'll trust her to take enough eats.
Irene Judy.

Refrigerator Suggestions

It is a mistaken idea that an ice blanket conserves cool temperature. It does retard ice melting, but the melting itself is what maintains the cold temperature of the refrigerator, and food will not keep so well where the ice is covered and its melting retarded. To obtain the best results never store food in the ice chamber; never slam

the door when you close it, that will loosen the lock and the door will not close tightly.

When the ice supply is low, or exhausted the chambers should be cleansed with warm water and soap-suds and the shelves dried in the sunshine. A bristle brush with a long wire handle makes cleaning the drain pipes less difficult. Keep milk and butter in closed containers for they absorb odors quickly.

New Bolster Pillow

If you like the pretty pillow illustrated, you can make it easily with our pattern No. 1780. The outside of the pillow is in three plain sections with one-piece gathered sections at



1780

the ends. The pattern comes in one size and requires 5/8 yard of 36-inch dark material and 3/8 yard of 31-inch light material. It may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents.

Avoiding a Gray Day

What mother of a real live boy does not dread the Fourth of July, especially if she lives in a community where the laws forbidding the sale of dangerous fireworks are not enforced? She has reason to worry for she knows it is boy nature to like a noise; the bigger the fire cracker or more deafening the explosion of his toy cannon the better he is pleased. Thanks to the sane Fourth laws, which are rigidly kept in some places, the number of casualties in late years has been much smaller than it was a decade or two ago.

A great many of the accidents that have occurred the past few Fourth's have been caused by the toy cannon. Only last year two neighbor boys had an unfortunate experience with one of these cannons, which they had made from a piece of gas pipe. They just had loaded the gas pipe with gun powder and paper wadding and were

BEAUTIFUL, my country!
What are our lives without thee?
What all our lives to save thee?
We seek not what we gave thee,
We will not dare to doubt thee;
—but ask whatever else and we will dare.
—James Russell Lowell.

lighting it when there was an unexpected explosion. One of the lads was struck in the eye by a piece of pipe and a deep gash was cut in his face. As a result of this accident he will go thru life with the sight of one eye impaired and with an ugly scar on his cheek.

Mothers, I tell you this as a warning—don't let your boy make a toy cannon if you possibly can prevent it. Instead, why not plan some celebration that will take the place of such dangerous things? I have in mind a picnic party that I believe every lad will enjoy. Invite a few of his friends; take a hamper full of eats, a case of pop, and a liberal supply of pop corn (these are most important.) Choose an inviting spot by some wooden stream and spend a day in this place. If any fire crackers at all are taken,

Six of Fashion's Favorites

Designs For the Stout Figure are Equally as Attractive as Those for Slender Lines

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



1725—Women's Dress. If you are eager to have a good looking frock that's simple to make, you will be sure to choose this dress. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

1726—Stout Women's Dress. For morning wear, gingham, flanne or chambray might be employed. But if your frock is to be worn when you wish to be a bit "dressy" a combination of plain and figured georgettes, silk crepes or fancy voiles is suggested. Sizes 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure.

1746—Women's Dress. The slender figure can always depend upon looking well in a frock of this sort. Sizes 14 and 16 years and 36 and 38 inches bust measure.

1741—Women's House Dress. You'll agree that the simple straight lines of this house frock make it most desirable. Sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure.

1734—Girl's Dress. This cunning little frock was designed because little folks will not be dressed up unless they are comfy, too. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

1737—Child's Bloomer Suit. For little folks' play hours, a romper like this will be comfy. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns desired. All transfer patterns are 15 cents each.

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

Quite recently we went with the children to see the film portrayal of Robinhood. Perhaps this visit was like the parent who must take the children to see the circus. Grade students who have been studying Robinhood and high school students who have been reading Ivanhoe find that the pictures make definite many vague ideas of King Richard and his knights, of castles and drawbridges and moats and knightly jousts.

Canning Carrots

Carrots are never so good as when they are young and tender. Generally one has planted them too thick. The extra ones need to be thinned out all at once, as a rule. Those that are not used on the table may be canned for later dishes of creamed carrots. We prepare the young carrots as if they were to be used on the table and boil in salt water until the tender skin will scrape off easily. The hot, sterilized jars are packed full, filled with boiling water, rubbers placed in position and lids partially sealed. The processing requires 90 minutes in boiling water.

String Beans

If our rainy weather continues, we may have several crops of string beans. If it should become dry, our time for enjoying tender, brittle green beans will be short. In this condition, one would best can a few for winter use. If the canner waits until the beans are stringy and old, the canned beans will be little relished. Gardeners do not like to handle beans when wet with dew. It tends to cause rust. As soon as the vines are dry and before the heat of the sun is noticeable, we pick our beans for the noonday meal and for canning. We wash all in cold water, keep them spread out and as quickly as possible, we snap off both ends and break the beans into inch lengths. These we blanch 10 minutes in salted water, dip in very cold water and pack in sterilized jars. The time required for processing is 2 hours. Many times, we have canned beans, cooked for dinner and seasoned with salt, pepper and butter. A bulletin, No. 1211, "Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables," is excellent help for the beginner.

For Our Young Readers

*If you want to Europe,
where would
you be sure to land?*
Answers
ON YOUR

29 21 2
24.
26 25 21 9 4
19 20 5
29 28 27 18 6
30 17 18 9 8 7
31 32 16 11 10
15 14 13 12

What Vehicle is This?

Two miles a minute
Gee how we fly
Swift as a meteor
Streaking the sky

What is that blurb
Only the trees
Look at them wave
My what a breeze

A honk and a rush
A flash and a smell
What did we hit
Lidsomebody yell

A jar and a scream
It looked like a horse
Not telling now
Kept to the course

Out of the road
Give us a show
Two miles a minute
Gee how we go

Can You Place These Right?

Here is a puzzle that is a little bit different. In the following list the ordinary cries of animals are misapplied. See if you can place each sound correctly with the animal to which it belongs, using each but once. Send your corrected list to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls answering correctly.

1. The howl of the horse.
2. The hoot of the cow.
3. The crow of the cat.
4. The quack of the baby.
5. The rattle of the lamb.
6. The gobble of the bear.
7. The bark of the bull.
8. The chatter of the hog.
9. The trumpet of the cock.
10. The roar of the grouse.
11. The bray of the goose.
12. The growl of the mouse.
13. The whine of the Indian.
14. The laugh of the bird.
15. The drum of the dog.
16. The cackle of the mule.
17. The croak of the quail.
18. The whoop of the chick.
19. The neigh of the ape.
20. The caw of the lion.
21. The grunt of the peacock.
22. The squeak of the elephant.
23. The buzz of the duck.
24. The hum of the turkey.
25. The mew of the owl.
26. The screech of the snake.
27. The whinny of the hyena.
28. The whistle of the wolf.
29. The scream of the colt.
30. The bellow of the hen.
31. The bleat of the hound.
32. The chirp of the crow.
33. The hiss of the dove.
34. The song of the pup.
35. The moo of the eagle.
36. The coo of the cricket.
37. The peep of the frog.
38. The cry of the fly.
39. The bay of the bee.

Another Game for You

In playing this game every question must be answered with the name of a part of the body. See how many answers you can guess without looking at those given below.

- What part of me is a trunk?
Where in my face have I two lids?
Where have I two caps?
What musical instruments have I in my ears?
What have I on hands and feet that are used by carpenters?

What part of me are lofty trees?
What have I that are scholars?
What two playful animals have I?
What wild and timid animals have I on my head?
Wheat weather cocks have I?
What whips with handles have I?
What two established measures have I?
What are my two implements of war?
What are my two places of worship?
What are my Spanish grandees?
What have I that is almost a sneeze?
(Answers: Chest; eyes; knees; drums; nails; palms; pupils; calves; hairs; veins; lashes; feet; arms; temples; tendons; knees.)

In Our Letter Box

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I have a brother Millard and a sister Mabel. Millard is in the fourth grade and Mabel is in college. We have a pony named Beauty and a dog named Happy Jack. Our cats' names are Sally and Thomas. We ride our pony to school. He will shake hands with you. Last summer I carried water on him to the threshers and earned \$1.50 a day.
Gerald Caffrey.
Colwich, Kan.

Don'ts For Swimmers

Don't—Swim on a full stomach. Wait at least 2 hours after eating.
Don't—Swim if overheated.
Don't—Swim until exhausted.



Don't—Swim if you have heart trouble.
Don't—Dive without accurate knowledge of the depth of the water.

Don't—Struggle if caught in a swift current or undertow. The force of the current will bring you to the surface.
Don't—Wade into the water with the arms above the head. You will not be ready to stroke if you step into a hole.

Don't—Lean backward when wading into the water. Always be ready to fall forward.
Don't—Fight or struggle to swim if you swallow water. Clear the windpipe of water first.

Don't—Fail to learn Red Cross life saving and resuscitation methods. Be capable of saving yourself or your companions.—The Boy Ahead.

The Juniors' Quiz Corner

The following are the names of the boys and girls winning the surprise gifts in our last Quiz Corner.

1. Helen Morris, Moline, Kan.
2. Lorene Kirby, Rock, Kan.
3. Gladys Ikenberry, Quinter, Kan.
4. Ellen Alexander, Ness City, Kan.
5. Thelma Fleury, Concordia, Kan.

Could You Do It?



What if Teacher really meant what she said when she told you to "write a composition on a cow!"



An appetizing breakfast from two great farm products~

POST TOASTIES—delicious, golden-brown flakes of toasted corn, served with cream or milk.

Ready in a moment, healthful and energizing, good to the last crisp flake in the bowl—Post Toasties—a breakfast, lunch or supper that wins everybody's approval.

Make sure you get Post Toasties. Look for the yellow and red package. Worth asking for by name.

A serving usually costs less than a cent.

Post Toasties

Improved CORN FLAKES

Made by Postum Cereal Company, Inc.
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Boys! Earn This Dandy Baseball Mitt

Boys, this Baseball Mitt is just the thing to protect yourself when receiving a swiftly thrown ball. There are many important positions on the diamond, and you should be able to hold down any one of them with a mitt of this kind. It will protect you from injury when receiving those speedy balls. This mitt will do the work. The palm and back are made of substantial leatherette—looks and wears better than cheap leather—well padded and tape bound all around. A dandy mitt for first base.



SEND NO MONEY

I want to give every boy reader of this paper one of these baseball mitts just for a little easy work that you can do in an hour distributing four packages of beautiful assorted post cards on our fast selling 25c offer. It is just as easy as can be. Be the first boy in your neighborhood to get a first baseman mitt. Write me today—a post card will do—just say, "I want a baseball mitt."

D. K. AUSTIN, Manager, Copper Building, TOPEKA, KANSAS



Business and Markets

Farmers and Stockmen Plan Better Marketing Systems. Livestock Prices Are Higher Now

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

DESPITE the reduced estimate made by the Government in its June report of the prospective yield in wheat and some of the other crops a general wave of optimism is spreading over the entire country.

Combined figures, representing all sections of the country, show that production continues at the highest level in history. Output, with our present effective plant capacity and existing labor supply, is at or very near the maximum. Distribution, as evidenced by extremely high car loading figures, is very satisfactory. Retail trade is holding up well. The rapid 10 per cent rise in a little over a year in wholesale prices has not fully reached the retail figures and consequently has not yet materially affected the purchasing power of the consumer.

May production of iron and steel broke all records, with pig iron output at an annual rate of 45 million tons and steel ingot production estimated at an annual rate of 50,461,237 tons. This latter compares with the total actual production of 43,619,200 tons in 1917, the previous record year. Finishing departments have also been operating on a record breaking scale.

Car Shortage Reduced

Railroads of the United States are performing wonderfully, not falling down in service of the country. Freight traffic is running at enormous volume, right up to the highest ever known and above 1 million cars a week. While car shortage exists in some sections and for certain traffic, on balance there is a small surplus of

servative minds as feasible for this purpose.

Stockmen have shown farmers that a great deal of help has come to them in marketing their livestock thru the organization of livestock shipping associations and marketing agencies at the terminal market points. Shipper and feeders felt somewhat encouraged this week when livestock prices began to go higher and general trade became active.

Hog prices at Kansas City rallied sharply from the low level of last week and regained the 7 cent level. The full advance was not maintained, but the market closed in a much better position than a week ago. All classes of cattle were higher, the advance ranging from 15 to 50 cents, grass fat grades making the largest gain. Prime steers sold largely at \$10.75 to \$11.25, the highest this year. Lambs were 25 cents higher early in the week, but closed with a slight net loss.

Receipts for the week were 29,450 cattle, 6,700 calves, 45,450 hogs and 27,000 sheep compared with 35,125 cattle, 6,375 calves, 58,800 hogs and 30,550 sheep last week and 39,650 cattle, 7,500 calves, 66,525 hogs and 25,100 sheep a year ago.

Prime Steers Bring \$11.25

There was a weaker tone in the cattle trade Monday, this disappeared Tuesday under an urgent demand and the week closed with the market unevenly higher. Fed steers were up 15 to 25 cents. Several bunches of 1,300 to 1,465 pound steers sold at \$11.15 to \$11.25, the last named price being the highest this year. Other choice to prime steers sold at \$10.75 to \$11.10. The

Hard and dark hard wheat both declined 1 cent a bushel at Kansas City on cash delivery in carlot quantities. Red wheat is unchanged. The following sales are reported:

No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.06 to \$1.14; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.06 to \$1.14; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.05 to \$1.14; No. 4 dark hard, \$1.04 to \$1.14.

No. 1 hard wheat, \$1 to \$1.10; No. 2 hard, \$1 to \$1.10; No. 3 hard, \$1 to \$1.10; No. 4 hard, 99c to \$1.09; sample hard, 79c.

No. 1 red wheat, \$1.07 to \$1.10; No. 2 red, \$1.07 to \$1.10; No. 3 red, \$1.06; No. 4 red, 98c to \$1.

Corn and Other Cereals

Corn is reported 1 cent lower; kafir and milo are unchanged while oats are about 1/2 cent lower. The following quotations are given at Kansas City:

Corn—No. 2 white, 86 1/2c; No. 3 white, 84 to 85c; No. 4 white, 83 1/2 to 84c; No. 2 yellow, 88c; No. 3 yellow, 86 1/2c; No. 4 yellow, 85c; No. 2 mixed, 86 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 85c; No. 4 mixed 84c.

Oats—No. 2 white oats, 45c; No. 3 white, 44c; No. 4 white, 43c; No. 2 mixed, 43 to 44c; No. 4 mixed, 42 to 43c.

Sorghums—No. 2 white kafir, \$1.68 to \$1.70 a cwt.; No. 3 white, \$1.65 to \$1.69; No. 4 white, \$1.64 to \$1.68; No. 2 milo, \$1.77 to \$1.80; No. 3 milo, \$1.75 to \$1.77.

General Feed Stuffs

The following quotations are given at Kansas City on general feed stuffs: Millfeeds—Bran, \$1.04 to \$1.07, a cwt.; gray shorts, \$1.45; brown shorts, \$1.40; corn chop, \$1.76; alfalfa molasses feed, \$1.25; linseed meal, \$2.17; cottonseed meal, \$2.51; ground oats, \$1.68; ground barley, \$1.68.

Hay—Selected new dairy alfalfa, \$24 to \$26 a ton; choice alfalfa, \$21.50 to \$23.50; No. 1 alfalfa, \$19.50 to \$21; standard alfalfa, \$16.50 to \$19; No. 2 alfalfa, \$16.50 to \$19; No. 3 alfalfa, \$9 to \$11.

No. 1 prairie, \$17 to \$18; No. 2 prairie, \$14 to \$15; No. 3 prairie, \$9 to \$11.50.

No. 1 timothy, \$20.50; standard timothy, \$19.50 to \$20; No. 2 timothy, \$18.50 to \$19; No. 3 timothy, \$16 to \$18.

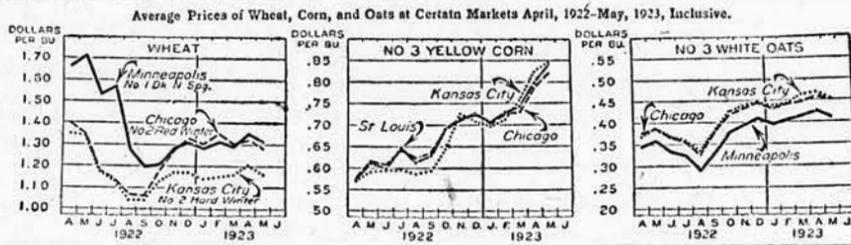
Choice light mixed clover, \$20; No. 1 light mixed clover, \$19 to \$19.50; No. 2 light mixed clover, \$16.50 to \$18.50.

Straw—Straw for packing and bedding, \$7 to \$7.50 a ton.

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cars now. New cars to number of 55,784 and 1,536 locomotives had been brought into service this year up to May 15.

National Wheat Conference

Farmers are feeling more hopeful over the improved marketing methods that are being worked out for handling the new grain crops. The National Wheat Conference at Chicago recently adopted a conservative set of resolutions and formed an organization with a strong board of directors representing the farm organizations, Armour & Company, the International Harvester Company, the railroads, the Meischmann Yeast Company and other factors in grain production and marketing to carry on the campaign for a better day in wheat growing. It is the broadest organization perhaps ever effected in behalf of any agricultural interest and the conservative character of the board of directors is assurance of the adoption of practical measures in promoting this interest.

In a general way the objects of the conference were increased consumption, reduced production and better marketing of wheat. The wheat acreage cannot be maintained at its present magnitude and this should be borne home to the growers.

Must Reduce Kansas Acreage

Kansas in the next decade should reduce its wheat acreage one-half, and if balanced agriculture becomes well established thru the co-operation of bankers and farmers, will do so. Acreage reduction will help the wheat grower.

Increased consumption will be helped by co-operative marketing if growers organize to market the crop. This has been the history of farm co-operative marketing. It is a large undertaking for wheat but the National Wheat Conference has included this in its program and may be expected to promote any plan that commends itself to con-

bulk of the good steers brought \$9.50 to \$10.50, and steers warmed up from grass sold at \$8.50 up. Steers and heifers mixed sold at \$8.50 to \$10.35, prime heifers up to \$9.85 and fed cows up to \$8. Grass fat steers sold at \$4 to \$7.75. They were mostly from below the quarantine line. Veal calves were 50 cents higher.

Trade in stockers and feeders ruled active at strong to 25 cents higher prices. The extreme range on steers that went back to the country was \$4 to \$9, the top priced ones being fleshy steers suitable for a short feed. Stock cows and heifers were strong.

Hogs Advance 65 Cents

Hog prices today were steady with Thursday 10 cents lower than Wednesday and 40 cents higher than a week ago, and 65 cents above the low point of the year reached on Monday of last week. The 7-cent quotation has been returned to the market and demand is active. This week receipts were materially short of the corresponding period last week. The top price was \$7.10 and bulk of sales \$6.90 to \$7.05. Packing sows brought \$5.90 to \$6.25 and pigs \$6 to \$6.90.

Sheep and Lambs

Sheep and lambs were higher early in the week, but eased off some at the close of the week. Closing prices were about the same as a week ago. On the close spring lambs sold at \$14 to \$16. Clipped wethers \$6 to \$7.50 and ewes \$4 to \$5.25.

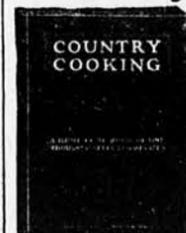
Trade in horses and mules was quiet, owing to the small supply offered. Prices were nominally unchanged.

General declines in wheat prices have taken place and new low levels are reported on most deliveries, but there was an advance in corn. The following quotations on grain futures are given at Kansas City: July wheat, \$1.02 1/2; September wheat, \$1.01 1/2; December wheat, \$1.03 1/2; July corn, 83 3/4c; September corn, 76 3/4c; December corn, 63 3/4c; July oats, 40c; September oats, 37 1/2c.



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those who might be interested in our cook book. Address Mildred Carr, Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

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The vacation season is drawing near. Many of you are planning on an over-land trip to some point in the United States. Save time and expense by getting one of our up-to-date maps. With it you can definitely plan your trip before you start. Size 28 by 26 inches. Will send you one of these maps and give you a year's subscription to the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze for \$1.25; or three years and a map for \$2.25. Act promptly as our supply is limited.

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Slump in Grain Estimates

Secretary Mohler Says Kansas Wheat Yield Will Not Exceed 94 Million Bushels This Year

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

CROP reports just made public show big slumps in grain estimates for many counties in Kansas. The state estimate of an average yield of 11.5 bushels an acre is plenty high while those who place the yield at 8 to 9 bushels are a little too low. But of course it is never safe to assume that a crop will measure up to every expectation. Storms, floods, shipping conditions, and so many elements of uncertainty enter into the proposition that we never can feel sure of the final result until all of the crop has been harvested.

Heavy Decline in June

The May report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture estimated the state's winter wheat yield at 99 1/2 million bushels, but so much damage has been done to the crop since then by storms and insect pests that this estimate now is perhaps 5 to 6 million bushels too high. In his June report last week Secretary Mohler says:

"According to present estimates of correspondents the Kansas winter wheat crop this year will amount to 94 million bushels, a falling off from the May prospect of about 5 1/2 million bushels. The acre-yield is now placed at 11.5 bushels, as compared to 12.34 bushels as the prospect in May. The loss is attributed to excessive wet weather generally, to floods in Southeastern Kansas, and to the Hessian fly and chinch bugs in the eastern half of the state, altho much of the most troublesome in the eastern third. Sixteen counties report losses from hail, and 39 damage by rust. A number of reporters express apprehension of the effect of hot weather in connection with a water-soaked soil, but with favorable conditions, henceforth there seems small reason for doubt that the yield indicated by this report may be realized. What effect the heavy and long-continued rains may have upon the quality of the crop remains to be seen.

Should the present estimated yield of 94 million bushels of winter wheat for Kansas this year be realized, it would rate as the state's ninth largest crop, and about 31 million bushels under the five-year average ending with 1922. Counties now promising the larger aggregate yields are: Reno, 3,623,000 bushels, Pratt, 3,924,000, Sumner, 2,909,000, and Stafford, 2,826,000, all in the south central portion. Counties reporting the highest average yields an acre are as follows: Riley, 17 bushels, Doniphan, 16, and Mitchell, Republic, Washington, Nemaha, Pottawatomie, and Brown each with 15 bushels, all in the northern portion.

Spring Wheat Crop

"This crop is comparatively unimportant in Kansas. It is sown only in a very limited way in Western Kansas, in a few counties. This year's acreage is probably about the same as in 1922, when 15,000 acres were reported. It is estimated that the acre-yield will average 11.6 bushels.

The harvesting of wheat had already begun in 10 or 12 southeastern and southern counties and as far west as Barber, at the time of this canvass. Weather permitting, this week and next will see harvest well under way as far north as Atchison in the east, and in the southern two-thirds of the central wheat belt. To the north of this belt cutting will begin in the first week of July, except in a half-dozen counties or so in the northwestern corner, where harvest will start in the following week.

"Reporters in at least a dozen central counties which are conspicuous for their extensive wheat fields and which promise the larger aggregate yields believe there is likely to be a shortage of harvest hands according to present indications. Elsewhere there seems to be little doubt that the supply of labor will be adequate.

The Outlook for Corn

"On the 5,630,000 acres probably planted to corn, there is now reported a general average condition of 78.8 per cent, based on 100 as representing a good stand and development. A year ago the crop's condition was rated at 82.8; in June, 1921, at 85.7; 1920, 80.2, and in 1919 at 75.4. This year's acreage is more than 11 per cent greater than that of last year, and is the largest since 1918.

"There has been too much rain for corn and during the fore part of the month the weather was too cool. Over the greater portion of the principal corn growing territory wet weather

hindered cultivation, and fields are reported as unusually weedy and grassy, so much so in some cases as to resemble meadows.

"The highest conditions are reported in the western third of the state, as 90 in Trego, Gove, Wallace, Greeley, Kearny and Wichita, and the lowest conditions are in the southeastern quarter, as 60 in Harper and Kingman, 61 in McPherson, and 61, 65 and 63 respectively in the adjoining counties of Montgomery, Labette and Cherokee, in the southeast corner.

Smallest Oats Yield Since 1916

"Prospective yield 33,515,000 bushels, or 26.76 bushels to the acre, and about 3,800,000 bushels more than last year. It is under the 1921 crop, however, by 6,500,000 bushels, and omitting last year, is the smallest yield since 1916.

"The acreage of the sorghums (all kinds) will be about 5 per cent greater than last year. Seventy-nine per cent has been planted, and the condition of the growing crop is given as 81.34 as compared with 84.7 a year ago; 87.8 in 1921, and 85.8 in 1920.

Alfalfa and Prairie Hay

"Based on the acreage of 1922, which probably has been increased, it is estimated that the first cutting of alfalfa amounted to 982,700 tons, or 1.08 tons to the acre, as compared with 1,184,000 tons, or 1.18 tons to the acre, reported for the first cutting of last year. Much of this first cutting was damaged by the wet weather and some was lost on that account. Conditions are reported as uniformly favorable for rapid growth of the second cutting. Thus far alfalfa has been quite free from damage by insects of any kind.

"The prospective yield of prairie hay is given as 929,500 tons, or 1.05 tons to the acre, as compared to 957,800 tons produced last year from about the same acreage. There is apparently no inclination to increase prairie hay production. The harvest this year probably will be from about the same acreage as last year when 886,000 acres were cut. In 1921 nearly 913,000 acres of meadow were cut, and in 1920 more than a million acres.

Broomcorn Acreage Quadrupled

"Reports indicate that Kansas will have 75,000 acres of broomcorn this year, as against 16,000 acres a year ago. High prices for last year's brush, and favorable weather conditions, are the causes for this year's activity in the industry. The Kansas broomcorn crop is mainly produced in a dozen counties or so in the southwestern part of the state, and growing conditions have been favorable.

"The potato crop has made good progress in the last month, after having met with early reverses on account of freezes. The general average condition for the state is now 80.95 per cent, as compared with 71.9 a month ago, or a gain of a fraction more than 9 points. The commercial crop in the Kansas River Valley is rated at present at 81.8, as compared to 69 in May, or a gain of 12.8 points, and as against 76.3 in June a year ago. The Kansas Valley acreage this year is about 16,000 acres or 1,000 less than a year ago. Important potato growing counties in the northern tier report excel-

lented prospects, and average 88.6, on about 9,000 acres, as compared with 76.5 in May.

"Indications are that the barley crop may be by far the largest Kansas has ever produced, with an estimated yield of 27,644,000 bushels as against the highest previous yield of 20,830,000 bushels in 1920, and as compared to 17,800,000 bushels last year. The probable average acre yield is 27.2 bushels, on 1,015,315 acres sown."

County Farm Conditions

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

Atchison—With wheat harvest at hand, some fields will make a fair yield, but taken generally the yield will be below normal. The small acreage of oats sown will yield a bumper crop. Corn is in fine growing condition. Pastures are good and cattle are cheap. Rural market report: Corn, 90c; oats, 39c; wheat, \$1.05; hogs, \$6.25; eggs, 16c; chickens, 16c; springs, 30c.—Frank Lewis.

Barton—Rains have somewhat delayed work in the corn fields. Numerous farmers had their alfalfa cut and ruined during the wet weather while it lay on the ground. Wheat is turning golden and harvest is only a few days away. Hail has damaged several wheat fields 50 per cent. Oats and barley are exceeding expectations. Grass is vigorous and pastures are good. Stock is doing well but files are bad. Roads are rough and muddy. Gardens and potatoes are in excellent condition. Rural market report: Wheat, 90c; corn, 85c; eggs, 15c; butter, 35c. A. E. Greenwald.

Chautauqua—Wheat is ripening but the fields are too muddy for the binders. Corn is weedy but is making a good growth. Oats are very unsatisfactory. Rural market report: Corn chop, \$2; shorts, \$1.70; bran, \$1.50; butterfat, 30c; eggs, 18c.—A. A. Nance.

Cherokee—Row crops are getting weedy as but little farm work could be done because of the continued rain the last two weeks. Farmers will cut their wheat as soon as the fields are dry enough for the binders. Harvest wages in Cherokee county have been set at \$2.50 a day by farmers. Berries and cherries are a good crop but many were lost because of the heavy rains.—L. Smyres.

Dickinson—The weather is getting nice again. We have just had a week of rain during which time 6 or 7 inches of rain fell. It was impossible to do any farm work in that time. The excessive moisture has damaged some wheat in the lowlands. Dry weather and sunshine is needed for a while. Harvest will start the last week in June. Oats look very promising. Corn is making a rapid growth but needs working.—F. M. Larson.

Ellis—Wet weather continues and corn is getting very weedy. This is no fault of the farmers as the fields have been too muddy to work. Oats and barley are headed out and look very promising. Wheat is headed out but does not look so encouraging because of weeds. Some fields will not return more than the seed. Rural market report: Corn, 75c; wheat, 95c; eggs, 16c.—C. F. Erbert.

Finney—The weather is excellent for growing crops as moisture is plentiful. Wheat harvest in this county will be small this year. Cattle are doing fine. Most farmers have finished planting spring crops. Rural market report: Eggs, 17c; butter 35c.—Max Engler.

Ford—Only a light shower fell last week. Farmers now are busy working their corn, which got very weedy during the long wet spell. There have been several complaints made of rust in wheat fields. A fair crop of alfalfa is ready to be cut. Grass is good. Files torment stock awfully. Rural market report: Wheat, 95c; corn, 85c; eggs, 16c; cream, 32c.—John Zurbuchen, Sr.

Gove and Sheridan—The rainy and cloudy weather has let up. Wind and vegetation are taking care of the surplus moisture. Harvest will begin the first week in July. Weeding listed crops is the order of the day. Pastures and hay are fine. Files are a nuisance to stock. Rural market report: Eggs, 19c; cream, 30c; wheat, \$1.—John I. Aldrich.

Greenwood—Farmers have so much to do since the weather has cleared that they scarcely know what to do first. The flood early in June caused an enormous damage to crops. Wheat is turning and is filling out fairly well. Crops that were out of the sweep of the flood are making a vigorous

growth. Rural market report: Corn, 90c; eggs, 15c; kafir, \$1.15; bran, \$1.50.—A. H. Brothers.

Harper—Weather remains cool. Barring hail and dead water spots of from 1 rod to 5 acres in size, we probably will have a fair fill of wheat. Altho corn is backward, most fields present a good stand which is being cultivated. This is poor hay weather.—S. Knight.

Harvey—Rains have been very regular. Too wet to cultivate corn so most fields are getting quite weedy. Wheat is rather tall and now needs some dry weather. Floods make a great deal of extra road and bridge repair work. Rural market report: Wheat, 92c; oats, 48c; corn, 84c; butterfat, 34c; eggs, 16c; hens, 13c.—H. W. Prouty.

Ianc—There will be some wheat where three weeks ago it looked as if there would be none at all. Farmers will no doubt get their seed back. Barley is immense. Pastures are the best I have seen in 37 years. Corn is a little yellow but is growing nicely. Kafir is about all planted. Many farmers have cultivated their fields. A large acreage will be summer fallowed. Rural market report: Eggs, 16c; butterfat, 28c.—S. F. Dickinson.

Logan—More than 15 inches of rain have fallen since the first of May. Barley and all spring crops look very much better than wheat. Rural market report: Eggs, 16c; butterfat, 30c; hay, \$10; corn, 90c; barley, 50c.—T. J. Daw.

Lyon—The rivers have overflowed nearly all of the bottom land in Lyon county and caused excessive losses to crops and property. Upland crops are very satisfactory. (Continued on Page 18)

Lower Cost of Meat Making

(Continued from Page 2)

tests with swine. A pasture test indicated that Sudan grass is almost as good as alfalfa which is good news to hog farmers in sections where alfalfa can't be grown. Addition of a quarter of a pound of tankage on pasture increased gains a half pound a day and lessened the time required for a satisfactory finish by two months. A pound of tankage saved 5.5 pounds of corn, or 25 per cent of the grain required for 100 pounds of gain. Pigs which received no tankage rooted and destroyed the stand of alfalfa.

Another test compared the value of grain sorghums prepared in different ways. Kafir in the head was slightly more efficient in producing gains than whole threshed kafir, probably due to the more thoro chewing required in consuming the heads. Threshing and grinding insure better gains, but this additional work is not profitable unless the preparation can be done for the value of a fifth of a bushel of the grain, because that is the amount saved by threshing and grinding as compared with feeding in the head. Kafir in the head proved 75 per cent as efficient as corn in making pork gains. Professor Anderson also pointed out the necessity for feeding alfalfa, milk or green stuff to supply vitamins, substances necessary to the health of all animals.

Experiments With Lambs

Lamb feeding results were reported by Prof. A. M. Paterson, now connected with the Kansas City Stockyards Company. Lambs fed whole kafir required 20 pounds more grain, 16 pounds more alfalfa and 18 pounds more silage to make 100 pounds of gain than lambs that were corn-fed. Lambs fed ground kafir required 2 pounds more grain, 2 pounds more alfalfa, 4 pounds less silage to make 100 pounds of gain than lambs fed whole kafir. A comparison of threshed, whole kafir and kafir fed in the head indicated that 22 pounds more of the heads were required to make 100 pounds of gain than of threshed kafir. However, the lambs which received threshed kafir required 35 pounds more cane silage, and 16 pounds more alfalfa to make 100 pounds of gain.

The value of Sweet clover hay was compared with that of alfalfa in feeding lambs. Those which had Sweet clover required 4 pounds more shelled corn, 113 pounds more hay and 120 pounds more silage to make 100 pounds of gain than the alfalfa lot. Lambs which received cottonseed meal with Sweet clover hay made 100 pounds of gain on 22 pounds less of corn, 42 pounds less of hay and 20 pounds more of silage than those which received Sweet clover hay without supplement. Lambs which received corn and Sweet clover hay required 364 pounds grain and 780 pounds of hay to make 100 pounds of gain.

Speakers at the meeting included W. M. Jardine, president of Kansas State Agricultural College; James E. Poole, marketing specialist, Chicago; J. S. Montgomery, manager of the Central Co-operative Commission Association, St. Paul; Governor J. M. Davis. A. B. Carney, Topeka, member of the Kansas State Board of Administration, presided.

CHEYENNE 106,661 11	RAWLINS 123,229 9	DECATUR 71,423 7	NORTON 54,446 4	PHILLIPS 18,238 1	SMITH 29,022 10	JEWELL 44,457 14	REPUBLIC 77,012 16	WASHINGTON 40,303 10	MARSHALL 74,371 16	NEMAH 35,487 12	BROWN 74,533 18	DONIPHAN 34,023 10	OSAGE 39,660 12	WYANDOTT 17,957 13
SHERMAN 62,241 9	THOMAS 217,899 10	SHERIDAN 74,194 7	GRAHAM 54,135 6	ROOKS 16,244 6	OSBORNE 36,667 12	MITCHELL 142,648 16	CLOUD 124,988 16	CLAY 121,376 16	OSAGE 39,660 12	WYANDOTT 17,957 13	WYANDOTT 17,957 13	WYANDOTT 17,957 13	WYANDOTT 17,957 13	WYANDOTT 17,957 13
WALLACE 13,872 11	LOGAN 26,447 10	GOVE 35,868 8	TREGO 21,489 7	ELLIS 36,120 8	RUSSELL 158,748 12	LINCOLN 137,032 14	OTTAWA 133,228 16	SALINE 146,343 14	WYANDOTT 17,957 13	WYANDOTT 17,957 13	WYANDOTT 17,957 13	WYANDOTT 17,957 13	WYANDOTT 17,957 13	WYANDOTT 17,957 13
GREELEY 3,749 3	WICHITA 8,487 4	SCOTT 11,193 3	LANE 27,890 6	NESS 37,201 6	RUSH 44,775 9	BARTON 240,551 9	RICE 195,311 14	MORRISON 149,771 14	MORRISON 149,771 14	MORRISON 149,771 14	MORRISON 149,771 14	MORRISON 149,771 14	MORRISON 149,771 14	MORRISON 149,771 14
HAMILTON 467 4	KEARNY 2,923 10	FINNEY 12,029 7	HODGEMAN 63,462 6	PAWNEE 16,000 6	STAFFORD 23,522 12	RENO 285,600 11	HARVEY 118,600 12	BUTLER 86,888 16	GREENWOOD 30,333 10	GREENWOOD 30,333 10	GREENWOOD 30,333 10	GREENWOOD 30,333 10	GREENWOOD 30,333 10	GREENWOOD 30,333 10
STANTON 4,874 3	GRANT 444 4	HASKELL 686 8	GRAY 32,000 7	FORD 74,403 7	HOWA 161,571 13	PRATT 224,453 12	KINGMAN 186,981 14	SEDOGWICK 14 14	ELK 16,130 16	ELK 16,130 16	ELK 16,130 16	ELK 16,130 16	ELK 16,130 16	ELK 16,130 16
NORTON 54,446 4	STEVENS 4,075 3	SEWARD 3,505 4	MEADE 12,540 6	CLARK 85,318 6	COMANCHE 133,280 9	BARBER 112,882 12	HARPER 142,561 12	SUMNER 311,787 10	COWLEY 94,665 11	COWLEY 94,665 11	COWLEY 94,665 11	COWLEY 94,665 11	COWLEY 94,665 11	COWLEY 94,665 11

This Map Shows May Estimate of Average Acre and Total Wheat Yields for Each County in Kansas; the June Report Shows 5 Per Cent Less Than This

Last Chance to Win \$500



Name the Objects and Articles in This Picture Starting With the Letter "S"

The object of this game is to see who can find the largest number of objects and articles, or parts of objects and articles, that appear in the picture, commencing with the letter "S." You can easily see such objects as "soldier," "salt," "swing," "stable," etc. Others are easy to find, and if you will devote a few minutes' time looking for objects in the picture commencing with the letter "S" it will surprise you the number you find. This is a puzzle in which the whole family can take part. It costs you nothing to try, and you don't have to send in a single subscription in order to win a prize. Ten cash prizes will be given for the ten largest

Ten Cash Prizes Given!

"CLASS A" Prize Given If No Subscriptions Are Sent	"CLASS B" Prize Given If \$1.00 Worth of Subscrip- tions Are Sent	"CLASS C" Prize Given If \$2.00 Worth of Subscrip- tions Are Sent
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3rd.... 10.00	3rd.... 50.00	3rd.... 100.00
4th.... 8.00	4th.... 25.00	4th.... 50.00
5th.... 5.00	5th.... 15.00	5th.... 35.00
6th.... 4.00	6th.... 10.00	6th.... 25.00
7th.... 3.00	7th.... 5.00	7th.... 20.00
8th.... 3.00	8th.... 3.00	8th.... 15.00
9th.... 2.00	9th.... 2.00	9th.... 10.00
10th.... 1.00	10th.... 1.00	10th.... 5.00

lists of objects that appear in the picture commencing with the letter "S." The one having the largest correctly spelled list will win first prize; the second largest, the second prize, etc.

Costs Nothing to Try Win \$500.00

If your list of "S" words is awarded first prize by the Judges you win \$25.00. However, if you would like to win more than \$25.00 you can do so by sending in two subscriptions for Capper's Weekly with remittance to cover.

To qualify your list of "S" words in class B—you can send in a one-year subscription to Capper's Weekly with \$1.00 and this will qualify your list for any of the prizes listed under this heading.

To qualify your list of "S" words in Class C—you can send in two one-year subscriptions to Capper's Weekly (one of which must be new) with \$2.00. This will qualify your list of "S" words for the big prizes listed under class C, then if you are awarded first prize, your reward will be the \$500.00 in cash.

Just think, it will only take a few minutes to get two subscriptions to Capper's Weekly at \$1.00 each to qualify your list for the big \$500.00 prize. This is absolutely all you need. Your own subscription will count as one, and if you are already a subscriber your subscription will be extended for a full year. The \$500.00 cash prize might just as well be yours as your neighbor's. Get busy at once and let Capper's Weekly send you the big \$500.00 check.

\$500 Prize Qualifying Coupon!

Capper's Weekly "S" Picture Puzzle Dept., Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$..... for which enter the following subscriptions to Capper's Weekly for a period of one year each to qualify my list of "S" words for the big prize.

Name.....

Address.....

Name.....

Address.....

Sent in by.....

Address.....

Extra Prize For Promptness

Your list of "S" words must be mailed on or before midnight, Saturday, July 14, 1923, but for every day before that time your subscription order is received, a special prize of \$1.00 for each day will be added to the check of whoever wins first prize. So you can see it will cost you \$1.00 per day for each day you delay sending in your subscription order, so act at once. Send in your subscription order today, and your list of answers later. Win all you can.

Rules Are Simple

No. 1—This Puzzle Game is open to any man, woman, boy or girl residing in the state of Kansas who is not an employe of Capper's Weekly, or The Capper Publications, or members of any employe's family. It is also open to all within the state of Kansas except capital prize winners in any previous word building or picture puzzle contest of The Capper Publications.

No. 2—Answers should be written on one side of the paper only and numbered consecutively 1, 2, 3, etc. Write your full name and address at the top of each sheet. All answers must be mailed before midnight, Saturday, July 14, 1923, and addressed to Capper's Weekly, "S" Word Picture Puzzle, Topeka, Kansas.

No. 3—For promptness an extra prize of \$1.00 for each day will be added to the check of the one winning first prize as specified elsewhere in this announcement.

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

No. 5—The one submitting the largest correctly spelled list of names of objects or their parts beginning with the letter "S" that appear in the picture will be awarded first prize. The next best, second prize, etc., until ten prizes have been awarded. SEE PRIZE LIST. If the winner has sent in \$2.00 worth of subscriptions to Capper's Weekly, he or she will receive \$500.00 instead of \$25.00. If the winner has sent in only \$1.00 worth of subscriptions to Capper's Weekly, he or she will receive \$150.00 instead of \$25.00.

No. 6—All answers will receive the same consideration regardless of whether or not a subscription is sent in, but if you want to win one of the big prizes, qualify your answer.

No. 7—The Capper Publications reserve the right to bar any lists where it is evident that such lists are entered from a single family or group with the intention of trying for any of the prizes. In such case the subscriptions sent in for qualifying will be canceled and the money refunded. They also reserve the right to disqualify any list from competing which contains more than five out of every hundred words not applicable to the picture.

No. 8—In the event of a tie between two or more Club Members each trying club member will receive a prize of the same value in all respects to that tied for. The correct list will be made up from the correct words submitted by the various contestants, and will not consist of any master or predetermined list.

No. 9—Three prominent Topeka business men having no connection with Capper's Weekly or The Capper Publications will act as Judges and award the prizes at the close of the Puzzle Game. They will use as reference in determining the winner Webster's New International Dictionary, and contestants agree to accept their decision as final and conclusive.

No. 10—The Judges will meet directly following the close of the Puzzle Game and the names of the prize winners and the winning list of words will be announced in Capper's Weekly or mailed direct to each contestant as soon after the close of the contest as possible.

No. 11—A larger picture will be given away FREE and will be mailed to all who send in a self-addressed stamped envelope.

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

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10	\$1.00	\$3.20	26	\$2.60	\$8.20
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
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13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
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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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LIGHTNING—STRANGE BATTERY COMPANY. Charges discharged batteries instantly. Eliminates old methods entirely. Gallon free to agents. Lightning Co., St. Paul, Minn.

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FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE PRICE— Cheese factory complete. First class equipment. Would be an ideal factory for a county seat town of 1000 to 5000. Must be sold. No trades considered. If interested, write Co-operative Association, 31st & Gilham Road, Kansas City, Mo.

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FOR THE TABLE

5½ POUNDS FULL CREAM CHEESE \$1.55. Postpaid in Kansas. Roy C. Paul, Moran, Kan.

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You can get this cook book free if you will send me the names and addresses of five women and 5 cents in stamps to pay for postage and packing. Do not send more than one name in a family and send names of those who might be interested in our cook book. Address Mildred Carr, Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.

A good farm has a good garden.

SEEDS—PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

CANE SEED—ORANGE \$2.00 BU., SUMAC Cane \$2.25 bu.; Red Kafir, \$1.50 bu.; Sweet Clover \$7.00 bu., my track. W. E. Doud, Eureka, Kan.

TOMATO PLANTS—READY NOW. Strong sash grown (5 to 8 inches) 1c each, 1000-\$8.50. Delivered prepaid. Weaver Gardens, Rt. 9, Wichita, Kan.

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CANE SEED \$1.75 PER BU. OR 3¼c PER pound for Orange or Red Top Sumac. Black Hull Kafir or Darso Kafir 2½c our track. All fancy, re-cleaned. Jute bags 20c, seamless bags 45c. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedarvale, Kan.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—CHEWING, 3 LBS. 85c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky.

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

TOBACCO—NATURAL LEAF, 4 YEARS old, satisfaction guaranteed. Chewing, 5 pounds \$1.50. Smoking, 5 pounds \$1.25. Second grade smoking 6 pounds \$1.00. Pay when received, including postage. Cob pipe free. Hancock Pool, Hawesville, Kentucky.

LEAF TOBACCO; FIVE POUNDS CHEW- ing \$1.75; ten, \$3.00; twenty, \$5.25; five pounds smoking, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe and recipe free. Send no money, pay when received. United Tobacco Growers, Mayfield, Ky.

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HARNESS—AN EXTRA HEAVY CON- cord style, breeching harness for \$47.65, \$49.90 and \$51.20. Supply limited. Ed Klein, Lawrence, Kan.

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FREE CATALOG. CARPENTER'S AUCTION School. Largest in world. Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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BEST WHITE HONEY, 60 LBS. \$6; 4 CANS \$22; 30 lbs. \$3.40, with remittance. J. J. Durkin, Lazear, Colo.

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

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FRITCHIE WIND-ELECTRIC SYSTEM, A Woodmanse product. Generates electricity while pumping water. Long lived. Requires almost no attention. Almost no operating expense. Five years satisfactory performance. Ten year guaranteed battery. Write now for literature. Jones Electric Company, Distributors, Hutchinson, Kan.

MACHINERY FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE: 22x36 CASE SEPARATOR, H. C. Frieling, Athol, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP: 12-20 RUMELY TRAC- tor. John Reese, Earleton, Kan.

TRACTOR BARGAINS: NEW AND SEC- ond hand. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE: 30-60 RUMELY, REBUILT. Write for particulars. B. V. Hanna, Jetmore, Kan.

NEARLY NEW AULTMAN TAYLOR 20x32 Separator. Priced to sell. Chas. R. H. Krause, Hope, Kan.

BUY THIS! RUMELY 12-20 TRACTOR, 3 bottom plow. Good shape and a bargain. Geo. Moll, Olathe, Kan.

EVERY TWO-ROW MOTOR CULTIVATOR, new. Will trade for small separator or live stock. Vern Abrecht, Smith Center, Kan.

THE STEWART SELF FEEDER FOR threshers. The latest and best. Price \$175.00 and \$190.00. Stewart Self Feeder Co., Springfield, Mo.

FOR SALE CHEAP: MINNEAPOLIS STEAM threshing outfit, complete and in good condition; 32x52 separator, 16 H. engine. Lebo State Bank, Lebo, Kan.

FOR SALE: THRESHING RIG COMPLETE, in good shape; 16 horse Russell steam engine; 32x52 Advance Rumely Ideal separator. S. Daniels, 205 Harrison, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE: NICHOLS SHEPARD THRESH- ing rig complete, 20 horse engine, 36x56 steel separator; engine boiler 70 horse heavy. Good condition. Price \$1500. John Showalter, LaCrosse, Kan.

OLIVER TRACTOR PLOWS AND DISC harrows. We have in stock a limited number of new two and three base tractor plows and eight foot disc harrows which we offer you at special prices of \$75.00 each. f. o. b. Wichita. Write today. H. T. Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

ONE 14-28 AVERY TRACTOR, BEEN OUT one season, good mechanical condition, price \$350. Two 2-ton International trucks, equipped with cab and body, all tires brand new, mechanically perfect with new paint job. Special price \$800 each. Will take in light car. L. L. Hullet Tractor Co., Wichita, Kan.

MACHINERY FOR SALE OR TRADE

MODEL N WATERLOO BOY TRACTOR, unused, \$625; 3 bottom plow \$100. Weller Hardware Co., Holton, Kan.

FOR SALE: ONE 15-27 CASE TRACTOR and 26-46 Case separator. In fine shape. J. S. Schandler, Dresden, Kan.

16-30 RUMELY OIL PULL TRACTOR, 28x44 Rumely Separator, 4 bottom plow, tractor disc, fuel wagon. All in first class shape. For cash only. Martin Diekmann, White City, Kan.

ONE 12-20 RUMELY TRACTOR AND three-bottom plow, like new, \$900.00 One 16 H. P. Advance steam engine with 32x54 Aultman-Taylor separator, ready for the field, \$850.00. One 20 H. P. Cross Compound Reeves steam engine with 33x50 Peerless separator, ready for field, \$1100.00. Brune Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE: 20-40, 16-30 AND 12-20 OIL Pulls; 20 horse Baker; 20 horse Aultman-Taylor steam, O. K.; 32x52 and 28x44 Rumely separators; 20x32 Racine nearly new; 36-inch Case steel separator; Peoria, Advance and Simplex weigher with cross conveyor, good ones; 30x60 Huber. All priced to sell. Wakefield Motor Co., Wakefield, Kan.

FOR SALE: 45 H. P. CASE STEAM EN- gine, 32-inch separator, 14-foot extension feeder, ready for field. \$1,000. 22x38 I. H. C. separator, nearly new; 20x32 Racine separator, 15-30 I. H. C. tractor, new cylinders and piston, priced to sell. 25 H. P. Aultman-Taylor steam engine. Several 10-20 Titans cheap. Abilene Tractor & Thresher Co., Abilene, Kan.

REBUILT AND SECOND HAND MACHIN- ery for sale by the Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co., 1301 West 10th Street, Kansas City, Mo. Steam Engines: Aultman & Taylor 25 HP, 16 HP; Peerless 20 HP Class 17-2, 14 HP Class X (two); J. I. Case 20 HP, 25 HP, 15 HP; A. D. Baker 18 HP; Nichols & Shepard 20 HP; Reeves 25 HP double simple; Gaar-Scott 16 HP; Rumely 16 HP; Advance 22 HP, 12 HP; Russell 13 HP. Gas Tractors: Aultman & Taylor 18-36; Flour City 12-24; Avery 8-16; Rumely 20-40 (two), 30-60, 16-30; International 45 HP. Separators: Aultman & Taylor, one each 23x36, 32x50, 36x56, 42x64, complete with attachments; Reeves 36x60 with all attachments; Rumely, one each 36x60, 32x54, 30x48, complete with attachments; Avery, one each 28x46, 36x56, 42x64, complete with attachments; Case, Steel, three 32x54, complete with attachments (fine shape); Peerless, two 33x50's, complete with attachments. Feeders: One each 22-inch Heineke, 30-inch Heineke, 36-inch Ruth, all rebuilt; five (new) 40-inch Langdon. Special price for quick sale. Weighers: One B. & B. with Cross conveyor. Four Harjoll and one Hartley loader. Two Aultman & Taylor Beans, with blower, feeder and weigher. One 3 section, 6 disc, Sanders Plow. Write for bargain price, either cash or terms. Must close this machinery out, if have to make sacrifice prices.

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COLLIE, MALLE, \$7.50. WELL MARKED, smart. Dillon Holmes, Larned, Kan.

CHOICE COLLIE PUPS, NATURAL HEEL- ers. Maxmeadow Kennels, Clay Center, Neb.

RATTERS, HUNTERS, WATCH AND STOCK dogs; puppies a specialty. L. P. Poo, Dearborn, Mo.

THREE WHITE COLLIE PUPS; ONE male, 2 females, \$5.00 and \$7.00. Chas. Walje, Pleasanton, Kan.

HANDSOME COLLIES; PUPPIES, FE- males bred, unbred, very reasonable. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

FOR SALE: FOX TERRIER PUPS, ONE yearling male dog, one yearling female. T. E. Davison, Brandon, Colo.

AIREDALE PUPS FROM OORANG BITCH, sired by Denver dog. Females \$10, males \$15. Papers furnished eligible to register. L. T. Earl, Alton, Kan.

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A FREE COPY DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET of world's largest dog kennels will be mailed on request, listing for sale the famous Oorang Airedales specially trained as watch-dogs, farm dogs, stock drivers, automobile guards, companions and hunters on all kinds of game. Also choice breeding stock, puppy stock, kennel supplies, dog foods, dog medicines, etc. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Oorang Kennels, Box 100, La Rue, Ohio.

STRAYED NOTICE

TAKEN UP BY J. E. WILSON OF LIBER- al, Seward county, Kansas, on June 8, 1923, one steer, color red with white face, weight 550 pounds. G. M. LeMonnier, county clerk, Seward County, Kan.

TAKEN UP BY GEORGE COTE OF AURO- ra, Cloud county, Kansas, on May 10, 1923, one bay horse, eighteen years old, 15 hands high, white spot in forehead, value \$15.00. Myrtle L. Peterson, County Clerk, Concordia, Kan.

TAKEN UP BY WALTER R. HUFFMAN of Erie, Neosho county, Kansas, on June 17, 1923, 1 bay mare, 16 years old, branded with C on right jaw, appraised value \$5.00; 1 mule 3 years old, mouse color, diamond on left shoulder, appraised value \$50. August Barles, County Clerk, Erie, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE OR TRADE: WAGON COOK shack 9x18. E. W. Thoes, Alma, Kan.

CATALPA POSTS: CAR LOTS, WELL SE- asoned; grades one and two. Harry Oldfather, 412 W. 2nd, Wichita, Kan.

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

DAIRYMEN, TWO THOUSAND BOTTLE caps heavily paraffined, printed red (Wash and return bottles daily) postpaid only one dollar. Order now. American Milk Cap Co., 5651 Pacific Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

PET STOCK

HEALTHY GUINEA PIGS; 50c; FEMALES, \$1.00. Marvin Cuddy, Greeley, Kan.

POULTRY

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

ANCONAS

BARGAIN: 18 YEARLING ANCONA HENS \$22.00. Majority Holton and Seneca winners. C. Perlee, Holton, Kan.

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BABY CHICKS, REDUCED PRICES, 7¼c up. Big catalog free. Booth Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

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JULY CHICKS, BUFF AND WHITE LEG- horns, 8c; Reds, White Wyandottes, 10c. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS; POSTPAID. FOR JULY and August: Leghorns 9c; others 10c. Circular free. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan. 25,000 PURE BRED CHICKS WEEKLY. Lowest prices, live-delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Lindstrom Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

CHICKS: LEGHORNS \$8.00 PER 100. Barred Rocks, Reds, \$9.50. Eight other varieties. Catalog free. Missouri Chickeries, Clinton, Mo.

BABY CHICKS FROM HEAVY LAYING strains. All leading pure breeds. Reduced prices. Prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Smith Bros. Hatcheries, Mexico, Mo.

2,000 HEAVY LAYING ANCONA PULETS. High test quality, exhibition and utility stock. \$1.00 each and up. Alfalfa range raised. Great Western Poultry Farms, Box 2476, Rocky Ford, Colo.

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

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

BABY CHICKS: LOWEST PRICES ON pure bred quality chicks. Leading varieties from heavy laying strains. 100% live arrival. Prepaid. Also six to eight week old chicks. Catalog free. Loup Valley Hatchery, Box 98, St. Paul, Neb.

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BABY CHICKS—300 EGG STRAIN WHITE Leghorns, 100-\$9.50. Brown Leghorns, 100-\$9.00. Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Reds, Anconas, 100-\$10.00. Postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Calhoun Poultry Farms, Montrose, Mo.

CHIX. LIGHT BRAHMAS, BUFF, WHITE and Columbian Wyandottes 13c, Buff, White and Barred Rocks, R. and S. C. Reds and Black Langshans, 12c; Anconas, Buff, White and Brown Leghorns 11c in lots of 50 or more, left-overs \$10 per 100. Quality stock. Order from ad to insure haste in filling orders. We are not jobbers. We hatch them 25,000 per week. Milk goats \$10 up. Steinhoff & Son, Osage City, Kan.

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PRIZE WINNING BUFF DUCK EGGS half price. Sunnyslope Farm, Stillwater, Okla.

LANGSHANS

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS, EGGS \$4.00-100; chicks \$10.00-100. Postpaid. Baby cockerels. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

LEGHORNS

SACRIFICE SALE BARRON'S WHITE Leghorns must go by August 1. Account sale—bad health. O. A. Zickatsoe, Rossville, Kan.

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

MINORCAS

WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS 8 WEEKS old, \$1.00 each. V. Costa, Richland, Kan.

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SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE YEARLING hens, heavy layers. Selected farm flock; \$1.50 each. Mrs. G. H. Copeland, Bucklin, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

200 NICE WHITE HENS, LAST SEASON'S hatch, cheap. Charles Wilkinson, Narka, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

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

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

SELL YOUR LAND AT AUCTION for more money. Fifteen years' experience in selling large and small farms and ranches in many states. Write today for information and references. Sutter Land Auction Company, Salina, Kansas.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY has 8,000 miles in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Good opportunities and low priced land for farming, dairying, stock raising and fruit growing. Very low round trip excursion rates. Send for free descriptive book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. G, St. Paul, Minn.

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Improved Farms—Tracts 40 to 1000 Acres in OKLA., ARK., LA., N. MEX. Small cash payment, balance on time, low interest rate. Buy now while lands are cheap. Lands are already going up. Send for Booklet describing 200 Farms.

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Oklahoma City, 603 Colcord Bldg., Okla.

KANSAS

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

110-ACRE FARM ideal in every way. Ill health, must sell. Box 73, Waverly Kan.

WE BUY, sell and exchange farms and city property. Clarke & McAnarney, Paola, Ks.

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

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS farm bargains. Easy terms. Southwestern Land Co., Thayer, Kan.

LEVEL HALF SECTION, seven miles MODOC, one-half cultivation. \$20.00. Terms. R. H. Crabtree, Scott City, Kan.

480 ACRES improved, 220 cultivated, 260 pasture. Crops and possession \$15,000. D. Keller, Ford, Kansas.

SEE Thomas Co., Kan. in harvest time. Government reports 26 bu. A. 10 yr. average. Land \$30 to \$60 A. Ackard & Son, Colby, Ks.

LAND for sale on crop payment plan. Write today for full information. Jess Kisner, Garden City, Kansas.

240-ACRE stock and grain farm 4 mi. from Concordia. A bargain at \$65.00 per acre. Terms. Blosser & Almsworth, Concordia, Kan.

WRITE FOR NEW SPECIAL LIST farm bargains. 40 acres up. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

80-ACRE Poultry, Dairy farm. Write for description. O. A. Ziekfoose, Owner, Rossville, Kan.

80 ACRES fair improvements, good for dairy, poultry. 1/2 mile school, 3 1/2 miles Wesleyan College and Rural High School. Write owner, H. D. Hughes, Miltonvale, Kan.

GOOD LANDS on crop payment plan. You improve cheaply and pay 1/2 crop; some plowed. Could colonize. Quick action necessary. \$19 to \$29 acre. Ely, Garden City, Ks.

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

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

Griffith & Baughman 160 acres, improved, \$3200. 3 miles from town. \$600 down, bal. easy terms. Write for plat. Liberal, Kansas.

Pay No Advance Fee

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

KANSAS

FOR SALE, 480 ACRES, 280 in cultivation, 200 in pasture; 6-room house, granary, garage, barns; 4 miles from market, 1/4 mile from school. Price \$27.00 per acre. For quick sale. This land must be sold. Terms if desired. Address Dan Henry, 613 New England Building, Topeka, Kan.

ARKANSAS

80 ACRES \$1000, some imp., good soil, free range, 6 mi. county seat. List furnished. W. F. Hunter & Son, Mtn. Home, Ark.

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

GOOD FARMS CHEAP. Large or small. White people only. Cash or easy terms. Send for list. Mills Land Co., Booneville, Ark.

390 ACRES, 2 1/2 miles of railroad, 4 sets of improvements, 140 acres in cultivation, 190 acres of fine timber, White oak, walnut and pine. Lots of fruit of all kinds. Big bargain at \$2,250. W. W. Baker, Cotter, Arkansas

CALIFORNIA

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

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CANADA'S BEST BUY. 640 acres Saskatchewan. All cult. \$15,000 worth bldgs. Price \$45 A. Includes 410 A. crop. Expect 1923 equal 1915 crop. \$9,000 cash, bal. half crop. McPherson Commission Co., Saskatoon, Sask.

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IRRIGATED FARMS—The best in the West. George W. Bruce, Box 444, Montrose, Colo.

IMPR. Irrigated Farms \$55 acre. Perpetual paid-up water. Huffnagle, Ridgway, Colo.

IRRIG. AND DRY farms, South Colo. Healthful climate, good markets. For prices, etc. write Slates Realty Co., Walsenburg, Colo.

3440 ACRES ranch Southeast Colorado, fenced and cross-fenced. Creek water and timber, \$4 per acre. Cash. Millikan Realty Co., Dodge City, Kan.

LEAVING—160 acres sale, trade or rent. Improved, crop, close in, abundance soft water, immediate possession, easy terms. C. Shomber, 3239 Valjejo St., Denver, Colo.

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

320 ACRES gently rolling, 33 miles east of Colo. Springs, main highway, 17 mi. to R. R., 1 mi. to consolidated school, stores and garage. Easy terms, 6%. R. E. Johnson, Box 73, Colorado Springs, Colo.

IDAHO

WANTED—Buyer for improved irrigated farm by J. L. Pelton, Eden, Idaho.

FULLY EQUIPPED DAIRY, 300 acres, 75 cows, established city trade. Must sell account death of manager. Sacrifice price, and terms. Bear River Valley Land & Abstract Co., Montpelier, Idaho.

IOWA

160 ACRES, South Charles City, Iowa. Good soil, improvements medium. \$185. Write owner, Box 58, Nora Springs, Iowa.

MISSOURI

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

NEW JERSEY

FARMS—Sunny Southern Jersey. Many bargains. Catalog just out. Copy free. Stocked and equipped. Some require only \$500 cash. Income producing homes. Vineland Farm Agency, 519A-1 Landis Ave., Vineland, N. J.

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WESTERN NEW YORK farm bargains. 75 acres, 25 A. fruit orchard, excellent bldgs., near market and school, \$16,000, terms \$2,000 cash. R. H. Carroll Corp., Rochester, N. Y.

NORTH DAKOTA

NORTHWESTERN NORTH DAKOTA wants neighbors. No inflated values. No speculators. Easy terms. Come, see for yourself. Special homeseekers' rates. Write banks or N. W. No. Dak. Development Ass'n, Minot, N. D.

TEXAS

GOOD CITRUS FRUIT and farm land in Southern Texas. Can give rates from Wichita. For further information write J. H. Laughlin, Burton, Kansas

900 ACRES North Texas land at \$20. Six sets new improvements, \$12,000 cash, or smaller farm in trade, balance easy terms. Ideal stock and farm proposition. Dr. W. S. Southerland, Sulphur Springs, Texas.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

GOOD improved farm for sale or trade. J. M. Mason, 2274, Russell, Kansas City, Kan.

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

FARMS, ranches, suburban homes for sale or trade. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

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

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

FARMS FOR SALE in productive Southwest. Terms, some trades. Advise your wants. Box 164, Copeland, Kan.

100 ACRES Cloud Co., Kansas. Commercial Mortgage \$2,000, runs 4 years, 6%. Want clear Western quarter for equity. C. F. Edwards, Wichita, Kansas.

320 ACRES Prowers county, Colo. Fair improvements. Six miles from Bristol. Want farm in east. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, Lawrence, Kan.

160 ACRES, 1 1/2 mi. Bradford, Ks., well improved, level land, trade for income or Western land. Vrooman Loan & Realty Co., 106 West 9th St., Topeka, Kan.

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

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Pasture 5,000 acres, 20 miles Amarillo. Jas. A. Bush, Amarillo, Texas.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

FARM WANTED, immediately. Send particulars. Mrs. Baldwin, 1931 Forest, St. Louis, Mo.

CASH BUYERS want Kan. and Colo. farms. Give full description and price. R. A. McNow, 320 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

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

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

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

Slump in Grain Estimates

(Continued from Page-15)

Corn and kafir will do well if the farmers have a chance to cultivate soon.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Soaking rains and the flood waters have drowned out considerable wheat in the bottoms. Corn is making a vigorous growth. The second cutting of alfalfa is being harvested. Rural market report: Eggs, 16c; butterfat, 28c.—G. H. Dyck.

Neosho and Wilson—Wheat is white in spots and many heads are empty because of too much rain. Farmers have been unable to cultivate corn or kafir for three weeks. Potatoes are growing big vines but no tubers. Oats, flax and prairie hay have sustained but little damage. There is no corn or wheat for sale. Cattle are not doing especially well as the grass is too watery and the files are bad. Rural market report: Eggs, 16c; butterfat, 33c; hogs, \$5.75.—A. Anderson.

Osage—Where wheat was not damaged by the floods, it is all right. Harvest will begin the first week in July. Oats sown after the late freeze are very satisfactory. Corn is weedy but is making a vigorous growth. Many potato patches have rotted. Hogs are too plentiful as weaned pigs can be bought for \$1.50. Rural market report: Eggs, 16c; cream, 33c; wheat, 90c; corn, 85c; kafir, 90c.—H. L. Ferris.

Riley—Some corn fields are very weedy and wet in spots, but farmers are spending their time cultivating. Corn is making a slow growth. Feed crops and pastures are very satisfactory. Wheat fields are infested with Hessian fly and rust, and some fields have become badly lodged. Harvest will be general here by the first of July. Rural market report: Eggs, 15c; corn, 85c; hogs, \$5.50.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Rooks—Wheat, oats, barley and Sudan are doing as well as could be expected. Corn is not very vigorous. We soon will have new potatoes. Cattle are looking good. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1; corn, 80c; eggs, 14c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Planting of spring crops has been constantly delayed by rains. Some row crops remain to be planted. The first cutting of alfalfa suffered from the excessive moisture. Weeds are making a vigorous growth. Early harvest probably will start the first week in June. The wheat acreage is small this year. Labor is scarce and demands high wages. Rural market report: Wheat, 93c; cream, 29c; eggs, 16c; corn, 90c.—R. G. Mills.

Sedgwick—This county has been undergoing the worst floods in its history. Thousands of dollars damage to crops, livestock, property and bridges have been rendered. Pastures on the lowlands are in bad condition from a coating of mud.—F. E. Wickham.

Stafford—Rainy weather, which has greatly delayed farm work, continues. Because of water standing in low places, some wheat will be a total loss. Rust in many fields causes the wheat to fall or lodge badly. Corn is only in fair condition. A large portion of the alfalfa crop was damaged by rain. Potatoes give promise of making a satisfactory yield. Several public sales were held recently. Rural market report: Wheat, 97c; corn, 85c.—H. A. Kachelman.

Washington—Wheat on the uplands is good but some fields on the bottoms are worthless. Corn is making rapid growth but still the crop is a poor prospect. All alfalfa has not yet been cut. Pastures are in excellent condition but files are very troublesome. Wheat cutting will become general about the first of July. Some extra help will be needed.—John T. Cummings.

Woodson—The late spring has been exceedingly wet. Heavy rains fell here recently. The river has been higher than for years. Bottoms were overflowed causing much damage to crops and livestock. Crops on the uplands are doing well. Wheat is suffering some damage from chinch bugs.—Mrs. Levi Gingrich.

Colorado Crop Reports

San Miguel—Recent late frosts have injured the alfalfa crop and set it back from ten days to two weeks. This section of the state needs precipitation.—Frank T. Baldwin.

Morgan—Heavy rains in Northern Colorado have caused the South Platte River to flood the lowlands. No crossing of bridges is possible for about 100 miles. We have been having fair weather for the last few days. Most of the first cutting of alfalfa was in the stack by the middle of June. Corn has about all been planted and cultivation is in progress.—E. J. Leonard.

WANTED CLEAR FARM

30 head of Anxiety 4th Herefords to trade for good farm. Send full description, valuation and location of property to KIEFER & TOALSON, Harrisonville, Missouri



The Activities of Al Acres—Slim Says That Al Deserves a Tin Bust in the Hall of Fame for This

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

MEN - BOYS

I Will Give You a Year's Time to pay for two registered Duroc Jersey sows and one boar, unrelated and cholera immune. Big, growthy spring pigs. Get started with a purebred herd on my money. Be a leader in your community. Pathfinder, Orion, Ohio Chief and Sensation breeding. Big type 1,000-pound boars. Write quick. J. H. MOORE, JR., SALINA, KANSAS

Brood Sows For September Farrow

Spring pigs by or bred to Smooth Sensation, Great Pathmaster, Pathfinder Paramount, Double Sensation, Originator, etc. Reasonable. FRANK J. SCHAFFER, Pratt, Kan.

L. A. Poe's Durocs

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

Hoover's Durocs

Bred sows and gilts, spring pigs, both sexes, sired by or bred to Goldmaster or Orchard Scissors. E. G. HOOVER, WICHITA, KAN.

BOARS BOARS BOARS

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

Gilts Bred for September Farrow \$30

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

Terms on Good Duroc Jersey Females

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

Valley Springs Durocs

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

SENSATION GILTS, BRED, \$25. Serviceable boars \$20 to \$25. Pigs \$9 to \$12. Pairs and trios unrelated. F. O. B. cars with pedigrees. J. E. Weller, Holton, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS



200 Hampshires

For sale.—Bred sows and gilts, fall pigs, both sexes. All immuned. Best breeding. Walter Shaw, Telephone Derby, Kan., or address Rt. 6, Wichita, Kan.

Whiteway Hampshires on Approval

That were winners at the American Royal and the Chicago International. Choice fall boars and gilts sired by the grand champion of Kansas. Pairs and trios at special prices. F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE !! Bred Gilts, Boars, breeding age; Fall or Spring Pigs. Cholera immune. Free price lists. WICKFIELD FARMS, Box 8, F. F. Silver, Prop., Cantril, Iowa.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester Whites For Sale

Early spring pigs ten and twelve weeks old ready for shipment. Best of blood lines. Boars and dams prize winners. Pairs not related. First choice of litter \$25.00, second choice \$20.00. Few tried sows and gilts bred for early fall farrow. One choice fall boar left, a dandy. E. M. RECKARDS, 817 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

Constructor Chester Whites 15 fall boars; 40 sows and gilts, bred. 160 spring pigs, pairs and trios not related. Ship on approval, express prepaid. Write for circulars. Alpha Wiemers, Diller, Neb.

Bred Sows and Gilts

30 head bred for July and August to Alfalfa Rainbow and a son of Tichotas Choice. Also a few fall boars. Shipped on approval, express prepaid. William Buehler, Sterling, Neb.

Wiemers' Chester Whites

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

RED POLLED CATTLE

BULLS, STALLIONS, JACKS, Red Polls, Percherons and Mammoth. Good stock; low prices. George W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.

PLEASANT VIEW RED POLLS

For sale. Registered cows, heifers and bulls. Halloren & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kan.

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

For Sale—My Herd Bull

Roan Prince No. 739504, 5 yrs. old, wt. 2300; also 10-mo.-old red bull. Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Ks.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

MILKING SHORTHORNS

We have a surplus of thirty cows and heifers that will be priced to sell quick. Most of them bred to Master Sam. The low down, thick meaty type, easily finished when dry, good udders and teats. All guaranteed breeders, and will be sold with privilege of 60 day re-test for tuberculosis. PINE VALLEY DAIRY & FARMS COMPANY, Seeley G. Rose, Mgr., Colorado Springs, Colo.

SHEEP

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

Northern Kansas

By J. W. Johnson



Logan Stone, Haddam, Kan., has 60 Poland China spring pigs by his herd boar, Big Bob Giant. He expects to hold another bred sow sale next February.

Lloyd Swihart of Webber, Kan., and his two brothers living on separate farms in that vicinity breed Shorthorns and together they are known as Swihart Bros. They are members of the Jewell county improved breeders association and take an active part in livestock affairs of that county.

R. R. Frager, Washington, Kan., breeds Spotted Poland Chinas and has a fine little herd with lots of English breeding in it. His boar English Count was first and sweepstakes at Belleville last fall and also at Fairbury. He is going to sell bred sows in a public sale at the farm next February.

W. A. Prewett & Sons have decided to disperse their herds of Polled Shorthorns and Poland China hogs. The date of their big two days sale is October 29 and 30. W. A. Prewett is one of the oldest breeders of Poland Chinas in the state and has bred Polled Shorthorns for a good many years. For a number of years Meadow Sultan was at the head of this herd.

Chas. Loy & Sons, breeders of Poland Chinas at Barnard, Kan., always develop a splendid lot of spring boars for their fall trade. They do not hold public sales but have a nice trade worked up for their Polands. They bought a son of Cycotte last summer that was an outstanding pig and now is without question one of the best yearling boars to be found anywhere.

J. R. Maravek, Munden, Kan., has a nice little herd of purebred Holsteins and makes butter and sells it in Belleville. It is put up in their own cartons with their name on it and at present they get 40 cents for it and during the winter they get 50 cents for it. They have five or six hundred White Leghorns and raise purebred Duroc Jersey hogs. They have a beautiful home, probably one of the best farm homes in northern Kansas.

J. A. Engle, Talmage, Kan., lives on a nice little farm adjoining that little village, and owns one of the best little herds of pure bred Holsteins in the state. At present they are milking 10 cows and selling the cream in Concordia at 35 cents which he says is good for this time of the year. During the winter they milked 15 cows and their cream checks averaged \$280 per month. One of their best cows lacked a pound and a half of averaging 90 pounds for seven days. She produced nearly 28 pounds of butter.

R. J. Bazant of Narka, Kan., owns a good, well improved farm near that place and it is equipped with one of the best hog barns in the state and another good farm near Fairbury, Neb., where he has another good hog barn and other equipment for the hog business. He is one of the largest breeders of registered Spotted Poland Chinas in the west and at present has about 400 February and March boars and gilts out of some of the best sows I ever saw and sired by three mighty good boars of popular breeding. He is going to hold two sales in January, one at Narka and one at Fairbury.

Western Man Heads Ayrshires

Western Ayrshire interests were given recognition at the recent annual meeting of the Ayrshire association. Already the association management, responding to advice of Western breeders, was carrying out a program of advertising Ayrshire cattle to the big western farming areas. The meeting was held in this spirit of legitimate expansion. James Linn of Manhattan, Kan., junior member of the firm of John Linn & Son, was elected president. The association's headquarters are at Brandon, Vt.

Tri-County Shorthorn Picnic

A fine example of co-operation in spirit without the lure of commercial advantage, is found in the work of the Tri-County Shorthorn Breeders Association. Farmers of Riley, Clay and Pottawatomie counties, who specialize to some extent in Shorthorns, working together have held their annual tri-county picnics on Bluemont Farm adjoining Manhattan. This year's picnic was June 21. Much of the work of preparation was done by the wives of the members, with C. E. Aubel, secretary of the association and Messrs. Cochel and Inskeep, owner and manager of the farm, co-operating. The most interesting feature, if the picnic dinner be excepted, was the Shorthorn show and judging contest, for which members took the trouble to bring from their pastures about two dozen representative animals. President Orville Burtis presided and short talks were made by J. R. Mohler, of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, and others. High men in the judging contest were W. L. Miller of Kansas City, Clinton Tomson of Topeka, S. B. Amcoats of Clay Center, Everett Hayes of Manhattan and some one who contested incognito under the nom de plume of Holmes. The attendance and interest were especially good.

NEWS OF OTHER STATES

By Capper Farm Press Fieldmen

Roy A. Cook, Independence, Ia., secretary of the Milking Shorthorn Society, sailed June 19th for England to attend the Royal Agricultural Society's Show July 3, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the Highland and Agricultural Society's show at Inverness, Scotland, July 17.

Many breeders of purebred stock build the reputation of their herd around some noted sires. Not so with William Buehler, Chester White breeder, of Sterling, Neb. Mr. Buehler early conceived the idea of building the best herd of females known to the breed. That he has almost, if not

entirely, realized this ideal is admitted by the best judges. Mr. Buehler began breeding a larger and a little more upstanding type of animal somewhat in advance of the other breeders of the cornbelt, and so when he bought the great boar, Alfalfa Model, he had a worth-while sow herd to mate him with. Mr. Buehler has probably won more prizes on his herd and hogs coming from the herd than has any other Chester White breeder in the west. He has 150 mighty good spring pigs, and a large herd of hogs of different ages. He will have his usual exhibit at the Nebraska State Fair this year.

Henry Wiemers, the big Chester White specialist of Diller, Neb., writes that he is shipping out pigs every day. So it goes; while some breeders get discouraged because of high priced corn and low market values of hogs, others put forth an effort and increase their business even over normal years.

Southern Kansas

By J. T. Hunter



Colbert Huntington, Eureka, Kan., started to raise purebred Durocs four years ago when he was in his sophomore year in high school. He has now completed his sophomore year at the state agricultural college. All this time he has been increasing the size of his herd. His prolonged absence away at school has naturally checked the development of his herd. However, he has developed a pretty good herd. When he completes his course two years from now he should have a good nucleus of a herd and with the opportunity to pay direct attention to his herd will no doubt have a well worth while herd. Present herd sires are grandsons of Orion Cherry King and Pathfinder. He has about 20 sows and gilts and 70 spring pigs.

Wooddell's Heavy Flood Loss

When the flood cleared away at G. B. "Bennie" Wooddell's farm just one-half mile south of Winfield, Kan., he was out 25 of his good purebred sows. He succeeded in finding 12 of them but the other 13 are gone forever. He had something over 100 spring pigs that he saved by moving them to the barn loft. The 25 sows and his boar, Taskmaster by the noted boar Pathmaster, were in a hayrack. The water rose and upset the rack. This powerful big boar broke his crate, drifted toward the house, and lodged in a fence corner. Mr. Wooddell and a neighbor were on the roof of the house and saw the boar. They got down to the fence, kicked the fence loose, grabbed the boar by the ears, swam him down the current toward the house, and landed him on top of the cave where he remained safely. Water stood 28 inches deep in the house and nearly five feet deep at the barn and hog lots. All furniture possible to remove in the haste was taken upstairs but bedding and all furniture left downstairs were practically ruined. Of course Mr. Wooddell's wheat and corn are gone and fences and buildings partially to wholly wrecked as were the property of others in the path of the flood.

Free for All Promotion Show

The Poland China Breed Promotion Committee has arranged to conduct a free for all promotion show at a limited number of fairs this fall. This show is planned to meet the needs of fairs entitled to larger classifications than the class A and B promotion shows and whose exhibitors come from a large territory.

Arrangements have been made by the Breed Promotion Committee to put on the free for all promotion show at the Kansas State Fair this year, providing the required number of nominations are secured. In order to insure the show twenty or more herd nominations each accompanied by a fee of \$5.00 must be received by the secretary of the Poland China Breed Promotion Committee not later than July 1, 1923. Not more than one nomination will be accepted from one herd. The payment of the nomination fee entitles the nominator to show one litter. All pigs shown by an exhibitor must be from the same litter, whether shown as litter of four or as individuals in the classes for boars or gilts.

If the required number of nominations are received it will mean an addition of \$400 to the Poland China awards at the Kansas State Fair. Nominations with the required fee can be sent to E. E. Erhart, Stafford, Kan.

Lets the Hogs Husk Corn

"I never intend to shuck another ear of corn on the home place. It doesn't pay. Hogs do better and nothing goes to waste when we hog down the corn," said A. L. Wiswell, Ocheltree, Kan. Mr. Wiswell lives on a farm 9 miles southeast of Olathe, Kan. He was born on this farm nearly 50 years ago and has lived there ever since. Last spring he bought 40 acres across the road south of the quarter on which the house stands. Neighbors say that Mr. Wiswell had the ready money or he never would have bought the farm. The Wiswells make farming a paying proposition. There are two boys, Glenn, 17 years old; and Raymond, 12 years old. The father readily admits that Glenn knows as much, possibly more, about pedigrees than he does of the Poland herd the boys and father have in partnership. There are now about 80 good spring pigs by the two well-bred sires. The Wiswells have been raising Polands 13 years and have sold a number of them into distant parts. They have 17 good Shorthorns but center their livestock raising energies on the Poland herd. We have seen a number of herds touted widely as great herds that do not begin to compare with the Wiswell herd.

February 11, Mr. Wiswell will be 50 years old and will celebrate the event by holding his regular spring sale on that date. In the last spring sale a young farmer just starting out bought two good gilts that at farrowing time came thru nicely but lost their pigs because of inclement weather. The young man made no complaint to Mr. Wiswell. He had no complaint to make because the loss could not be checked up to Mr. Wiswell, but Mr. Wiswell phoned the young man to bring back the gilts and get two more good bred ones to replace them. It is no wonder that the Wiswells prosper and stand well with the community. Note that we said "The Wiswells." It is evident that the boys are well qualified to carry on the farming operations along with the father and are deserving of commendation.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Bazant's Big Spots

200 February and March Boars 200 gilts same age and breeding.

The actual tops will be shipped anywhere at fair prices. All vaccinated and recorded to you. Out of five to seven hundred pound sows and sired by three great boars:

JOHNNY JUMP UP HAAG'S RAMBLER ARCH BACK BUSTER

Pairs and trios not related. The big litter, easy feeding hog that the farmer likes. This is a short time offer so write at once.

R. J. Bazant, Narka, Kan.

CLOVERDALE SPOTTED POLANDS

Big, husky pigs, March and April farrow, sired by Royal Duke 45003 (son of the grand champion, Y's Royal Prince 6th) and Hustler (grandson of King of England Jr.). Plenty of English, Chief Plunder and Big Type blood. Shipping at \$12.00 each or unrelated trios \$35.00. Also late fall boars ready for service at \$20.00. Everything registered and vaccinated. WM. ATWELL, BURLINGTON, KAN.

\$25.00 BUYS THE BIG HUSKY SPOTTED FALL BOARS

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

SPRING PIGS

\$15. trios \$40, service boars \$20, bred gilts \$35. Arch Back King breeding. Registered free. T. L. CURTIS, DUNLAP, KANSAS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA BOARS

35 head large spring boars, big husky fellows, well marked, all immune. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Priced to sell, \$25 and \$35, first check or draft gets choice. Don't delay if you want a bargain. Also bred sows and gilts, priced reasonable. Tom F. McCall, Carthage, Mo.

SPOTTED POLAND summer boars, \$25.00; fall boars, \$20.00; spring boar pigs, \$15.00. Good individuals. Reg. free. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan.

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Growthy, Ttypy Sons of Giant Peter WATER FLETCHER, MEADE, KANSAS

BIG TYPE POLANDS Tried sows bred to Sterling Buster and Dundale Prospect. Choice spring pigs, either sex. Ross, McMurry, Burrton, Kan.

AUSTIN'S STOCK FARM POLANDS Two-year-old sows by King Liberator and M's Great Jones, bred to Austin's Yankee Giant and M's Pride. Reasonable. Miles Austin, Burrton, Kansas.

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

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Ayrshires

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

CUMMINS AYRSHIRES

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BONACCORD HOLSTEINS

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

Holstein Bulls, Serviceable Age

Markings and breeding good. R. W. Wilcox, Lucas, Ks.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

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

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

JERSEY CATTLE

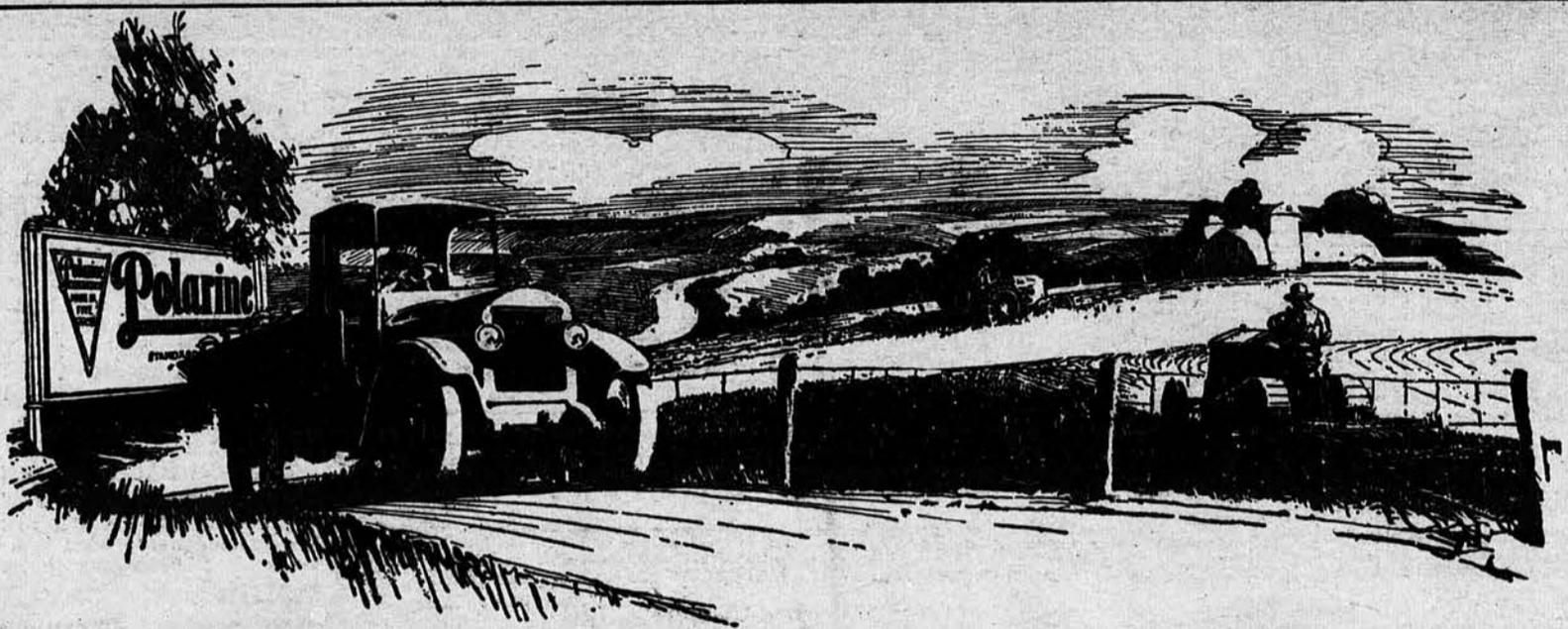
JERSEY HEIFERS by grandson of Financial King, whose dam was half sister to Financial Countess Lad. J. G. Condon, Hiawatha, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

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

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

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



Drivers of Tractors

Tractor Chart of Recommendations

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Adaptable.....	H.	Linn.....	S. H.
Allis-Chalmers, 6-12.....	H.	Little Giant, A & B.....	S. H.
Allis-Chalmers, 15-25.....	S. H.	Magnet, 14-23.....	S. H.
Allis-Chalmers, 18-30 and 20-35.....	S. H.	Mark VI.....	S. H.
All Work.....	S. H.	McCormick-Deering, 15-30.....	H.
Andrews-Kinkade.....	E. H.	Minneapolis, 12-25 and 17-30.....	S. H.
Armington.....	S. H.	Minneapolis, 22-44 and 35-70.....	E. H.
Aultman-Taylor, 15-30.....	S. H.	Mogul.....	S. H.
Aultman-Taylor, 22-45 and 30-60.....	S. H.	Moline Universal.....	S. H.
Automotive.....	S. H.	Monarch.....	S. H.
Avery, Model C.....	H.	Montana.....	E. H.
Avery, 8-16, 12-20, 12-25, 14-28, 18-36, 25-50, 40-65, 20-35.....	E. H.	Nilson Junior and Senior.....	S. H.
Avery Tractor Runner.....	S. H.	Oil Gas, 20-42 and 25-50.....	E. H.
Bates Steel Mule, All Models.....	S. H.	Peoria.....	E. H.
Best Tractor, All Models.....	E. H.	Pioneer, 18-30 and 30-60.....	E. H.
Big Farmer.....	E. H.	Port Huron.....	S. H.
Big Four E-B.....	E. H.	Quadpull.....	S. H.
Buckeye Trundar.....	S. H.	Reed.....	S. H.
Burnoil.....	E. H.	Rex.....	S. H.
Capitol, All Models.....	E. H.	Rogers.....	E. H.
Case, 10-18, 10-20, 12-20, 15-27, 9-18.....	H.	Rumley, Oil Pull, 12-20, 16-30 and 20-40.....	E. H.
Case, 22-40.....	S. H.	Rumley, Oil Pull, 30-60.....	E. H.
Case, 12-25, 30-60, 40-72.....	E. H.	Russell "Junior", 12-24.....	S. H.
Case, 20-40.....	E. H.	Russell Boss.....	S. H.
Cletrac, All Models.....	S. H.	Russell "Giant", 30-60.....	E. H.
Coleman.....	E. H.	Sampson, Model M.....	H.
Dart Blue "J".....	S. H.	Savage A.....	E. H.
Dill Harvesting.....	H.	Shawnee, 6-12 and 9-18.....	H.
Eagle.....	E. H.	Shelby, All Models.....	S. H.
E-B, All Models.....	S. H.	Square Turn.....	E. H.
Ellwood.....	S. H.	Stinson.....	S. H.
Farm Horse.....	E. H.	Titan.....	S. H.
Farquhar, 15-25.....	S. H.	Topp-Stewart.....	S. H.
Farquhar, 18-35 and 25-60.....	S. H.	Townsend.....	E. H.
Fitch Four Drive.....	E. H.	Traylor.....	H.
Flour City Junior.....	H.	Trundar.....	S. H.
Flour City, 20-35.....	S. H.	Twin Ports.....	E. H.
Flour City, 30-50, 40-70.....	E. H.	Twin City, 12-20 and 20-35.....	S. H.
Fordson.....	H.	Twin City, 40-65 and 60-90.....	E. H.
Fox.....	E. H.	Uncle Sam All Models.....	S. H.
Frick, All Models.....	S. H.	Wallis.....	S. H.
Good Field.....	H.	Waterloo Boy.....	S. H.
G-O.....	S. H.	Wellington, 12-22 and 16-30.....	S. H.
Grain Belt.....	S. H.	Wetmore.....	S. H.
Gray.....	S. H.	Wheat.....	S. H.
Great Western.....	S. H.	Western.....	E. H.
Hadfield-Penfield.....	S. H.	Wisconsin.....	E. H.
Hart-Parr, All Models.....	E. H.	Yuba Ball Tread.....	S. H.
Heider.....	S. H.		
Holt Caterpillar, All Models.....	E. H.		
Huber, All Models.....	S. H.		
Indians.....	H.		
International, 9-10.....	H.		
International, 15-30.....	S. H.		
Klumb.....	E. H.		
Lauson, All Models.....	S. H.		
Leader.....	E. H.		
Leonard Four Wheel Drive.....	S. H.		
Liberty.....	E. H.		
Lincoln.....	S. H.		

KEY

- L.—Polarine Light.
- M.—Polarine Medium
- H.—Polarine Heavy
- S.H.—Polarine Special Heavy.
- E.H.—Polarine Extra Heavy.

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

POLARINE is made for you. The harder you use your tractor, the more hours a day you work it—the more you need Polarine. The shorter the planting season—the more essential that you use Polarine.

WHY? Because a tractor, being run for profit, undergoing hard use, simply cannot afford the piling up of damage and the waste incidental to wrong lubrication. Polarine reaches and protects every friction point. The grade of Polarine indicated in the Chart as the correct lubricant for your machine has been determined scientifically after study of the oiling system in your particular make of tractor. Pump—screen—oil pipes—grooves of the bearings—piston clearance—all these factors have been considered.

Use **Polarine**
THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL
Made in Five Grades

Polarine does not break down. It maintains at working temperatures a complete oil film between piston and cylinder walls, avoiding "scored" cylinders and assuring perfect compression. Change your motor oil very frequently for greatest economy.

Because Polarine is perfect in body it maintains the piston seal perfectly. This means that the grade of Polarine which our engineering staff has recommended for your tractor will correctly lubricate your machine, insure its satisfactory performance under all working conditions, prevent overheating of cylinders with the resulting radiator troubles. It is heavy enough to minimize fluid friction.

Polarine is a primary product of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). It is manufactured by trained men in the finest refineries in the world. The high quality of Polarine is invariable and always maintained.



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