

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS.

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KANSAS FARMER

AND

MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 61

July 21, 1923

Number 29





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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

Sunshine and Hot Weather Have Caused the Corn Crop to Make a Good Growth

BY HARLEY HATCH

CORN made a splendid growth during the week which ended July 7, especially after the fine rain which fell July 4. The picnics and celebrations slated for that day in this part of the country were gladly abandoned in order to let the rain fall. More than an inch fell in this locality, which will provide corn with ample moisture up to the tasseling period and it will make still larger an already large crop of hay and hold pastures up to their present 100 per cent condition for a long time.

Pastures were seldom better here but all kinds of stock have not been gaining as they should, because of the plague of flies. This pest will likely remain with us so long as the wet and warm weather continues. Corn is now close to a normal growth for the time of year.

Oats Show Poor Yield

We had not expected to cut our oats until after July 4 but they ripened when once started and we began cutting them July 2. The growth was thin, due to the freezes last March, but the grain is well headed and the bundles seem heavy. It took just 2 pounds of twine to the acre to tie them up and now that they are in the shock they look good for 25 to 30 bushels to the acre. It has been good weather for oats since May 15 and there is no question but what these oats would have made a heavy crop had it not been for the thin stand.

We sowed seed brought from Texas and it contained a great deal of barley and the growth this barley made makes us wish we had sowed about 20 acres of it last spring. The reason we do not raise barley is because of the chinch bugs; of all the small grain crops, chinch bugs like barley best and we have seen small fields of this grain literally eaten up when wheat and oats were harmed but little.

Southern Seed Oats Best

That it pays to bring seed oats in from the South at least every third

year has been proved to us this harvest. Our 22-acre field was sown to Texas seed with the exception of about 1 acre. We ran out of the Texas seed and finished with home-grown; it was light and would not feed thru the drill so we sowed that acre broadcast with seed of our own growing which had been raised on the farm since 1916. As the homegrown seed was light we doubled the amount sown and put on 4 bushels to the acre and got a good stand, by far the best on the field.

Because of this, the acre sown to home-grown seed has looked the best all the spring and when we put the binder in the field we were sorry we had not sown all home-grown oats and disked them in. But when we handled the bundles we saw at once that the Texas seed had produced by far the heavier oats; the difference in weight of the bundles was very noticeable.

Last Cultivation for Corn

The morning of July 6 found us with 24 acres of corn yet to "lay by." The ground will now work much better than it did before the rain but the corn is growing very rapidly and but little more time can elapse until it will be too large to plow. So far we have seen no indication of chinch bugs in our corn but we had no small grain near the corn fields. The only point where any rowed crops join wheat is where kafir joins on one wheat field for a short distance. Here we found a few bugs going into the kafir but not in large numbers.

We planned our crops last fall so that no corn would be near small grain and will do the same this fall. In one 33-acre wheat field which we walked over recently the bugs were in such force that they were eating the water grass and in large spots had turned it red. This brood will not get to our corn but when they mature enough to fly they may reach the corn and raise the second brood there; if they do that, damage will result, sure enough.

Colorado Farm News

Moffat Tunnel District Company Reorganizes and Gets Ready to Start Construction Work

BY E. J. LEONARD

THE Moffat Tunnel District Company was recently reorganized and the selection of the chief engineer for the project will be one of its first official acts. The company hopes to be able to work out plans for boring the tunnel that will make working conditions as safe as possible. A hospital will be maintained at each portal to insure immediate attention to any workman who may be injured while at work. The company will require the contractors to establish and maintain these hospitals.

The benefits that the tunnel will bring to Colorado when completed can scarcely be estimated in dollars and cents.

Coast Buyers in Denver

The hog market in Denver often is higher than in the Missouri River markets due to the keen competition from California buyers. These men from the Pacific Coast desire smooth light hogs of maximum weight in carlot quantities.

Shipments of hogs will sell at fancy prices as soon as the Pacific Coast buyers are on a more direct route. When the Moffat tunnel is completed such a route will be provided and it will prove a great factor in developing the livestock and other markets in Denver. It will also prove a big factor in promoting the farming interests of the state.

Michel Goes to Elbert County

Elbert county has a new county agent who began work July 1. Paul Michel succeeds A. W. Aicher who re-

cently resigned to engage in the poultry and egg business in Denver. Mr. Michel has a valuable experience in pure seed work and dairying projects. Elbert county is a good section for development along both these lines.

Fruit and Vegetable Grading

Fruit and vegetable growers who market these products are no longer going to be at the mercy of greedy commission merchants who have been arbitrarily fixing low grades in a way to suit their own purposes.

E. F. McCune, assistant in the Colorado division of markets has been appointed to take charge of the grading work of the state. His title will be supervisor of standards and inspection. He will appoint assistants to be located at Greeley, Carbondale, Grand Junction and the San Luis Valley. The inspection service will be optional. All shipments graded will have certificates showing approval of both federal and state authorities. These certificates will be valid in court and the grades established must be accepted by Eastern buyers.

Beet Laborers Contented

About 6,000 Mexicans are working in Colorado beet fields. In the past there has been some complaint against some of the employers. Recently Chancellor Rodriguez of the Mexican Consulate, El Paso, was sent to investigate conditions in the beet fields. He reports no complaints of ill treatment and no wage difficulties and all seem contented.

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

July 21, 1923

By *Arthur Capper*

Vol. 61 No. 29

Ten Times Champion by Chance

"Pat" Chestnut's Insistence Finally Got U. S. Korndyke Homestead Segis on the Show Circuit Where He Won Fame for Kansas and His Owner

By M. N. Beeler

WHAT'S a baseball game got to do with a grand champion Holstein bull? Ordinarily nothing, but in this case if "Pat" Chestnut hadn't gone over to Valley Falls with a baseball team from Fort Leavenworth, U. S. Korndyke Homestead Segis might have languished as an unknown. Now "Pat", otherwise Ernest, learned Holsteins on the farm of his father, J. M. Chestnut, at Dennison. He knows a good one when he sees it. That is why he was hired to look after the Holsteins at the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks Farm.

The fall before that, C. W. McCoy of Valley Falls, had bought a bull calf 6 months old at the barracks sale. "Pat" went out to McCoy's place to see the bull that day the baseball game was played. He told McCoy that U. S. Korndyke Homestead Segis was the most likely show bull he had seen anywhere in the state that season.

Breeders Collect State Herd

Some weeks later Kansas Holstein breeders decided to collect a state herd and show it that fall. "Pat" suggested the McCoy bull as a member of that herd, but Valley Falls was a little out of the way, McCoy was a new breeder and the committee evidently did not take Chestnut's recommendation seriously. At any rate when the herd was assembled at Topeka for shipment to the Missouri State Fair in August, "Pat" went down to look it over and to offer any suggestions that his brother, "Bo", who was to have charge of the herd, might desire. He did not find the McCoy calf in the bunch. Furthermore he inquired quite pointedly whether that was the best bunch of bulls they could find. Prof. J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, said they had scoured the state.

"I know where there's a better one," said Chestnut.

"Get him," said Fitch.

McCoy received a telephone call from "Pat" at 7 o'clock in the morning and by 10 o'clock, U. S. Korndyke Homestead Segis was on his way to Topeka and show ring fame by motor truck.

"That's all the preparation he had," concluded McCoy some time ago as he was telling how Chestnut's chance visit to his place resulted in a two-year show ring career which established him in the Holstein business.

The herd was loaded out for Sedalia, Mo., and McCoy's bull won the junior championship there. He repeated at Iowa, the two Kansas fairs and at the Dairy Cattle Congress in Waterloo, Ia. He was defeated at the Nebraska State Fair, but the calf which won there was in turn defeated by him in Topeka. Then the bull stood third in his class at the

National Dairy Show that year.

McCoy showed him 13 times in two years and he was first in his class 11 times, second once and third once. He was junior champion six times, senior champion four times, and six of the 10 times he was grand champion. He is now in the herd of George Young & Sons, Manhattan. A son of Lady Volga Colanthus 2d, one of the famous daughters of the famous cow which put the Youngs in the Holstein business, is now head of the McCoy herd. His mother produced 28,112.2 pounds of milk and 1,189.3 pounds of butter in a year. This bull is named Sir Colanthus DeKol Henry.

McCoy believes that the daughters of U. S. Korndyke Homestead Segis will prove to be as great in production as he was in the show ring. Katy Homestead, one of his get, produced 60 pounds of milk the day her calf was 5 months and 21 days old. In one week recently she averaged 57 pounds a day. She is a junior 2-year-old and had her first calf when 25 months old.

All are Promising Producers

A sister, Madam Pontiac Segis, calved at 22 months and produced 50 pounds of milk a day. She was junior champion at the Kansas National in 1922. A third daughter also produced 50 pounds of milk a day after dropping her first calf at 24 months. These are the only daughters of the champion that have come into milk. There are 12 in the herd, and all are promising.

Just as chance, which brought "Pat" Chestnut to the herd that day three years ago, made U. S. Korndyke Homestead Segis a champion show bull, so chance had a part in making McCoy a Holstein breeder and dairyman. He had always been a horse dealer. Several summers ago the horse business fell into one of its periodic slumps. McCoy had some rank bluegrass pasture. He had picked up several cows in his deals that spring and they were

(For Continuation Please See Page 8)



Here is the Man-Power, C. W. McCoy and His Son, Fount, With the Holstein Herd, on a Dairy Farm Made Famous by U. S. Korndyke Homestead Segis

Can Control Livestock Market

THAT producers will soon control the livestock markets of this country thru their own agencies at the terminals was predicted recently by J. S. Montgomery, manager of the Central Co-operative Commission Association, St. Paul, in an address at Kansas State Agricultural College Annual Feeders' day.

"The livestock markets of this country are public institutions," declared Montgomery. "They exist by reason of the people and by virtue of the service they perform for the public. Therefore, no one has an exclusive right to do business on those markets. The producers who patronized the St. Paul market believed they had a right to set up their own agency there to handle their own stock."

Established at Nine Markets

"Producers' concerns have been established at nine of the principal markets. It will be only a short time until they will control 50 per cent of the livestock arriving at the markets of this country. Then they can largely eliminate speculation on those markets and at the same time they can stop the sharp daily fluctuations in prices. At the St. Paul market, the producers' commission firm has been able to stabilize the hog market to some extent by controlling the largest proportion of business of any other firm on that market."

Montgomery predicted that when the

producers' organizations control the biggest share of the commission business, the packers would send their representatives to treat with the livestock growers' representatives. When that time comes, a more equitable apportionment of the consumer's "meat dollar" will be due the producer.

Competition Absolutely Essential

"We cannot have too much competition among buyers of livestock," said Montgomery, "but we have had too much competition in the selling. We have had hundreds of producer-salesmen standing in the alleys of yards trying to peddle a few head of stock. They cannot compete with one another and prosper."

"Livestock producers have sold on a market owned, controlled and operated by and for the other fellow. Is it any wonder then, that the grower does not get any larger share of the price which dressed meat brings? Co-operative marketing will not solve all the farmer's problems, but it will help wonderfully and pave the way to the solution of many other problems."

"But producers are on the way to co-operative marketing and control of the markets. In the producers' plan developed for the different farm organizations by the Committee of Fifteen, there are great possibilities. I believe that it will be only a short time until my own institution is a part of that national organization and

I hope that the negotiations now in progress will bring in the Farmers' Union concern at Sioux City."

In 1908 the first local co-operative shipping association was organized at Litchfield, Minn. There were eight local buyers at that station. The farmers were paying the living expenses of and a profit to eight families. Finally a farmer proposed that the producers pay one man a good salary for doing their shipping and that any profits above that be returned to the growers. Those eight local livestock buyers soon went out of business.

Association Idea Spreads

The association idea soon spread to all parts of the state. There are now 650 successful ones in that state alone. Approximately 75 per cent of all livestock arriving at St. Paul is collected and shipped by these organizations. However, their success has been due in no small measure to the organization of the state federation. The state organization got lower freight rates, return transportation for the man who shipped a car of stock and went with it to market, had the stockyards company install hog troughs which prevent a great waste of feed. Later they discovered that they were supporting 35 commission firms, 50 speculators and about 750 employees of these firms and dealers on the St. Paul market.

The organization of the producers'

commission firm of which Montgomery is head soon followed. It opened for business August 8, 1921. During that part of the year they got 20 per cent of the business, or 4,424 cars, saved \$2 a car and rebated to producers \$18,000 or more than the paid-in stock of the concern. In 1922 they handled 24.5 per cent of the business or 15,571 cars, saved \$2 to \$3 a car, or approximately \$33,000 in commissions, and piled up a surplus above all operating expenses of \$101,570. Since January 1 this year they have handled 32 per cent of the business, or more than 8,000 cars. In May the firm handled a third of the business at that market.

"You have been told here today," Montgomery said to the stockmen, "how good a friend the commission man is of the farmer. I will tell you how he welcomed us at St. Paul."

Threaten Small Concerns

"Then the exchange there met soon after we organized and directed that 'any member who buys a hoof from this organization, will never be privileged to do business on this exchange again.' They told the small packers if they dealt with this outlaw concern, they would never be able to buy stock on that market again. They told the order buyers if they had any relations with the producers' concern, they would be boycotted. That's how friendly they are when you endeavor to take care of your own business."

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

RUSSIA is to have a new constitution mod-
eled, it is said, in part, after the United
States, and in part after the plan of the
British government. Without having op-
portunity to read and study the document I, of
course, am not prepared to give any decided opin-
ion concerning it. I believe, however, that it will
mark a decided advance in the way of a reason-
able and workable government.

I have always had faith that sooner or later
there would be established a reasonable and fair-
ly just government in Russia. That country has
wonderful resources and an industrious peasant
population. The people need to be educated not
only in the ordinary sense of the term but in gov-
ernment. It may be a great many years before
anything like ideal conditions will be brought
about there but I have great faith in the ulti-
mate outcome.

Europe's Condition Bad

MEMBERS of Congress, some from the Low-
er House and some from the Senate, who
have been visiting Europe are coming
home. While they differ considerably concerning
what ought to be done by this country to help the
European situation they are pretty well agreed
that the situation is bad and that something ought
to be done. Senator Underwood, of Alabama, who
has just returned, makes the statement that there
are more conditions conducive to bringing about
war than there were in 1914 just previous to the
World War.

While this statement at first thought seems
startling it is not so ominous as it seems. A few
months prior to the World War most people be-
lieved that permanent peace was better assured
in Europe than it had been for a long time. The
Balkan War had ended and while we know now
that it was not ended in a way to insure perman-
ent peace it seemed so then to the outsider who
knew nothing of the inside workings and in-
trigues of European politics.

France was decreasing the length of time re-
quired for compulsory military service and re-
ducing rather than increasing her military estab-
lishment. Andrew Carnegie had built his Peace
Palace at the Hague and the World Peace Con-
gress seemed to be functioning with increased
prospects for accomplishment. Great Britain was
talking about an agreement to reduce naval arma-
ment. Italy had ended her war with Turkey and
the war lord of Germany was not rattling his
sword as much as he had done previously.

In short there did not seem to be anywhere
near as much danger of a general war as at the
time of the Aquidor incident when Germany
yielded to the demands of France and England.
Of course there is far more strife in Europe than
there was just prior to the World War. But this
fact must be kept in mind; the nations of Europe
are feeling poor and that poverty seems to me
just now to be the best assurance of peace we
have.

Insuring Farm Crops

FOR many years I have thought that a Nation-
wide plan of farm insurance might be worked
out that would tend to make the farming
business much less of a gamble than it is now.

An examination of crop reports for a number of
years shows that while there are always crop
failures in various localities sometimes extending
over large areas, the general average production
an acre does not vary greatly. Farm production
is like human life in that so far as the individual
farmer is concerned it is a good deal of a gamble
but in the aggregate it remains fairly constant.
All insurance estimates are based on the law of
averages.

Nothing seems more uncertain than human life;
no individual has assurance that he or she will
live an hour but statistics prove that of every
100,000 individuals just about so many will die
every year; just about so many will live to be a
certain age and on those well established esti-
mates is based the law of expectancy.

Now as I have said, statistics will prove that
taking the United States as a whole, the average
production of any standard crop an acre will not
vary greatly from year to year. During a period
of 21 years from 1900 to 1921 inclusive, there were

three rather exceptional crops of wheat so far as
the acre yield was concerned. In 1913 the average
yield was 16.5 bushels; in 1914 the yield for the
entire country reached the remarkable average of
19 bushels an acre and in 1915 the average was
16.3 bushels an acre. Aside from these three years
the lowest acre average was 13.6 bushels and the
highest was 15.9 bushels.

During 10 years of the 21 the average yield
ranged from 15.1 bushels an acre to 15.9, an ex-

The Marseillaise

(This is the Battle Hymn of the French Republic.
It is the triumphant challenge of a free people to
the autocracy of the feudal control of old; in it is
the idealism of national service which was trans-
lated into a living wall of manhood at Verdun,
where the heroic "They shall not pass" was written
in large type in world history in terms of hot shrap-
nel, the "put-put-put" of machine guns and the
crack of rifle fire.)

YE SONS of freedom, wake to glory!
Hark! Hark! what myriads bid you rise!
Your children, wives, and grandsires hoary,
Behold their tears and hear their cries!
Shall hateful tyrants, mischiefs breeding,
With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?
To arms! to arms, ye brave!
The avenging sword unsheathe;
March on! march on! all hearts resolved
On victory or death.

Now, now the dangerous storm is rolling,
Which treacherous kings, confederate, raise;
The dogs of war, let loose, are howling,
And lo! our fields and cities blaze;
And shall we basely view the ruin,
While lawless force, with guilty stride,
Spreads desolation far and wide,
With crimes and blood his hands imbruing!
To arms! to arms, ye brave!
The avenging sword unsheathe;
March on! march on! all hearts resolved
On victory or death.

With luxury and pride surrounded,
The vile, insatiable despots dare,
Their thirst of power and gold unbounded,
To meet and vend the light and air;
Like beasts of burden would they load us,
Like gods would bid their slaves adore;
But man is man, and who is more?
Then, shall they longer lash and goad us?
To arms! to arms, ye brave!
The avenging sword unsheathe;
March on! march on! all hearts resolved
On victory or death.

O Liberty! can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts or bars confine thee?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept, bewailing
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield,
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.
To arms! to arms, ye brave!
The avenging sword unsheathe;
March on! march on! all hearts resolved
On victory or death.

treme variation of only .8 of a bushel an acre for
the entire United States. In the matter of acres
harvested as compared with the number sown,
the variation is much greater than in the matter
of yield. In 1917 only 66 per cent of the total
acreage sown was harvested, while in 1919 ap-
proximately 99 per cent of the acreage sown was
harvested.

Leaving out the exceptional year of 1917 the
average percentage of abandoned acreage for the
entire United States for the 21 years was approxi-
mately 7.5.

Taking therefore the general average, in order
to insure to every wheat raiser thruout the United
States an average yield for the entire acreage
sown would require an assessment on the entire

acreage sown of approximately 1 bushel an acre.

The variation in the matter of yield of corn an
acre, taking the United States over, is somewhat
less than that of wheat while the percentage of
acreage abandoned is much less. Now the ques-
tion to be determined in considering the insurance
plan is, I think, this: Would it be profitable to
the wheat grower to contribute to an insurance
fund the value of a little more than 1 bushel an
acre in order to be insured an average yield? It
must be kept in mind that this insurance would
cover all sorts of losses, losses by winter kill,
dry weather, floods, hail storms and bugs.

It would also be necessary to build up a reserve
just as well managed insurance companies do in
order to take care of the losses in the years when
they are above the general average, otherwise the
average assessment in such years would not cover
the loss.

Truthful James

I LONG ago came to the conclusion," said Truth-
ful James, "that the real confirmed tight wad
and nickel pincher is about the meanest man
on earth. He isn't the kind of man who commits
any of what are called the greatest crimes; he is
too cautious for that. The genuine nickel pincher
doesn't intend to take any chances. I think he
would commit murder for money maybe if he was
dead certain that he never would be found out and
punished, but he never gets to the point where he
is dead sure that he won't be caught, so you don't
hear of his being prosecuted for crime. The fact
is that he tries to keep within the law. There
are a lot of mighty mean things a man can do
and still be a law abiding citizen; of course he
doesn't obey the spirit of the law but he manages
to keep within the letter. He knows that if a
man breaks the law and gets caught it costs some-
thing and if the real nickel pincher had to pay a
fine and costs it would just about break his
heart. Furthermore he knows that his neighbors
don't like him and would like to see him pinched,
so that it behooves him to watch his step. He
doesn't drink, chew nor smoke; not because he is
opposed on principle but because he doesn't wish
to spend the money and then he takes credit for
being a model citizen because he says that he has
no bad habits; as a matter of fact his only real
reason for being temperate is because he is so in-
fernally stingy.

"The worst case of genuine nickel pincher I ever
knew was James Franklin Barker. He was sure
born with the saving instinct. His father was
counted tolerably close by his neighbors but James
Franklin made the old man seem like a regular
prodigal profligate. With the average kid when
he gets a penny or a nickel his first and leading
desire is to find some place to spend it; not so
with James Franklin Barker. True, he didn't get
many pennies or nickels, none of the country
boys did in those days, but if he did happen to get
either a penny or a nickel he never spent it; he
hid it away. As he grew up his saving habit in-
creased. He had a good farm that his father left
him and all the money that ever had been given
to him or that he had earned up to that time.

"He was 22 years old when the old man passed
away. He made the coffin for his paternal ances-
tor himself out of boards he gathered up on the
place and buried him in a corner that was so cut
off from the rest of the farm by a ditch that it
couldn't be cultivated. He found a girl who was
fool enough to marry him. All she got was her
board and about \$3 worth of clothes in a year,
in return for which all she had to do was to work
16 hours a day on her regular job and then while
away an hour patching James Franklin's shirts
and socks and other articles of clothing; the rest
of the 24 hours she had a chance to rest. James
Franklin had to pay the regular fee provided by
law for the marriage license, but he spent an
hour trying to jew the probate judge down on the
price. He and Manda, his wife, were married by
a preacher and when he asked the parson what
his charge was and was told that there was no
fixed fee he walked out with his bride, saying as
he went: 'Much obliged, parson.'

"He had six children, four boys and two girls
and his idea about raising them was that they
ought to begin to pay for their board and clothes
as soon as they were 5 years old and make full

hands either in the house or about the farm when they were 12 years old. He used to pretend to give the children calves or pigs to encourage them to work harder and when the animals grew up he would sell them and pocket the money.

"His wife milked 10 cows and churned and made the butter after James Franklin was in bed, but she never got any of the money for the butter.

"When she was 40 years old she looked as if she might be anywhere from 60 to 70. Her hair was nearly snow white, half of her teeth were gone and the rest were decayed. She got down sick and James Franklin had to call in a doctor who told him unless his wife's decayed teeth were extracted and she had a good set of false teeth she would probably die within a year or two.

"He succeeded in finally persuading him that he would save money by getting his wife the teeth. The poor woman was proud of those teeth after she got used to them, but when she died at 50 James Franklin insisted on burying her without the teeth, said that it was a big waste of money to bury those teeth, as his second wife would probably need new teeth and these might be changed to fit her.

"His children left him as soon as they were of age with the exception of two of the boys and one girl who ran away when they were 16 or 17. When they were all gone and his wife was dead he began to court the widow Spriggins, who had been left a good farm by her late husband, of whom it was said, that no matter where he might be he must be having a better time than when he was on earth.

"James Franklin Barker figured that by marrying the widow he would get control of her property, but that was where he got the surprise of his life. After her second marriage Mrs. Spriggins not only kept full control of all her own property but she gave James Franklin distinctly to understand that she didn't propose to work herself to death taking care of what he had. At first he was disposed to try to boss her as he had bossed his first wife all her life, but the second Mrs. Barker was no meek and patient helpmate. She was a large, rawboned, healthy female and when James Franklin began to talk about his right to rule the household she laid him out with a rolling pin. It was only a little while until she had him so tame that he would eat out of her hand and lie down and roll over when she snapped her fingers.

"The first Mrs. Barker when she went to town had to ride in the old farm wagon sitting on a board laid across the top of the wagon bed. The second Mrs. Barker made James buy a new buggy and when automobiles came into fashion she made him buy a gas wagon.

"She never had spent much of her own money for clothes but after she married James Franklin she went to the best dressmaker she could find and had herself rigged out in style. James groaned with pain and walked the floor all night when the bill for the dressgoods came in but he had to pay it. Then she said that she didn't propose to ride round with a man who let his whiskers grow till they got tangled up with his suspenders buttons and who wore clothes that were old when the Pilgrim Fathers landed. So she made her husband get a shave and hair cut and shampoo and a new suit of clothes. He almost wept when she issued her ultimatum but he got shaved and had his hair cut and got the new suit of clothes just the same.

"I would like to say that the second Mrs. Barker worked a reform in James Franklin, but as a matter of fact she didn't. She had him under subjection so that he would dig up when she ordered but it always gave him great pain, and killed him before his time. He was a nickel pincher to the end. He never disobeyed any law so far as I know but he was the meanest man I ever knew just the same. If there is a future hell he will have a hotter place in it than a lot of men who were counted as criminals here on earth."

Farmers' Service Corner

READERS of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze are invited to ask questions on legal problems or on any other matter on which they desire information. This service is free. The tremendous demand for this service makes it impossible for us to print all of the answers, but every inquiry will be answered by mail.

Age Limit for Poll Tax

If a man is 49 years old at the time of assessment on the first day of March his 50th birthday occurring on or before the first day of September following can he be lawfully made to pay poll tax that year?

R. K. F.

While this question has never so far as I can find been passed upon by the supreme court, I am of the opinion that such person is subject to payment of poll tax.

How to Mix Paint

Please tell me how to mix paint. I have white lead, turpentine, linseed oil and lampblack at hand but do not know what proportions to use.

S. M. B.

Paint mixing depends upon the use to which the paint is to be put. For a priming coat, some turpentine can be mixed in to thin the paint somewhat, but for second and third coats, a mixture of good white lead and linseed oil is the best. Place a quantity of linseed oil in a large can or keg and then add white lead in small quantities, stirring and mixing well all the time until the paint is of the proper consistency. Color pigment to suit can be mixed in after the lead and oil have been thoroughly mixed. Too much turpentine in second or third coats will cause the paint to scale off while a mixture of lead and oil will make a very durable coat, altho a trifle more expensive.

Liable for Damages

Can a person lawfully dig ditches and drain water from his own land on the adjoining land he does not own, flooding the same with water? Would such person be liable for damages?

K. F.

He would be liable for damages.

Various Questions

1—What rule do you follow in giving B the right of way in answer "Liability in Motor Car Qualifications" in the June 2 issue of the Mail and Breeze? Our local officer says always to the right and straight ahead and according to his rule A should have had the right of way. 2—Has a man the right to herd his cows along the road by his land? 3—A sold seed wheat to B. B isn't able to pay for the same and C has a mortgage on the growing crop. Is there any way in which A could get his money ahead of the mortgage and how should he go about it?

K. F.

1—At an intersection all things being equal the man to your right has the right of way.

2—There is no law to prevent the man from herding his cows along the road by his land, provided he does not interfere with traffic by so doing.

3—B's debt to A is unsecured while C's is secured.

cured by mortgage. While in equity A should get his money, unfortunately he has not protected himself and C's mortgage is the superior claim.

Revenue Stamps

About two years ago A gave B a note not secured. There was no revenue stamp placed on the note. Does that invalidate the note and has B the holder of the note, the right to put a revenue stamp on the note and cancel the stamp without the consent of A?

C. R. W.

B has a right to put a stamp on the note and cancel the same. The law seems to make it equally obligatory on both the maker of the note and the payee of the note to see that this revenue stamp is put upon it.

A Farm Problem

George Wheatraiser and family rented a farm March 1, 1920, equipped it at a cost of \$2,000, borrowing \$1,000 to be paid in \$250 installments with interest at 8 per cent. The family hoped to be worth \$3,000 by March 1, 1930 and decided to live on \$750 a year, this amount to include all household expenses, doctor bills, automobile convenience. Allowing three years of partial crop failure with results as follows: 1922, \$200 loss; 1925, \$50 profit; 1929, 10 per cent loss, what must be their total income if their hopes are to be realized, figuring 15 per cent annual depreciation, \$500 spent in 1925 for equipment and 35 per cent of earnings for church, taxes and farm operation?

W. A. C.

I very frankly confess this is too many for me. Perhaps some reader who is an expert in figures can make something out of it.

Concerning Teachers' Examination

Can an 18-year-old girl who has had a year and a half of high school take the teachers' examination? If she can and should pass can she get a certificate to teach in Kansas?

M. G.

Yes, there is nothing to prevent her from doing this.

Scope of Wife's Will

A man dies leaving his property to his wife, there being no children. If the widow should marry again would her husband inherit any part of her property left to her by her first husband or could she make a will leaving it to whomsoever she wished?

M. K.

She could only will away one-half of her property no matter from what source it was derived. Her husband under the Kansas law is entitled to one-half of it unless he relinquishes his statutory rights.

Division of Property

A and B are husband and wife. B has money, laid by before their marriage. A has a mortgage on his horse and farm implements. If A gets a divorce from B can he get one-half of B's money? Can B hold one-half the crop?

G. S.

The division of property in case of divorce is left very largely to the discretion of the court. It is scarcely probable that any court would give A, the husband, his wife's earnings earned before their marriage. As to whether B could hold one-half the crop that again would be a matter for the court to decide.

Paying Income Tax

Is it necessary for a Civil War veteran's widow to pay income tax on her pension?

F. B.

My understanding is that it is not necessary.

Legal Marriage Age for Women

Is it lawful for a girl to marry in Kansas when 18 years old without her parents' consent, also in Nebraska?

R. A.

Yes, it would be legal in both states.

Get Big Crook and We Needn't Worry About Law

From Address Delivered by Senator Capper at Caney, Kan., on Independence Day, July 4, 1923

THE most striking phase of American life on this anniversary of the Nation's birth, it seems to me, is the increasing lawlessness of the people. Even the Empire State, the great commonwealth of New York, feels it may go its own way in the family of states, flouting the law of the land and the Constitution upon which it has been erected. There seems a growing feeling that any law of which a citizen disapproves or which he dislikes, may be disregarded with impunity. The logical result of such thinking and of such conduct is anarchy.

Our National Pastime

Our national pastime seems to be to pass laws then forget them, or violate them or upset them in the courts. Twenty thousand bills were introduced in the last Congress, but he it said to its credit it killed all except 600, or let them die.

That our wave of lawlessness is the backwash of the World War, is only partly true. It was manifest before the World War. I believe it is chiefly due to the lax enforcement of the laws we have. What the country needs is not more laws, but strict, impartial, vigorous, honest enforcement of the laws we have, with punishment for big crooks as well as little crooks. We seem to have reached an epochal phase in the struggle between profiteering which starves and freezes the people and the power or lack of power of the people's courts and Government to grasp a predatory ruffian of big business or of high finance by the

scruff of the neck and throw him into prison before he has satiated his greed. Meanwhile he puts his swag beyond reach and begins the long process of buying off justice by paying big fees to smart lawyers who know too well how to block the myriad wheels of the slow-moving, halting mass of junk that serves us as a legal system. There are too many miscarriages of justice, and too much haggling over technicalities, too many "four to five" decisions in the Supreme Court.

We cannot say popular mistrust of our courts and legal procedure has no sound basis when we see little offenders without means or influence swiftly tried and severely dealt with, while the big scoundrel engaged in plundering thousands, but possessing social standing and influence, more often goes free, or is lightly punished. This man is a far greater menace to society than the little fellow who is given a severe punishment.

Many Crimes Go Unpunished

The law falls here more often than elsewhere, and a long list of crimes against the people go unpunished, because we have one kind of law for the rich man and another kind of law for the poor man. Accordingly we have "rampant profiteering" in several necessities of life most of the time; and slick promoters, shady stock brokers and big bucket-shop bunco-steerers fleecing deluded victims out of their hard earnings—variously estimated to total about 1 billion dollars a year—at work all the time.

These victims are not the only losers, the whole country suffers. That billion fairly invested would bless every one of us.

Much of the profiteering, swindling, gambling and extortion which goes on from year to year, is beyond reach of the law because of the inefficiency of our legal machinery and the too often successful effort made to prevent federal or state regulation or to block it.

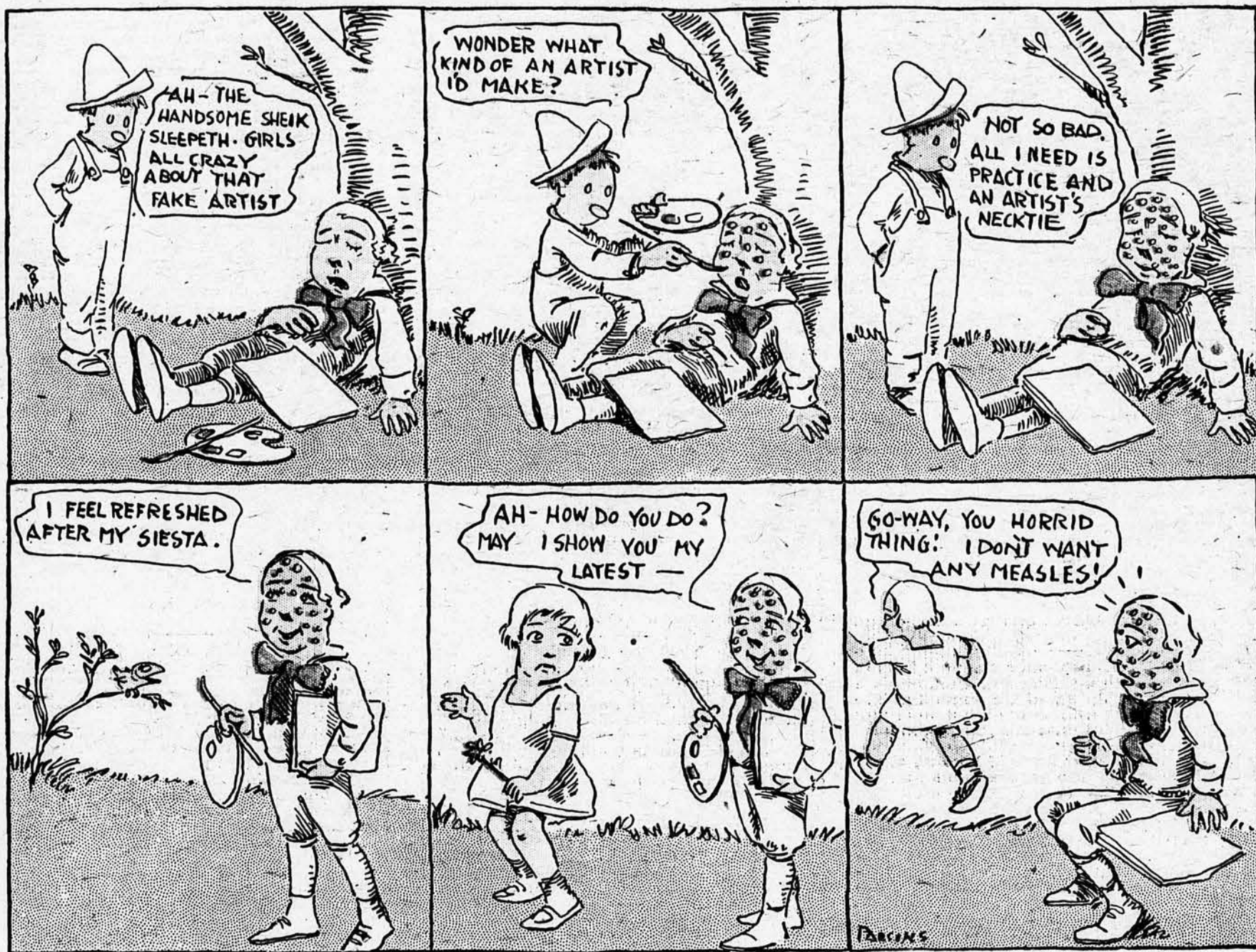
Laws Must Be Respected

From one end of this Nation to the other there is rising an insistent demand that no matter what a man's station in life, whether he be a captain of industry, a coal baron, or a sugar king, or the lowliest man in the ranks, he shall respect and abide by the laws of this Republic.

I do not despair of the laws, the courts or the Government. I know the situation contains the seed of its own cure. Our courts and Government were made in the days of stage coaches when speed in government not only was not necessary but undesirable, and it has been running on the same gear pretty much ever since. The system needs modernizing, especially our courts and legal practice. They are medieval. They are moss-grown with precedent and bound up with legalistic red-tape. We have got to fit both to a new age and the new day, to an entirely different sort of world than these institutions were born in, and until we do we may expect no better or more satisfactory results than we are getting at present.

The Adventures of the Hoovers

Buddy, Despite His Rural Environment, Shows Artistic Ability—But What He Does to the City Chap is Certainly a "Measly" Trick



The Cross-Cut—By Courtney Ryley Cooper

FOR a number of years Thornton Fairchild, the owner of a silver mine in Colorado, was an invalid and was in the constant care of his son, Robert Fairchild, who as a consequence of this missed most of the joys of youth after he was 16 years old. Just before his death, Fairchild told his son where he could find the combination to his safe. This was written on a piece of paper that was hidden in an old European history reposing in the family book case.

Upon opening the safe Robert finds a letter addressed to him by his father with instructions to go to St. Louis and look up an old attorney who would explain the significance of the papers found in the safe. There is no mention whatever of the secret the old man carried all the years he had been an invalid. On an old deed was written the words in faint, faded ink, "Papers relating to the Blue Poppy Mine," and across this in bolder writing the single ominous word "Accursed."

"The Blood of an Adventurer"

One works quickly when prodded by the pique of curiosity. And despite all that omens could foretell, despite the dull, gloomy life which had done its best to fashion a matter-of-fact brain for Robert Fairchild, one sentence in that letter had found an echo, had started a pulsating something within him that he never before had known: "It is the blood of an adventurer."

And it seemed that Robert Fairchild heeded no more than the knowl-

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

(Copyrighted)

edge to feel the tingle of it; the old house suddenly became stuffy and prisonlike as he wandered thru it. Within his pocket were two envelopes filled with threats of the future, defying him to advance and fight it out—whatever it might be. Again and again pounded thru his head the fact that only a night of travel intervened between Indianapolis and St. Louis; within twelve hours he could be in the office of Henry Beamish. And then—

A hurried resolution. A hasty packing of a traveling bag and the cashing of a check at the cigar store down on the corner. A wakeful night while the train clattered along upon its journey. Then morning and walking of streets until office hours. At last:

"I'm Robert Fairchild," he said, as he faced a white-haired, Cupid-faced man in the rather dingy offices of the Princess Building. A slow smile spread over the pudgy features of the genial appearing attorney, and he waved a fat hand toward the office's extra chair.

Fairchild nodded gravely. The old attorney slowly placed his fat hands together, peaking the fingers, and stared out of the window to the grimy roof and signboards of the next building.

"Perhaps it's better so," he said at last. "We hadn't seen each other in ten years—not since I went up to Indianapolis to have my last talk with him. Did he get any cheerier before he went?"

"No."

"Just the same, huh? Always waiting?"

"Afraid of every step on the veranda, of every knock at the door."

Again the attorney stared out of the window.

"And you?"

"I?" Fairchild leaned forward in his chair. "I don't understand."

"Are you afraid?"

"Of what?"

The lawyer smiled.

"I don't know. Only—" and he leaned forward—"it's just as tho I were living my younger days over this morning. It doesn't seem any time at all since your father was sitting just about where you are now, and gad, Boy, how much you look like he looked that morning! The same gray-blue, earnest eyes, the same dark hair, the same strong shoulders, and good, manly chin, the same build—and look of determination about him. The call of adventure was in his blood, and he sat there all enthusiastic, telling me what he intended doing and asking my advice—altho he wouldn't have followed it if I had given it. Back home was a baby and the woman he loved, and out West was sudden wealth, waiting for the right man to come along and find it. Gad!" White-haired old Beamish chuckled with the memory of it. "He almost made me throw over the law business that morning and go out adventuring with him! Then four years later," the tone changed suddenly, "he came back."

At the End of the Rainbow

"What then?" Fairchild was on the edge of his chair. But Beamish only spread his hands.

"Truthfully, Boy, I don't know. I have guessed—but I won't tell you what. All I know is that your father found what he was looking for and was on the point of achieving his every dream, when something happened. Then three men simply disappeared from the mining camp, announcing that they had failed and were going to hunt new diggings. That was all. One of them was your father—"

"But you said that he'd found—" "Silver, running twenty ounces to the ton on an eight-inch vein which gave evidences of being only the best"

(Continued on Page 9)

He Quit Wheat 31 Years Ago

Nine Months Was Too Much Vacation for John Bull, Gray County Pioneer, and He Chose Dairy Production to Keep Him Busy

By J. C. Burleton

WHEN the Santa Fe "Safer Farming Special" pulled into Cimarron, Gray county, one morning in June, John Bull, 76-year-old dairyman, was among the first who gathered around the flat car which served as a lecture platform for Kansas State Agricultural College specialists. He had come to town to hear them confirm the doctrines of safer farming which he has been advocating among neighbors and settlers in that region for 45 years.

John Bull came to that country from Iowa in 1878. Ten years before he had immigrated into the Hawkeye state from Canada. A dozen or more years of discouragement took most of the ambition to become a beef cattle raiser out of him. Then came the hard winter of 1885-86 when many cattle men lost every hoof they had. The settlers of that period were particularly hard up. Mr. Bull suggested that they milk cows.

Finds Dairying Profitable

For more than 30 years he has been in the dairy business. A fling at wheat growing soon convinced him that there was little money in that, or at least it was too uncertain. He has grown no wheat since 1892.

"I settled on the Pawnee, 25 or 30 miles north of here," said Mr. Bull, "but after the county seat fight between Eminence and Ravanna in 1893, I came to Cimarron. I was bankrupt—worse off than if I had had nothing."

Mr. Bull established one of the first cheese factories in Kansas. Before immigrating he had spent two years in New York and New Jersey where he learned to make cheese. For 25 years he operated his factory and one year sold more than \$6,000 worth of Cheddar cheese. About \$4,500 worth of that was made from milk he produced him-

self. The product was marketed with wholesale houses in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. At first, in 1887 when he undertook the project it was necessary to build a trade, but it was not long before a market was established and it took his entire output. Prices ranged from 10 cents to 12 and 13 cents.

Seven or eight years ago he quit the cheese business and began selling cream. The product of his herd is now shipped to Dodge City. He milks from 12 to 20 head of Holsteins. The cows are fed silage, alfalfa, corn chop and

barley chop. From the first of January to the first of June he marketed a ton of butterfat which brought him more than \$900. He is expecting that production will be at least that much for the rest of the year. He grows all his roughness, including cane, kafir and alfalfa. The grain, he buys.

Mr. Bull owns 200 acres just 1/2 mile from Cimarron. About 100 acres are devoted to pasture and the rest to crops. He reserves the skim milk for feeding to dairy calves and pigs, which he buys locally and feeds out. At present he has 38 head. He usually fattens

from 15 to 30 head a year. Mrs. Bull raises standard bred Barred Rocks for market egg production primarily, although she sells eggs and cockerels.

Cows are bred to calve in the fall. This gives flush production in winter when cream prices are highest and when other farm work is slack and he is thus able to care for the heavy flow of milk. By the time the cows would otherwise begin to fall by reason of advanced lactation, they receive the stimulating influence of spring grass and their flow picks up. They are dry, under his plan, during late summer when flies are bad and grass is short.

"I don't owe a dollar except a small amount on a new tenant house which has just been completed," said Mr. Bull in explaining the advantages of dairying in that wheat country. "I have been on this place more than 30 years, and have not grown wheat in that time."

New Tenant Every Two Years

"On average land around here there is a new tenant every two years, and the ownership changes about every five years. The average tenant grows wheat and the average landowner insists on wheat growing. My land, buildings and equipment are easily worth \$20,000 and I have given away as much money as I am worth. All except about \$1,500 has been made since I came here and went into the dairy business."

Here is a man who discovered the fallacy of too much wheat more than 30 years ago. He has shown that diversification is possible in Western Kansas and he has become a landowner in making that demonstration. He has kept his land clear in a country where many farms, whose owners have persisted in growing wheat, are mortgaged for more than they are worth. If there were more farmers like John Bull that would not happen.



At the Left is John Bull, Dairyman in Western Kansas For More Than 30 Years Telling His Experience to Prof. J. B. Fitch of the K. S. A. C.

From Hen's Nest to Market

Better Quality Will Restore Consumer's Confidence in High Grade Eggs Offered for Sale by Kansas Farmers to City Buyers

By Philander Grayson

KANSAS is going into the chicken business on a larger scale, and so is every other state. Take a look around your neighborhood. In some communities probably 10 to 15 per cent of the farms will have new poultry houses, and at least half of the houses will be of modern type. Farmers are making brooder houses, providing new lots, buying incubators, poultry feeds and chicks from the hatcheries. Every county agent has culled thousands of hens in the last year and tons of literature have been handed out on better feeding and care of poultry.

The Consumer's Viewpoint

The poultry business has received a great deal of stimulation from all sources, but the returns from farm hens have had as much to do with this increased interest as anything else. Farmers have been receiving a constant and profitable income from their flocks. They are now enlarging their flocks and preparing to take better care of them. This will result in more eggs. Nearly all the educational propaganda on poultry has in view an increased egg yield for each hen.

Maybe this increased production will break the market, maybe not. It all depends on the consumer. If he eats more eggs, he may be able to absorb the surplus. But will he? The consumer is a funny fellow. He does not like bad eggs. When he goes into a restaurant about this time of year, he skips that part of the menu which tells about eggs. When he is home his wife carefully avoids serving eggs of unknown age and previous condition of servitude. She is a little uppish about the eggs she buys, if she buys any at all. She likes them fresh.

Both the consumer and his wife and their children, for that matter, could very profitably eat more good eggs.

They would, too, if they were sure of getting a fresh product. Eggs contain a whole regiment of health officers that make kids fill out and grow husky, but the little rascals cannot be made to eat bad eggs.

Every egg, that is, practically every normal egg, has an equal start in life with all other eggs, but they do not all get to the consumer or his family at the same time or in the same condition, and when an egg that's all run down succeeds in getting to his plate, right there he balks. He won't order eggs again until cold weather and his wife won't have any more in the house than just what she must use. The only thing that will make the consumer and his wife use more eggs is to see that they get fresh eggs. That kind does not need any advertising. They will advertise themselves just as a bad egg will, but in a different way. Every consumer is suspicious of eggs in summer because his confidence has been abused so many times.

Now that confidence can be restored only by providing him with the kind of eggs he hopes to get when he spends his money. If this were done, consumption would take care of itself and there would be no danger in overproduction as a result of all this increased activity in building hen houses and keeping chickens in them. But the distance from the hen's nest to market and the consumer's table must be decreased. They may be hustled to him as directly as possible and in good condition. That, however, is a matter which is largely beyond the producer's responsibility unless he forms an organization for marketing, which would be a mighty good thing. Wouldn't it be encouraging to have

folks in Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis and New York wishing they could get some more of those good Kansas eggs? As conditions are now they cannot distinguish the bad eggs of Kansas from those of Indiana, Tennessee or Iowa.

Consumers in New York, for instance, know California eggs, because they are good. Aaron Sapiro, that fellow who has been talking a lot about commodity marketing by co-operation, told of the Petaluma egg producers while he was in Topeka recently. He says they have 2,300,000 hens laying eggs under contract for that association. That is, the owners of those hens must keep only White Leghorns, must grade their eggs according to size, must bar the roosters and deliver infertile eggs. The association has a sand blast machine for cleaning eggs which are soiled.

Now that seems a lot of foolishness just for an egg. Maybe so, but do you know what those California folks are doing? Carloads of their eggs go thru Kansas every day. They are packed in standard containers and rigidly graded. They travel in refrigerator cars all the way to New York City. They arrive there 18 days old, but still fresh and they bring 4 cents a dozen more than the eggs produced in the suburban back yards of New York City and Long Island. Are they any better? Not if the home eggs are fresh, but New York consumers have learned to trust those California eggs. The average man would be delighted to have an egg no older than 18 days and he probably would eat it on general principles. His difficulties are with older eggs and eggs of unknown age. Obviously he would prefer the

home produced eggs at a lower price if he knew they were good, but he doesn't know this.

Kansas eggs are produced by the same kind of hens as California eggs. The hens have the same feed, the same kind of water and the same kind of air, regardless of what the California folks say about their climate. There is no reason in the world why Kansas eggs should not be in as great demand in New York City, Cincinnati, Washington, D. C., or Louisville as California eggs seem to be at this time.

Must Shorten Market Route

But the road from Harvey county hens' nests to New York must be shortened. The eggs must be rendered safe for longer keeping by eliminating roosters from the laying flock. They must be graded and sold under brand, and eventually a guarantee. That will create a demand for Kansas eggs which will absorb the supply rapidly. The consumer's confidence will be restored and neither California nor any other state will be able to sell eggs at a premium over those from Kansas.

Kansas producers must retain interest in their eggs until they reach the consumer, his wife and children. The only way that can be done is to control the movement of those eggs until they reach the retail distributing centers. That's what the California fellows do.

Some responsibility for bad eggs falls on the local dealer. In few instances does he pay a higher price to those who deliver graded and infertile eggs. He is like the local wool, livestock and cream buyer. He pays the same price for good and bad products. Under such circumstances there is little incentive to produce better eggs when a man gets no more for his work than the man who is indifferent.

Farm Organization Notes

Senator Capper Commends Farm Organizations at Farmers' Union Picnic at Garnett, July 11

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

THE Farmers' Union picnic held at Homer Bennett's grove, 4 miles southwest of Garnett, Kan., July 11, was a very successful and enjoyable affair. Eighteen locals from Anderson county and several locals from surrounding counties took part in the program, one number being contributed by each Farmers' Union local.

The principal address for the occasion was delivered by Senator Arthur Capper of Topeka, who has recently spent much of his time in visiting various farm organizations in the state and getting first hand information in regard to their work. He has already been in 35 counties in the state and hopes to visit all the remaining ones before returning to Washington.

Mr. Capper was introduced by the presiding officer at the Farmers' Union picnic at Garnett, as the Farmers' Union Senator from Kansas. Senator Capper spoke in part as follows:

"I am proud to be a member of the Farmers' Union and proud to be called the Farmers' Union United States Senator from Kansas. I know our national president, Charles S. Barrett, very well, and he is one of the great men of this country. He has been coming to Washington for many years and none of the great agricultural leaders of the Nation has greater influence in the national capital than Barrett. The big men of both political parties in Washington respect Barrett's judgment and his support of a measure means a great deal.

"I believe the salvation of the farmer today lies in organization. He is not getting a square deal and unless he organizes in a way that will enable him to have something to say about the price he is to receive for his products he will always be the victim of an unjust marketing system. Farmers must stand together and so I urge farmers everywhere to go into the Farmers' Union or some other up-to-date organization of producers. The Grange, the Farm Bureau and the Equity Society, as well as the Farmers' Union, are all doing good work. They are all aiming in the right direction—economic justice for the producer. I particularly urge you Farmers' Union people to associate yourself with the co-operative selling agencies for the collective bargaining of your grain and livestock. Nothing else will help you so much in getting a fair price for your commodities.

To Study Farm Conditions

Fourteen economists and statisticians accepted the invitation of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to consider the immediate outlook of the corn and hog situation, and wheat. The conference met July 11 and 12. In the near future the conferees as a group will make a public statement of both the domestic and foreign outlook regarding the commodities covered. The men accepting Secretary Wallace's invitation are as follows: B. W. Snow of the Bartlett-Frazier Co., Chicago; Dr. G. F. Warren and

Dr. F. A. Pearson of Cornell University; H. W. Moorhouse of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Carl Snyder of the New York Federal Reserve Bank; B. M. Anderson, Jr., of the Chase National Bank; E. W. Wentworth of Armour & Company; H. A. Wallace of Wallace's Farmer, and H. G. Moulton of the Institute of Economics, Washington, D. C.; E. G. Nourse, of the Institute of Economics, Washington, D. C.; W. E. Grimes of the College of Agriculture, Manhattan, Kan.; J. F. Ebersole of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis; and W. I. King of the National Research Institute, New York.

Nikeltown Grange Indorses Capper

In a recent meeting the Nikeltown Grange indorsed Senator Capper's speech before the National Wheat Conference in Chicago and adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, Arthur Capper our United States Senator on June 20 in the Wheat Conference at Chicago, which was called by the governors of seven states, termed the Chicago Board of Trade, the world's greatest gambling place. And whereas, he was threatened with suit for damages for defamation of character by John Mauff, executive vice president of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Therefore, Be it Resolved by Nikeltown Grange 1722, that we heartily commend Arthur Capper for speaking the truth, regardless of anybody's feelings."

Refunds Shippers 30 Per Cent

The Chicago Producers' Commission Association has voted a refund to its shipper members of 30 per cent of all commissions paid in during the first year's business which closed on June 30. The refund amounts to more than \$70,000.

During its first year of operation the Chicago unit of the National Livestock Co-operative handled 11,742 car loads of livestock which sold for a total of \$19,828,033.54.

Ten Times Champion by Chance

(Continued from Page 3)

turned on the pasture. He bought a few more and began milking just to have something to do. He liked the work and the steady income which they provided. Five years ago he visited the Chestnut herd and bought three yearling purebred heifers. They proved so much better than the grades and scrubs that he gradually worked into purebreds.

"That bull and his winnings established me in the purebred business," said McCoy, "and my experience in showing him with the Kansas state herd that fall demonstrated the advantages of exhibiting at stock shows and fairs. I paid \$185 for him at the barracks sale. Before that show season was over I could have sold him for \$1,000, but I have never been sorry that I did not accept the offer."

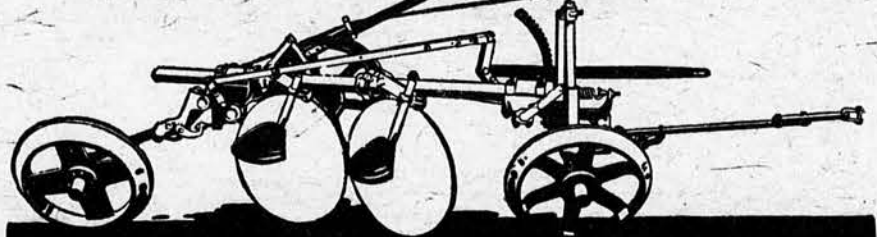
Corn Prices Benefiting By Tariff

UNITED STATES corn is temporarily off of the international market. For the time being, the price of corn on Iowa farms is much greater than the Liverpool price less the cost of transportation and handling.

If there were no tariff on corn at the present time, there would be large importations of Argentine corn. Argentine corn can now be laid down at our Atlantic seaboard at around 88 cents a bushel, whereas with Iowa corn at 70 cents a bushel on Iowa farms, the cost laid down at the Atlantic seaboard is around \$1.4 a bushel. It seems as tho our corn belt corn is now selling 10 to 12 cents a bushel higher than it would if it were not for the tariff. To transport corn from Argentine farms to the Atlantic seaboard of the United States costs at the present time, exclusive of tariff, about 20 cents a bushel. To transport Iowa corn from Iowa farms to the Atlantic seaboard costs about 28 cents a bushel.

In years when they have a great corn surplus and we must therefore compete directly with Argentina on the British market, our corn prices tend to be the Liverpool corn prices less the cost of transportation and handling, and in such a situation the tariff does us no good whatever, but there are other times, such as the present, when we have a great surplus of hogs, when corn on corn belt farms sells decidedly above a parity with Liverpool. In a situation of this sort, the tariff becomes genuinely effective.—Wallace's Farmer.

Quick-Convertible



Simple clamp adjustments make it easy to set the two-disc No. 19 for either 16-inch or 20-inch cut; or to change to three-disc plow or vice versa. You know how desirable this simple, quick convertibility is. You can adapt the load to suit your power when field conditions change.

John Deere No. 19

Extra clearance—main frame bar is above the discs—not at the side. That high clearance, together with wide spacing between discs, is a real advantage in deep plowing or in trashy conditions.

Penetrates—takes its bite quickly and holds right to it in hard ground. Entire weight of plow forces correctly-angled discs down to uniform penetration at desired depth.

Does good work and pulls light—strong, clean-faced, keen-edged, correctly-angled discs cut clean furrows with minimum resistance.

Correctly-designed, adjustable scrapers keep discs clean, lighten draft and improve quality of work. All weight carried on smooth-running wheel bearings.

Great strength—frame bar of special John Deere steel is stiff and mighty strong; no bolt holes to weaken it. Disc standards are drop-forged steel. Heavy axles of special steel.

If you own a Fordson or any other small tractor you need the "19". See it in display in your town.

FREE FOLDER. Write for your copy today. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois; ask for Folder CN-411.

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

4 TIMES Around the World with ONE OILING

100,000 Miles Without Stopping for Oil



An inventor who could develop an automobile, a railroad car or any other conveyance on wheels which would perform such a feat would be considered a wonder. But such is the record of regular accomplishment by the Auto-oiled Aermotor during the past eight years in pumping water.

Did you ever stop to think how many revolutions the wheel of a windmill makes? If the wheel of an Aermotor should roll along the surface of the ground at the same speed that it makes when pumping water it would encircle the world in 90 days, or would go four times around in a year. It would travel on an average 275 miles per day or about 30 miles per hour for 9 hours each day. An automobile which keeps up that pace day after day needs a thorough oiling at least once a week. Isn't it marvelous, then, that a windmill has been made which will go 50 times as long as the best automobile with one oiling?

The Auto-oiled Aermotor after 8 full years of service in every part of the world has proven its ability to run and give the most reliable service with one oiling a year. The double gears, and all moving parts, are entirely enclosed and flooded with oil all the time. It gives more service with less attention than any other piece of machinery on the farm. To get everlasting wind-mill satisfaction buy the Auto-oiled Aermotor, the most efficient windmill that has ever been made.

For full information write **AERMOTOR CO.** Chicago Kansas City Dallas Des Moines Minneapolis Oakland

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

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Capper Engraving

WRITE for PRICES ON CATALOGS & LETTERHEADS **ARTISTS ENGRAVERS DEPT. M TOPEKA-WICHITA**

The Cross-Cut

(Continued from Page 6)

ginning of a bonanza! I know, because he had written me that, a month before."

"And he abandoned it?"
"He'd forgotten what he had written when I saw him again. I didn't question him. I didn't want to—his face told me enough to guess that I wouldn't learn. He went home then, after giving me enough money to pay the taxes on the mine for the next twenty years, simply as his attorney and without divulging his whereabouts. I did it. Eight years or so later, I saw him in Indianapolis. He gave me more money—enough for eleven or twelve years—"

"And that was ten years ago?" Robert Fairchild's eyes were reminiscent. I remember—I was only a kid. He sold off everything he had, except the house."

Henry Beamish walked to his safe and fumbled there a moment, to return at last with a few slips of paper.

"Here's the answer," he said quietly, "the taxes are paid until 1923."

The Lure of the Silver

Robert Fairchild studied the receipts carefully—futilely. They told him nothing. The lawyer stood looking down upon him; at last he laid a hand on his shoulder.

"Boy," came quietly, "I know just about what you're thinking. I've spent a few hours at the same kind of a job myself, and I've called old Henry Beamish more kinds of a fool than you can think of for not coming right out flat-footed and making Thornton tell me the whole story. But some way, when I'd look into those eyes with the fire all dead and ashen within them, and see the lines of an old man in his young face, I—well, I guess I'm too soft-hearted to make folks suffer. I just couldn't do it!"

"So you can tell me nothing?"
"I'm afraid that's true—in one way. In another I'm a fund of information. Tonight you and I will go to Indianapolis and probate the will—it's simple enough; I've had it in my safe for ten years. After that, you become the owner of the Blue Poppy mine, to do with as you choose."

"But—"
The old lawyer chuckled.
"Don't ask my advice, Boy. I haven't any. Your father told me what to do if you decided to try your luck—and silver's selling well. It means a lot of money for anybody who

can produce pay ore—unless what he said about the mine pinching out was true."

Again the thrill of a new thing went thru Robert Fairchild's veins, something he never had felt until twelve hours before; again the urge for strange places, new scenes, the fire of the hunt after the hidden wealth of silver-seamed hills. Somewhere it lay awaiting him; nor did he even know in what form. Robert Fairchild's life had been a plodding thing of books and accounts, of high desks which as yet had failed to stoop his shoulders, of stuffy offices which had been thwarted so far in their grip at his lung power; the long walk in the morning and the tired trudge homeward at night to save petty carfare for a silent man's pettier luxuries had looked after that. But the recoil had not exerted itself against an office-cramped brain, a dusty-ledger-filled life that suddenly felt itself crying out for the free, open country, without hardly knowing what the term meant. Old Beamish caught the light in the eyes, the quick contraction of the hands, and smiled.

"You don't need to tell me, Son," he said slowly. "I can see the symptoms. You've got the fever—You're going to work that mine. Perhaps," and he shrugged his shoulders, "it's just as well. But there are certain things to remember."

"Name them."
"Ohadi is thirty-eight miles from Denver. That's your goal. Out there, they'll tell you how the mine caved in, and how Thornton Fairchild, who had worked it, together with his two men, Harry Harkins, a Cornishman, and 'Sissie' Larsen, a Swede, left town late one night for Cripple Creek—and that they never came back. That's the story they'll tell you. Agree with it. Tell them that Harkins, as far as you know, went back to Cornwall, and that you have heard vaguely that Larsen later followed the mining game farther out West."

"Is it the truth?"
"How do I know? It's good enough—people shouldn't ask questions. Tell nothing more than that—and be careful of your friends. There is one man to watch—if he is still alive. They call him 'Squint' Rodaine, and he may still be there. I don't know—I'm only sure of the fact that your father hated him, fought him and feared him. The mine tunnel is two miles up Kentucky Gulch and one hundred yards to the right. A surveyor can lead you to the very spot. It's been abandoned now for years. What you'll find there is more than I can guess. But, Boy," and his hand clenched tight on Robert Fairchild's shoulder, "whatever

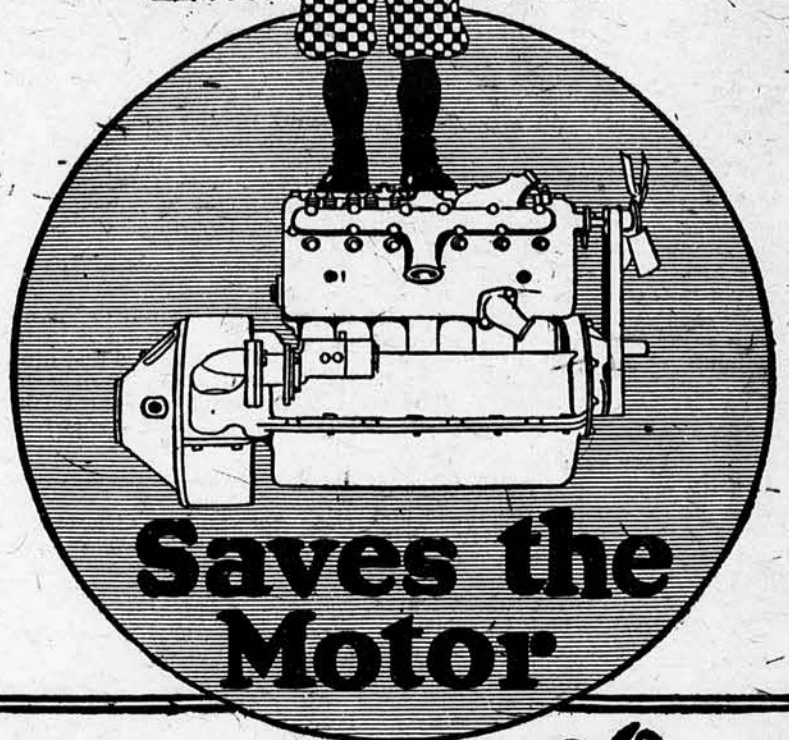
(Continued on Page 15)



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Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Delicious Sweets to Store Away to Serve as Winter Appetizers

THIS is the time of year when we all are thinking of canning, preserving and pickling. We believe that you will like to try some of the favorite recipes of other readers. Here are six that will appeal to your sweet tooth. They were all sent with canning letters in our contest last fall. Watch for the pickling recipes! They will appear in the near future.

Yellow Tomato Honey

Gather the tomatoes when thoroughly ripe. Wash and remove all imperfect spots and cook in a small quantity of water. When soft, run thru a colander, then put thru the flour sifter. Measure, and to each cup of tomato pulp, add ½ cup sugar and a little lemon juice. Boil until clear and thick, stirring often. Seal in glass jars, or put in glasses.

Miss F. L. F.

Coffey County.

Pear Preserves

Pare the pears. Use 1 cup sugar to 1 quart pears, dampen the sugar and bring to a boil. Stick a piece of cinnamon bark and a clove in each pear, drop into the sirup and boil rapidly until tender. The rapid boiling leaves the pears a delicate pink in color.

Jefferson County. Mrs. E. A.

Quince Honey

5 medium sized quinces 3 apples 5-pints of sugar

Pare and grate the quinces and apples. Stir into the sugar and boil until it is clear and the consistency of honey. Seal as you would jelly.

Graham County. Mrs. F. S. H.

Muskmelon Preserves

Use ripe, yellow meated muskmelons, pare and cut in rather large pieces. Weigh, and put as much sugar over the melon as you have melon in weight. Let stand over night. In the morning, cook until the melon is clear, then add 1 lemon, sliced, and cook until the sirup is thick. Seal in glasses.

Mrs. D. D. S.

Logan Co., Oklahoma.

Pineapple Butter

Pare and quarter a quantity of apples. (I always use the culls.) Cook until very tender, then mash or put thru colander. Add 2 or 3 cups of sugar to a quart of apple pulp, according to the sweetness of the apples. Cook slowly until thick—about 40 minutes. To 3 quarts of the butter, add 1 small can of shredded pineapple. Cook 15 or 20 minutes longer. Seal in glass jars.

Mrs. W. E. G.

Routt Co., Colorado.

Plum, Apple and Pear Marmalade

Plums Apples Pears Sugar
Scald the plums and peel them, cut in two and remove the stones. Then pack in layers alternately with pared and sliced apples and pears, adding as much sugar as there is of fruit. Set on back of range and cook very slowly until smooth and thick. Seal in jars.

Mrs. B. A. H.

Pratt County.

Nutrition Course is Popular

Pratt county women are taking a great deal of interest in the special work Susanne Schnemeyer, nutrition specialist from the Kansas State Agricultural College is giving them. Miss Schnemeyer was in the county in April and held meetings in the different communities to interest the women in nutrition. Two local leaders were selected from each community, and then in May, Miss Schnemeyer returned to the county and held a leaders' training school.

On one day of the week, Miss Schnemeyer had a class for over-weight women, and 24 women attended the meeting. On another day she spoke to underweight women, and 20 were present. The local leaders will teach

the work in their districts, so that practically all of the women in the county will have an opportunity to take advantage of the training Miss Schnemeyer is giving.

The importance of balanced rations was emphasized at all of the meetings. Most of us eat too much meat and not enough vegetables and fruits, according to Miss Schnemeyer. In many cases, it has been learned that vegetables can be substituted for meat to good advantage. Exercise is an important factor in reducing or developing certain parts of the body. Direc-

this month to confer with leaders, check up results and give further work. At this time, cooking for harvest hands will be discussed and menus suggested.

Happy on the Way

I had a birthday, not long ago, and when I tried to see how many of these occasions I could recall clearly, I was surprised to find I could remember every one from my 5th to the 17th, but of the following ones, I could recall scarcely a thing. I wonder if it is

but went out to the shed and climbed into the buggy where his mother had to take his plate of goodies to him. Then there was the birthday that brought my first ring.

My, how proud I was of it, but no prouder than of my first white parasol which I received a few years later. Well, do I remember how my pride in possessing such a treasure was given a rude jolt before I got it home from the store, for as I was carrying it, carefully tucked under my arm, a woman with a muddy baby carriage ran into me. Oh! what a sight was my new gift, all mud bespattered, but luckily for me white parasols are washable.

When Age is Beautiful

Still, dear as is the memory of those earlier birthdays, I would not exchange them for my later ones; for life has had a sweeter and deeper meaning with every year. Age to me is a beautiful thing—like a beautiful road that winds and dips over a series of hills, always climbing up and up, always reaching a higher level and a broader view, until at last it comes to the shining gateway thru whose portals lies "the land of dreams come true."

Last fall one of the dearest old men I ever have known came to see me. He is 89 years old, yet no man of 50 has keener faculties nor finds greater enjoyment in life. He now lives in California but had come back to Kansas to visit his relatives and friends. When I said to him, "Grandpa De Wolf, how are you anyway?" he replied, "Bless you child, I am happy on the way." Is it not fine to have this view of life when one has rounded 89 bends of its trail? I sincerely hope I always shall regard my path in such manner and be able to say, as does this remarkable young, old man, "I am happy on the way."

Irene Judy.

The Flower Garden in July

By the last of July, the home gardener will know what changes are to be made in the garden another year. She will have decided what plants are to be left out altogether, and what chosen in their place.

Few gardeners keep their garden plots the same from year to year. We all learn by experience and do not know if a certain plant is desirable for our particular garden until we have tried it.

Cultivating in July is important, and also a careful oversight of all the plants to be sure that they are free from garden pests. The plants now will have reached their fullest bloom, and it will be easier to decide if we have just what we want, and just where we want it. No plant should be allowed to stay too many years in exactly the same spot, for it will have used up the nutriment it requires, and will do better somewhere else, while another plant may thrive in its old place.

In July, I make out my list of flowers for the next year, draw a plan of the garden, and write the name of every flower in the spot put aside for it. This saves confusion in the spring, and enables me to get my garden started early.

Fantasy

Sometimes I feel, when the day is over
And the last of my little tasks finished
and done,
Were I a man I'd be a rover
Along with the wind and the friendly sun.

To the brooding hills when the dusk is falling
In the desert's magic when day is done,
Ever I'd hear a far voice calling
Me and the wind and the friendly sun.

Then if the years as they came would shatter
The dreams I had cherished—one by one,
Perhaps I could laugh and it would not matter
For I'd have the wind and the friendly sun.

I wistfully hope that when it's all ended
And life's last day its course has run
With the aches and hurts all healed and mended
I'll quest with the wind and friendly sun.

—Georgie Rose.

EVERY mason in the quarry, every builder on the shore,
Every woodman in the forest, every boatman at the oar,
Hewing wood and drawing water, splitting stones and clearing sod,
All the dusty ranks of labor, in the regiment of God
March together toward His temple, do the tasks His hands prepare;
Honest toil is holy service, faithful work is praise and prayer.
—Henry VanDyke.

tions for taking different exercises were given to the women, also menus for balanced rations for those who are overweight and underweight. The food calendar furnished by the Kansas State Agricultural College is used as a basis for the work Miss Schnemeyer teaches.

All those taking the course have been weighed and scored, and Miss Schnemeyer will return to Pratt county

because I am getting forgetful as I grow older. I am not going to think so any way, for I believe it is just that those earlier birthdays were such big events in my life.

Take for instance my first party; it seems only yesterday that it happened. Again I am tumbling over the grass with my small guests; again I can see the fat little boy who was so bashful he would not eat with the rest of us,

Fashion Signs of Summer

Printed Cottons and Voiles are the Most Popular Dress Materials This Season

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



1758—Women's Corset Cover. Correct undergarments play an important part in slenderizing. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust.

1799—Bungalow Apron or Porch Dress. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1702—Women's Afternoon Dress. This style is adaptable to either the stout or slender figure. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1729—Women's and Misses' Slip-on Blouse. Separate blouses and skirts are summer dress favorites. Sizes 16 years, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust.

1783—Women's One-piece Dress. Simple and charming may well be said of this dress. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

1655—Women's Apron. A pretty apron is shown that is practical. One size only.

1678—Girls' Bloomer Dress. Any little girl would be proud to wear a dress like this. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 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.

"Happy Birthday to You!"

This is the Greeting Thousands of Senator Capper's Little Friends Gave Him on July 14.

HAPPY birthday to you!" This is the greeting thousands of boys and girls gave Senator Capper at his birthday party, July 14. "Thousands" is a pretty big number to entertain at a party, isn't it? But Senator Capper has really thousands of little friends, and he invited them all to come to his party. And a royal good time they had, too!

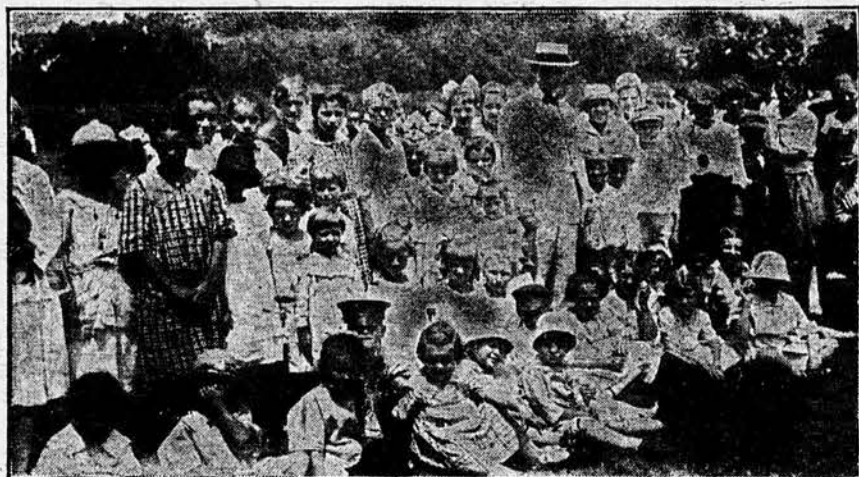
For 15 years Senator Capper has made his birthday a day of happiness for his little friends, not only boys and girls of Topeka, where the party always takes place, but young folks from all over the state. In fact, at these parties, any boy or girl of any age who is a friend of Senator Capper's or who would like to be a friend, is invited.

This year was the 15th anniversary of his first party, and the man who

party took place in Topeka's amusement park and everything in it was turned over to the boys and girls. You left your pocketbooks at home. You could ride on the merry-go-round as many times as you pleased, take your turns at flying trips "over the top," roller skate in the big rink, and so on. And the ice cream—thousands of cones were eaten. Really there wasn't anything lacking to make a boy or a girl have a good time. Even the transportation was provided. All you had to do to get to the park was to board a street car and tell the conductor you were going to Senator Capper's birthday party.

Contests of Many Kinds

There were things of interest besides ice cream and merry-go-rounds. Any boy or girl who wished could



Senator Capper Had His Picture Taken With a Group of His Small Friends

makes July 14 a day of happiness for so many little boys and girls was there himself to meet them. When you have a birthday party, boys and girls, you are present to receive your guests, of course, but sometimes Senator Capper must be away in Washington, where he helps make laws for boys and girls. Even if he can't be present at his own party, he has it anyway, so that the boys and girls won't miss this one day's good time.

A Day of Happiness

But this year he attended his party himself. And he was just as glad to come to his party as the boys and girls were. He likes Kansas boys and girls. "There's nothing nicer in the whole world than a fine, clean, fair and square Kansas boy or girl," he says.

Such fun as everybody had! The

compete in racing and contests of other kinds, and the winners received prizes such as boys and girls like. There were some little folks who couldn't enter these contests but they had a good time anyway. Senator Capper never forgets his little crippled friends on this happy day, and they were well provided for.

They were tired youngsters who pushed their way into the cars about 6 o'clock when the party was over. Yes, they were tired, but there was much chatter about what a good time they'd had and how much ice cream and popcorn they'd eaten. There were some snagged stockings and torn dresses for which the teeter totters and swings were blamed. But the boys and girls didn't care—they had had a good time. The wish that "Senator Capper'd have a birthday often-er!" seemed to be unanimous.

An Automobile Puzzle

In this puzzle in rhyme you are to fill out each blank with a word which is the name of some part of an automobile. For the first 10 boys or girls

Dreams

Lying here I can see the clouds
Drift over the apple tree,
And play that the littlest one of all
And the whitest one is me.

A lark is singing above me;
He rises to float on high—
Then I'm the lark that over the trees
Skims thru the blue of the sky.

After a little the stars come out;
I play I'm the twinkling one,
'Til Mother comes to the door and
calls,
'Time to come in, little son!'
—Anna Deming Gray.

"She came from that erudite city, the ---
While he in New York saw the first light
of day
And lived near the --- down by
the bay;
His deep love to --- he tried all
in vain;
'Twould --- at his heart 'till it
gave him a pain.
Quoth he: "I can tell you 'tis not any joke!"
And then of his ardent affection he

"Oh, have you for me just of hope a dim

Ah, then I'd be happy, I can but remark;
But if you refuse me, why, then it is clear
My heart it would weigh quite a
--- my dear;
Indeed, I am pining, sweetheart, for your
sake,
And if you refuse me my heart it must

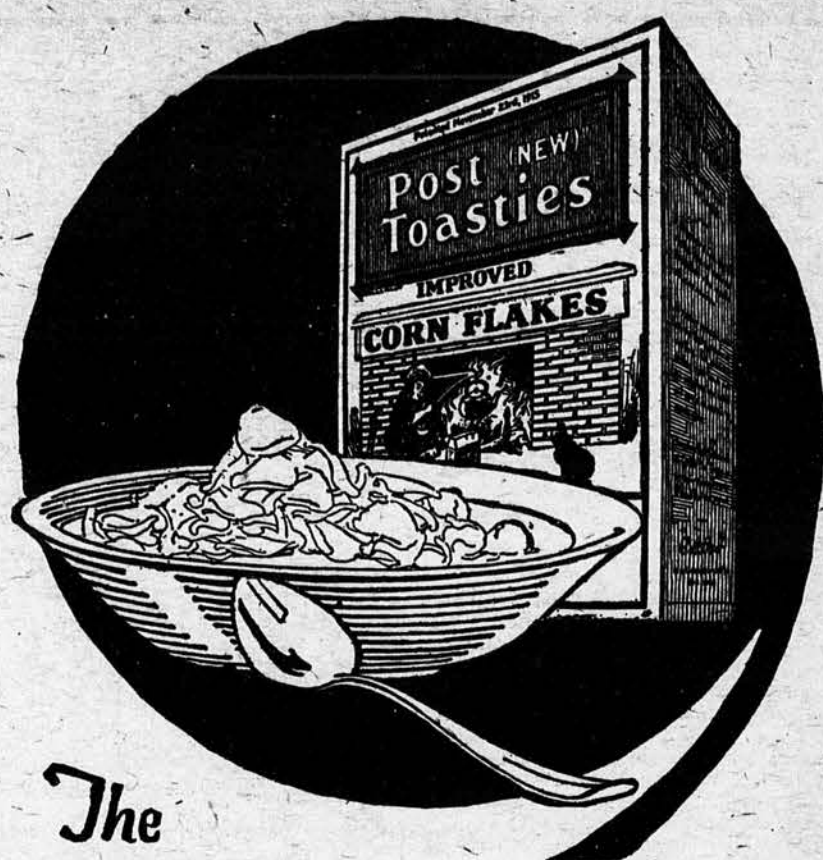
The maid to his pleading did gracefully
yield,
Said she: "You must be my protector and

At some future day I shall be your dear
wife;
Together we gaily will --- thru life."

A Match-and-Potato Puzzle

You can have some fun playing a trick with some matches and a slice of potato. Lay the potato slice flat on the table and stick six matches in it so that the whole thing looks like a six leg table turned upside down. The trick is to make two straight cuts with a knife, parting the potato in six pieces, leaving a match sticking up in each piece. Can anybody do this?

How can you tell a girl named Ellen that she is everything that is delightful in eight letters? U R A B U T L N.



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to appetite

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Order Post Toasties by name from your grocer and be sure you get the yellow and red package. A serving usually costs less than a cent.

Post Toasties
Improved Corn Flakes

Made by Postum Cereal Company, Inc.
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Give her pure crushed Oyster Shell. She'll give you eggs of the right sort.

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As soon as you have read this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze pass it along to your neighbor.

Business and Markets

Beef Cattle Advance 10 to 15 Cents But Hogs Decline 20 Cents and Sheep 50 Cents

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

DESPITE the fact that there are some disquieting factors in connection with the present crop and livestock situation, many persons believe that marked improvement will be noted early in the fall.

The general crop outlook is fair but there is no evidence of over-production of cereal crops as compared with the 1917-1921 average, according to the monthly agricultural review issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Decreased production as compared with the five-year average is shown in the case of wheat, corn, oats and rye. Increases are estimated for barley, apples and peaches. An accumulation of meat animals is also reported.

The movement and current prices of hogs and cattle are logical evidences of the accumulation of meat animals, in the country, the review states. For two years, old stock was freely disposed of because it was not worth keeping, but young stock was increased because when feed was cheap enough to burn, the natural way to carry it over was in young, growing animals. It is explained. This had the effect of rather less stock in market a year ago but more now, the review states.

Purchasing Power of Farm Products

The department's index of purchasing power of a unit of farm products in terms of other commodities that farmers buy is placed at 71 for May as compared with 70 in April and with 73 in May, 1922. The trend of purchasing power has shown a steady advance since August, 1922, when the index figure was 64.

The National City Bank of New York in its Monthly Review for July says:

"It is true that the prices of agricultural products are too low in comparison with the prices of other products, but the case is sometimes overstated. All agricultural products are not in the same position. The South had very good returns from its cotton crop last year and seems likely to have this year. Corn is up to about double the price at the low point, wool and sheep and sugar beets promise good returns, dairy products have been doing very well and the outlook for cattle is improving.

"The Bureau of Labor index numbers by classes for the month of May shows farm products at 139 as compared with 156 for all commodities, on a base of 100 for 1913. The farmer is not going to be a free buyer under existing conditions, but these unquestionably are temporary, and meanwhile the deficit in his buying power is being made up by full employment in the other industries at high wages."

Imports and Exports

The statement frequently is made now that our imports exceed our exports and much agonizing is indulged in by certain individuals. According to Secretary Wallace of the United States Department of Agriculture, during the years 1920 to 1922 inclusive, our exports of our eight principal crops were 142 per cent greater than during the pre-war years, and were even 18 per cent greater than during the war years, 1915 to 1919. Our exports of animal food products were 52 per cent greater during the years, 1920 to 1922 than during the pre-war years. So all this talk to the effect that the low prices were due to lack of exports is shown to be pure "bunc" in every way.

Secretary Wallace says the real trouble is that "We simply have been over-producing. During the years 1920 to 1922, our average annual production was 16 per cent more than during the pre-war years, and even 2 per cent more than during the war years, 1915 to 1919. Corn production was 14 per cent above the pre-war amount; wheat 17 per cent; oats, 19 per cent."

Overproduction Causes Low Prices

That explains briefly why prices are low for many farm products and will continue low if we continue to over-produce. The war-ridden countries of Europe are coming back to a normal basis in agriculture and will not need to import as much food as formerly.

Argentina, Australia, and other wheat producing countries with their lower production costs and cheap shipping rates by water routes are making it more and more difficult for us to compete with them in foreign markets. The situation is further aggravated by the fact that our own mill and elevator companies are holding back and not purchasing heavily because they believe that they can buy grain at cheaper prices later. Another explanation that is given for this policy by some of the mill men themselves is that they already are overstocked on flour and must market it before increasing their present supply.

Wheat Lowest Since 1914

Wheat and flour are now at the lowest levels since the period just before the World War. For the first time since 1914 wheat has been selling in Chicago for less than \$1 a bushel while flour has been cut by Minneapolis millers to \$6 a barrel when sold in carload lots. "Dollar wheat," says O. E. Bradfute, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, "means ruin for thousands of farmers all over the United States."

"The farmer's purchasing power is based on the price his wheat brings. When it is low, he has to deliver more wheat to obtain a dollar's worth of merchandise. The more wheat he has to deliver for each dollar's worth, the quicker his supply is exhausted and the less he gets for his money."

Kansas City Livestock Sales

While the livestock situation at present is somewhat unsatisfactory, the outlook for the future is hopeful, especially for cattle and sheep. Hogs are still on the toboggan, but better prices will surely come in the fall.

Livestock prices at Kansas City this week were irregular but the general tendency in both cattle and lamb trade was to settle on a basis in keeping with the change to the range movement. Grass fat cattle were lower and receipts from Oklahoma and Kansas reached fairly liberal proportions. Hog prices broke sharply in the first two days of the week, nearly regained the loss in the next two days and today weakened again. Chicago's heavy receipts caused the break. Lambs broke the middle of the week, but regained some of the loss.

Receipts this week were 42,750 cattle, 9,400 calves, 44,360 hogs and 37,030 sheep, compared with 29,500 cattle, 8,600 calves, 37,300 hogs and 21,800 sheep last week, and 40,800 cattle, 10,000 calves, 42,450 hogs and 19,800 sheep a year ago.

Beef Cattle Gain 15 Cents

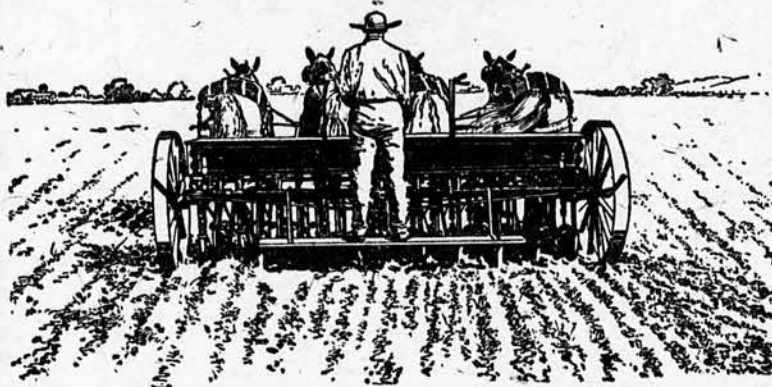
Choice to prime grain fat steers opened the week fully steady, and later there was a 10 to 15 cent advance, which was well maintained up to the close. The other classes of cattle, short fed and sappy grassers declined 15 to 35 cents. Some good grass steers proved an exception and held nearly steady. The top price for steers was \$11.10 and other choice to prime steers brought \$10.25 to \$11.00. Fair to good fed steers brought \$8.75 to \$10.15, and Texas steers fed cake on grass brought \$7.75 to \$9.25. The supply in this class was larger than at any previous time this year. Straight grass fat steers from California brought \$7.40 to \$8.75, wintered Kansas steers \$7.75 to \$9.05, and straight grass steers from Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas \$4 to \$8.25. Cows sold at \$1.75 to \$6.75. There was a material decline in grass fat grades. Calves were stronger.

A large number of common to fair quality stockers were offered this week and they sold slowly at lower prices. The better grades of both stockers and feeders held about steady. Some fleshy steers suitable for a short feed lot finish sold up to \$9.

Owing to 86,700 hogs in Chicago Monday, the third largest ever received at any market in one day, there was a general set back in the prices the first two days of the week. On Wednesday and Thursday the market nearly regained the loss, but at the market's close Chicago had another heavy run that turned prices down again. Prices

(Continued on Page 18)

This Fall Give the Seed a Better Chance



Use a Hoosier - Empire Jr. - Kentucky Grain Drill

No matter how good your soil nor how good the seed bed, if the seed is not properly put into the ground the yield is sure to suffer. You can prevent this happening to your crop. Safeguard your investment by using a good grain drill.

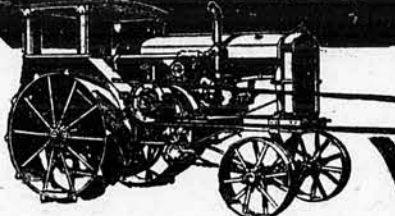
When you drive into the field with one of these dependable drills you may rest assured your seed will be planted right. None will be cracked, nor will there be any skipping or bunching. The seed will be evenly distributed in uniform seed trenches and covered to the correct depth. Every grain will get a square deal.

Hoosier, Kentucky, and Empire Jr. Drills are built for horse or tractor power. Grass seed attachments always available. Furrow openers for any soil—the McCormick-Deering dealer will show you the style that is suitable for your soil.

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GRASSHOPPERS

Die Like Magic When They Feed on "Bliss-Hop" Formula

Kansas City Manufacturer Offers Sure Relief from Pests which Destroy Millions of Dollars of Crops Every Year

Millions of dollars worth of grains, fruits and vegetables are destroyed by grasshoppers every year in the United States. No practical method of combating them was known until the "Bliss-Hop" formula was discovered.

Now you can destroy the grasshoppers before they destroy your crops. You can kill them easily and without inconvenience. "Bliss-Hop" formula attracts grasshoppers like syrup attracts flies. They go crazy about it. They eat it and DIE RIGHT NOW. "Bliss-Hop" formula is the only exterminator which really attracts the pests to their death. They come and get it. Whole counties can be rid of the pests if you and your neighbors will co-operate.

"Bliss-Hop" molasses, the attractive element in your exterminator, is shipped in barrels containing 55 to 60 gallons at 27 cents a gallon. A barrel will treat a large farm. Full directions for preparing your exterminator sent free with each barrel.

"Bliss-Hop" formula has been used successfully by Kansas farmers for 10 years. In the "grasshopper years" of 1913 and 1920, thousands of barrels of this wonder exterminator were used without a single "kick" from a user. Get yours now before the "hoppers" ruin your farm. If your dealer hasn't it, write or wire George P. Williams, president of the Bliss Syrup Refining Co., 1331 St. Louis Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

AUTO-FEDAN POWER PRESS

2 Men Can Run It Guaranteed



Takes a feed with division board. Engine on same or separate frame or tractor driven. Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., Rosedale 14, Kansas City, Mo.

Quality Chick Price Cut

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



Common Canning Troubles and How to Overcome Them

Practically all canning troubles can be traced to two sources—imperfect sterilization or poor sealing.

Happily both of these can be easily remedied. Remember that heat sufficient to kill all minute organisms must reach every part of a jar's contents. Do not pack corn or other vegetables too closely. Be sure to allow the full time called for by sterilization. If you can by the open kettle method be sure that jars and rubbers are boiled and that the food is at the boiling point when you pack it.

Seal all jars with NEW GOOD LUCK Rubbers so that no germ-laden air can get to the food within.

GOOD LUCK JAR RUBBERS

have been tested and approved for all methods of canning by the experts of the Home Canners' Association of America. They come packed with the following leading brands of fruit jars: Atlas E-Z Seal, Atlas Good Luck, Schram Ever Seal, Schram Acme.



Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.
48 Hampshire Street, Cambridge, Mass.
Largest Makers of Jar Rings in the World

STORE YOUR GRAIN

Protect your cash crop against rats, fire, rain, ruinous prices.

MIDWEST METAL BINS
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.
MIDWEST STEEL PRODUCTS CO.,
722 Am. Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Health in the Family

BY DR. C. H. LERRIGO

Scopolamin Has No Virtue As a Truth-Telling Medicine As Many Believe

SOME of us have been greatly stirred, of late, about a medicine that has been administered to certain prisoners, a "truth serum," given with the idea that under its influence the prisoners would tell the truth about the crimes with which they were charged.

This is a very interesting matter, even to those of us who do not for a single moment contemplate a career of crime. If there is a drug which someone can give to us, under the influence of which we shall yield up our most secret thoughts, it is a matter against which we need some protection. We might be led to tell where we keep all of our money, what we really think of the lady next door, what we would do if we ever had our own way, and other incriminating things. The subject demands attention.

The drug with which the marvels were supposed to be wrought is called Scopolamin. It is the same drug that is used to lull the patient into a condition in which pain is not felt in the celebrated "twilight sleep." Its action is such that altho the patient remains able to respond to questions he no longer exercises conscious control of his functions. It was therefore supposed that he would give a truthful answer to such questions as might be asked, failing to realize that serious consequences might come as the result of his involuntary self-betrayal.

However, set your mind at rest. There is nothing to it. The instinct of self defense lies very strongly rooted in the human breast. Under the influence of the drug you might give correct answers to immaterial questions; but as soon as the questioner began to "get warm" around the secrets of your soul you would close up as tight as a Kansas saloon. Your dulled mind would awaken to danger and you would tell things with only such accuracy as you chose. The principle is much the same as the one involved in hypnotism. The willingness of the victim to be used goes only so far as it is in accord with his general habits and methods of life. When the hypnotizer tries to influence his subject to do things that would be against the well established principles of his regular life he is balked. Even when the human frame is only acting automatically it still preserves the lines of balance that would be found in conscious effort.

The Farmiscope

More Self-Determination

A Dutch scientist has discovered the existence in the heavens of a body 20,000 million times larger than the sun. We understand that it is to be permitted to remain there for the time being.

Signs of the Season

Bashful Suitor—"I have a question I've wanted to ask you for weeks, ah—"

Her—"Go to it, I've had the answer ready for months."

A Naughty, Naughty Man

She: "I'm not going with Alf Chard any more."

Fair Friend: "Why not?"
"He knows too many naughty songs."
"What, does he sing them to you?"
"No, but he's always whistling the tunes."

Infalible Sign

"Those ladies are not going to buy anything."
"Just shopping?"
"Just shopping. They keep asking to see something more expensive."

Honorable Mention

Sexton (Just before wedding)—"Are you the bridegroom, sir?"

Bender—"No; I'm just the runner-up."

A Simple Wish

"I wish I had a baby brother to wheel in my go-cart, mamma," said small Elsie. "My dolls are always getting broken when it tips over."

"Granny wishes she'd had such CORN FLAKES when she was little"



Never was such a delicious cereal as Kellogg's Corn Flakes to eat a lot of for breakfast or lunch or as late-evening snacks! Always wonderful in flavor, always crispy and crunchy, Kellogg's are simply the last word in a delightful, wholesome, satisfying food!

Do you realize that through the enormous demand for Kellogg's Corn Flakes, that Kellogg's are one of America's largest buyers of farmer's corn?

Each day more than a million packages of Kellogg's are made and sold. This means more raw corn for one day's use than a 450-acre corn farm can produce in one season!

Kellogg's Corn Flakes are delicious with your favorite stewed fruit, or with bananas or other fresh fruit.

Kellogg's Corn Flakes are sold only in the RED and GREEN package that bears the signature of W. K. Kellogg, originator of Corn Flakes. None are genuine without it.

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

Also makers of Kellogg's KRUMBLES and Kellogg's BRAN



SOFTENS HARD WATER

RUB-NO-MORE WASHING POWDER

STILL 5¢ A PACKAGE

You save even more money by buying the large package.

Cleans, purifies and sterilizes dairy vessels, dishes and other farm utensils. Makes dish and clothes washing easy. Saves soap! BUY IT FROM YOUR GROCER



SAVE THE TRADE MARKS

BUTLER GRAIN BINS

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

Pay For Themselves

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

Butler Manufacturing Co., 1322 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

GOOD LUCK

For Farmers Who Value Their Horses

Wire cuts, sore necks and shoulders, often put a horse in the pasture or cut his efficiency in half just when you need him most. Don't blame the horse if he has sores which render him worthless; cure them up with Good Luck Liniment, a Kansas product which has been on the market for 40 years. If your dealer can't supply you send his name and \$1.25 and a bottle of Good Luck Liniment will be sent by return mail.

Good Luck Liniment Co. Sabetha, Kansas

Elevates
Cleans
Grades
Grain
Takes Out
Dust-
Smut-
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LIBERTY GRAIN BLOWER

Air blast fills bins or cars in one operation. No inside shoveling. One man can operate to capacity of 2,000 to 4,000 bushels per day. Price about half of old style elevators. Pays for itself. New Folder Free to grain growers and buyers.

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3 BIG BARGAINS

Wait! Before you buy an Engine, Separator, Spreader or any other machine get Galloway's new low prices, save one-fourth to one-half. 500,000 pleased customers testify to faultless designs, best materials. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for new 1923 catalog. Wm. Galloway Co. Box 47 Waterloo, Iowa



Disks at Even Depth Its Entire Width

Exclusive yielding lock coupling; special aligning device; pivoted yoke with spring pressure feature insure a better job of disking entire width of harrow under all field conditions with the

JOHN DEERE MODEL "L" TRACTOR DISC HARROW

With Yielding Lock Coupling

Yielding lock coupling yields in turning and locks on the straight-away, compelling rear gangs always to cut down ridges left by front discs—no trailing of discs—no skidding around corners.

A flexible harrow. Gangs follow the uneven surface of the ground because they work independently of each other. Either section can be angled from the tractor by means of convenient crank, without stopping or backing. Front gangs can be given light or heavy pressure, by means of a crank and powerful pressure spring. This makes harrow penetrate, pulverize and pack at even depth under unusually trying conditions. Standard widths and standard size discs. Adjustable hitch; adjustable scrapers and unusually convenient hard oil, grease cups.

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FREE BOOK describes this harrow. Write today, address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for booklet LC-611

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HOLD WHEAT

If you sell now you lose. The market may decline a little farther but if you can hold till December you are certain to make from 10c to 25c a bushel more.

PIERCE Steel BINS

will PROTECT EVERY GRAIN from rats, vermin and weather. Built like a skyscraper—can't sag, warp, twist, leak or blow down—last a lifetime and on our plan pay for themselves quickly and easily. Write for Free Model and Our Special Mid-Summer Offer.

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Plow Now

Turn the weeds under before they go to seed. Open up the soil so every drop of summer rain will soak in. Every good farmer agrees with the early plowing idea and every harvest proves it pays.

Heat, Flies, or Hard-Packed Soil Can't Stop the Cletrac "W"

It's the big "HF" Model of the greatest tractor of them all. Full 12 horse power at the drawbar. It will yank four big disc plows through the hardest, toughest soil at a rate covering 10 to 12 acres a day. You can't beat it for power and speed—for service and economy.

A Real Tractor That Does Every Farm Job Better, Faster, and Cheaper

Plowing, seeding, listing, harvesting, threshing, road work, hauling and every kind of a belt power job is easy with the big Cletrac "W". It does them all better than any other tractor built. Write today for full details; price, etc.

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Gentlemen: Please send me complete information on the Cletrac Model "W"; also details of your special deal to resident demonstrators if open for my county.

Name
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Bank Reference

Special PRICE

Ask about our special proposition to a few Resident Demonstrators, yet to be appointed in certain counties. Unusual deal to right party where territory has not yet been assigned.

Big Grain Crops are Assured

Corn Yield is Now Estimated at 105,769,000 Bushels; Present Wheat Prices Too Low

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

WEATHER conditions in Kansas this year have been unusual in many ways. After a long dry spell lasting thru the entire winter and the early part of spring timely rains began to come and rescued the state from what seemed to be almost a hopeless crop situation. Heavy rains last month made June the wettest month Kansas has experienced since the summer of 1915 and the fifth wettest June on the state-wide record, according to the report of S. D. Flora of the U. S. Weather Bureau at Topeka.

The total rainfall for the state was 5.62 inches, or 0.79 inch above normal. With the month preceding it made a total of 10.62 inches, which made the wettest May and June combined in seven years.

The average rainfall over the eastern third was 6.39 inches; the middle third, 7.21 inches; the western third, 4.71 inches; and for the state as a whole, 6.10 inches, which is more than 50 per cent above normal. The greatest monthly total was 14.43 inches at Wichita and the least 2.70 inches at Hudson, in Stafford county. The amount of rainfall in inches is shown for other counties in the state in the accompanying map prepared by S. D. Flora, U. S. Weather Observer at Topeka.

Rains Benefit Crops

Good rains fell in Kansas and thru-out the corn belt states last week and the outlook now is favorable for big corn and hay crops. In studying the Kansas situation and crop prospects in general it will be worth while to keep in mind the Government's report and estimate of the crops of the entire Nation. In its July report the Government estimated the corn crop at 2,877,000,000 bushels, or almost exactly the same as the 1922 crop and slightly above the 10-year average. The wheat production it estimated at 821 million bushels, which is about 30 million bushels less than last year and almost exactly the 10-year average. The spring wheat crop, which has been further damaged by heat since the report was made, gives every promise of being at least 50 million bushels shorter than last year.

Oats are estimated at 1,284 million bushels, which is about 70 million bushels above last year.

Kansas Outlook is Favorable

The production of all Kansas grain crops except winter wheat and rye promises to be greater this year than last, according to estimates made public recently by Edward C. Paxton, Statistician for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Forecasting from condition on July 1, Kansas will likely produce this year about 97,107,000 bushels of winter wheat; 105,769,000 bushels of corn; 24,540,000 bushels of barley; 34,636,000 bushels of oats; 28,780,000 bushels of grain sorghum; 731,000 bushels of rye; 196,000 bushels of spring wheat and 149,000 bushels of flaxseed; or a total of 291,908,000 bushels of these eight grains as compared with 290,228,000 bushels of the same grains last year.

Having already slumped 12 points in condition from May 1 to June 1 the Kansas wheat crop continued on the toboggan and registers a harvest

time condition of 61 per cent of normal as compared with 65 per cent last month and 72 per cent a year ago.

A yield of 10.98 bushels an acre on the average is all that is promised as compared with last year's 12.6 bushels. The promise of 97,107,000 bushels is 25,630,000 bushels less than last year's crop and is the second smallest crop of wheat this state has produced in eight years. It is 15,590,000 bushels less than the average crop of the last five years and is the first time since 1917 that Kansas has yielded less than 100 million bushels.

Grain Prices Ruinous

Winter drouth and spring floods, Hessian fly, chinch bug, green bug, May frost and, finally, hail have all taken their toll and the Kansas farmer has what is left and that at a poor price that will not pay production costs except on the farms that have yielded considerably above the average. The cost of growing the wheat crop of 1922 in Kansas was \$1.36 a bushel. It is likely that it is fully as high this year and it may be more if we consider the large acreage, the millions of acres abandoned and the small yields.

If it cost that figure this year it is easy to see that if the wheat crop is sold at present prices of 70 to 80 cents a bushel with a yield of less than 100 million bushels in Kansas, Kansas farmers have lost 50 million dollars or more on the crop.

Most of the farmers who can afford to do so of course will hold their wheat for the recovery of market prices which will come later.

May Feed Wheat to Hogs

Prof. Harry Umberger, head of the extension service of the Kansas State Agricultural College is advising all of the county farm agents to urge farmers to feed their wheat to hogs. The present market situation he says makes it possible for the wheat grower to market his product thru hogs for \$1 a bushel as compared with the average price of approximately 75 cents paid at most of the elevators. Thus by reducing the surplus of wheat on farms by such a plan there would be a tendency to enhance the market value of the remainder of the wheat crop used for milling.

Kansas corn acreage is 15 per cent greater than last year, partly due to heavy abandonment of wheat in the west and partly due to an after war reversal to the feed crop in the east and north. The present crop is estimated at 5,863,000 acres with a July condition of 82 per cent which will forecast a crop of 105,769,000 bushels. Last year's July condition was 83 per cent on 5,098,000 acres which produced 98,391,000 bushels. The final outcome of the corn crop will be much better than this forecast if July conditions continue favorable, but experience proves that July is frequently disastrous to Kansas corn. It is unsafe to forecast too optimistically this early in the corn season.

Too Much Broomcorn

Kansas has jumped from 16,000 acres of broomcorn to 80,000 acres and it is doubtful whether this crop can be marketed to a good advantage since (Continued on Page 16)

CHEYENNE 3.82	RAWLINS 4.80	DECATUR 5.69	NORTON 8.61	PHILLIPS 4.94	SMITH 6.14	JEWELL 8.09	REPUBLIC 9.18	WASHINGTON 5.54	MARSHALL 5.51	NEMAH 4.87	BROWN 3.97
SHERMAN 4.32	THOMAS 3.45	SHERIDAN 4.30	GRAHAM 9.02	ROOKS 6.38	OSBORNE 5.65	MIRRELL 5.29	CLOUD 7.32	CLAY 8.46	ATTAHOLTA 6.99	JACKSON 4.35	ATCHISON 3.84
WALLACE 4.09	LOGAN 5.60	GOVE 3.88	TREGO 7.30	ELLIS 5.96	RUSSELL 6.71	LINCOLN 4.91	OTTAWA 7.36	GEARY 6.46	DEARBORN 5.75	SHAWNEE 5.62	DOUGLASS 5.52
GREELEY 5.14	WICHITA 4.46	SCOTT 4.95	LANE 6.76	NESS 5.35	RUSH 6.30	BARTON 5.26	ELLSWORTH 5.08	MORRIS 7.40	LYON 8.87	OSAGE 5.60	FRANKLIN 8.31
HAMILTON 5.28	KEARNEY 2.91	FINNEY 5.34	HODGEMAN 4.17	PAWNEE 5.19	STAFFORD 5.45	RENO 8.91	HARVEY 9.08	BUTLER 6.71	GREENWOOD 8.95	WOODSON 6.93	MIAMI 7.57
STANTON 4.15	GRANT 3.61	WASKELL 4.66	GRAY 4.40	FORD 2.96	KIOWA 6.00	PRATT 4.00	KINGMAN 11.70	SEDGWICK 14.43	WILSON 8.95	ELK 6.63	CHANDLER 8.34
NORTHON 4.98	STEVENS 5.11	SEWARD 3.88	MEADE 3.81	CLARK 3.87	COMANCHE 6.93	BARBER 6.15	HARPER 10.55	SUMNER 8.32	COWLEY 6.96	CHATHAM 4.61	LABETTE 9.32
											5.77
											11.43

This Map Prepared by S. D. Flora of the U. S. Weather Bureau at Topeka Shows Average Rainfall in Each County of Kansas for the Month of June

SPAVIN

For bone spavin, bog spavin, thoroughpins or other diseases of the hock (symptoms explained in direction book with every bottle) Combaul's Caustic Balm is the reliable remedy to use.

Unequaled for most horse ailments. Supersedes firing and cautery. \$1.50 per bottle at your druggists or direct upon receipt of price. Good for humans, too. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

WATCH YOUR
HORSES HOCKS
AND KNEES

COMBAULT'S Caustic BALM

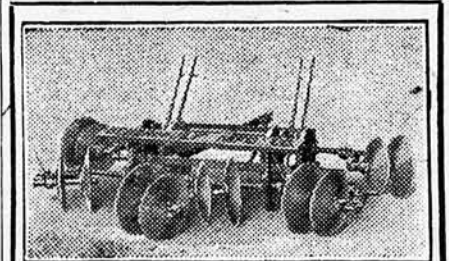
Well Drilling Machines

A live man can make a good income drilling wells with a Dempster outfit. Very simple to operate. A few wells will earn its cost.

We make all kinds, including Cable Drilling, Jetting, Hydraulic Rotating, Combined Drilling and Jetting, Combined Drilling and Hydraulic Rotating and Well Augers, up to 1000-foot capacity.

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Speed up your work with the Schermuly 2 or 3-row Tractor Ridge Buster—a wheel machine! Quickly changed for 2 or 3-row work. We also make a 2-row horse wheel ridge buster, and the original Ellwood disc sled. Write today for particulars. Agents wanted.

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Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

\$44 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2 1/2 light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. NEW BUTTERFLY Separators are guaranteed against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes up to No. 6 1/2 shown here; sold on 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

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Save \$10 to \$20 on every saddle or harness. Buy direct from the factory. No middleman's profit. Send for free catalog—maker to consumer. Justin's Boots at Lowest Prices.

The FRED MUELLER SADDLE & HARNESS CO. Bldg. DENVER, COLO.

Do You Want To Sell—or Buy A Farm

130,000 Families read this paper every week

Turn to Page 17

and see how easy it is

to talk to these people

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

The Cross-Cut

(Continued from Page 9)

you do, whatever you run into, whatever friends or enemies you find awaiting you, don't let that light die out of your eyes and don't pull in that chin! If you find a fight on your hands, whether it's man, beast or nature, sail into it! If you run into things that cut your very heart out to learn—beat 'em down and keep going! And win! There—that's all the advice I know. Meet me at the 11:10 train for Indianapolis. Goodby."

"Goodby—I'll be there." Fairchild grasped the pudgy hand and left the office. For a moment afterward, old Henry Beamish stood thinking and looking out over the dingy roof adjacent. Then, somewhat absently, he pressed the ancient electric button for his more ancient stenographer.

"Call a messenger, please," he ordered when she entered, "I want to send a cablegram."

"Home to Our Mountains"

Two weeks later, Robert Fairchild sat in the smoking compartment of the Overland Limited, looking at the Rocky Mountains in the distance. In his pocket were a few hundred dollars; in the bank in Indianapolis a few thousand, representing the final proceeds of the sale of everything that had connected him with a rather dreary past. Out before him—

The train had left Limon Junction on its last, clattering, rushing leg of the journey across the plains, tearing on thru a barren country of tumbleweed, of sagebrush, of prairie-dog villages and jagged arroyos toward the great, crumpled hills in the distance—hills which meant everything to Robert Fairchild. Two weeks had created a metamorphosis in what had been a plodding, matter-of-fact man with dreams which did not extend beyond his ledgers and his gloomy home—but now a man leaning his head against the window of a rushing train, staring ahead toward the Rockies and the rainbow they held for him. Back to the place where his father had gone with dreams aglow was the son traveling now—back into the rumpled mountains where the blue haze hung low and protecting 'as tho over mysteries and treasures which awaited one man and one alone. Robert Fairchild momentarily had forgotten the foreboding omens which, like murky shadows, had been cast in his path by a beaten, will-broken father. He only knew that he was young, that he was strong, that he was free from the drudgery which had sought to claim him forever; he felt only the surge of excitement that can come with new surroundings, new country, new life. Out there before him, as the train rattled over culverts spanning the dry arroyos, or puffed gingerly up the grades toward the higher levels of the plains, were the hills, gray and brown in the foreground, blue as the blue sea farther on, then fringing into the sun-pinked radiance of the snowy range, forming the last barrier against a turquoise sky. It thrilled Fairchild, it caused his heart to tug and pull—nor could he tell exactly why.

Still eighty miles away, the range was sharply outlined to Fairchild, from the ragged hump of Pike's Peak far to the south, on up to where the gradual lowering of the mighty upheaval slid away into Wyoming. Eighty miles, yet they were clear with the clearness that only altitudinous country can bring; alluring, fascinating, beckoning to him until his being rebelled against the comparative slowness of the train, and the minutes passed in a dragging, long-drawn-out sequence that was almost an agony to Robert Fairchild.

Fairchild Arrives at Denver

Hours! The hills came closer. Still closer; then, when it seemed that the train must plunge straight into them, they drew away again, as tho thru some optical illusion, and brooded in the background, as the long, transcontinental train began to bang over the frogs and switches as it made its entrance into Denver. Fairchild went thru the long chute and to a ticket window of the Union Station.

"When can I get a train for Ohadi?"

The ticket seller smiled. "You can't get one."

"But the map shows that a railroad runs there—"

"Ran there, you mean," chaffed the clerk. "The best you can do is get to Forks Creek and walk the rest of the way. That's a narrow-gauge line, and Clear Creek's been on a rampage. It took out about two hundred feet of trestle, and there won't be a train into Ohadi for a week."

The disappointment on Fairchild's face was more than apparent, almost boyish in its depression. The ticket seller leaned closer to the wicket.

"Stranger out here?"

"Very much of one."

"In a hurry to get to Ohadi?"

"Yes."

"Then you can go uptown and hire a taxi—they've got big cars for mountain work and there are good roads all the way. It'll cost you fifteen or twenty dollars. Or—"

Fairchild smiled. "Give me the other system if you've got one. I'm not terribly long on cash—for taxis."

"Certainly. I was just going to tell you about it. No use spending that money if you've got a little pep, and it isn't a matter of life or death. Go up to the Central Loop—anybody can direct you—and catch a street car for Golden. That eats up fifteen miles and leaves just twenty-three miles more. Then ask somebody to point out the road over Mount Lookout. Machines go along there every few min-

utes—no trouble at all to catch a ride. You'll be in Ohadi in no time."

Fairchild rechecked his trunk to follow him, lightening his traveling bag at the same time until it carried only necessities. A luncheon, then the street car. Three quarters of an hour later, he began the five-mile trudge up the broad, smooth, carefully groomed automobile highway which masters Mount Lookout. A rumbling sound behind him, then as he stepped to one side, a grimy truck driver leaned out to shout as he passed:

"Want a lift? Hop on! Can't stop—too much grade."

A running leap, and Fairchild seated himself on the tailboard of the truck, swinging his legs and looking out over the fading plains as the truck roared and clattered upward along the twisting mountain road.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Our Best Three Offers

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

How profitable have you found the use of a manure spreader? Write us a letter setting forth your experience with this valuable piece of farm machinery.

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

No Money Down!

Catalog tells all—WRITE! **Caution!** U. S. Bulletin 201 of the bowl causes cream curdles. The Melotte bowl is self-balancing. Positively cannot get out of balance therefore cannot curdle. Can't remix cream with milk. Runs so easily, bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless you apply brake. No other separator needs a brake. Bowl chamber is porcelain lined.

Catalog FREE

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

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2843 W. 19th St., Dept. B-797

CORN HARVESTER

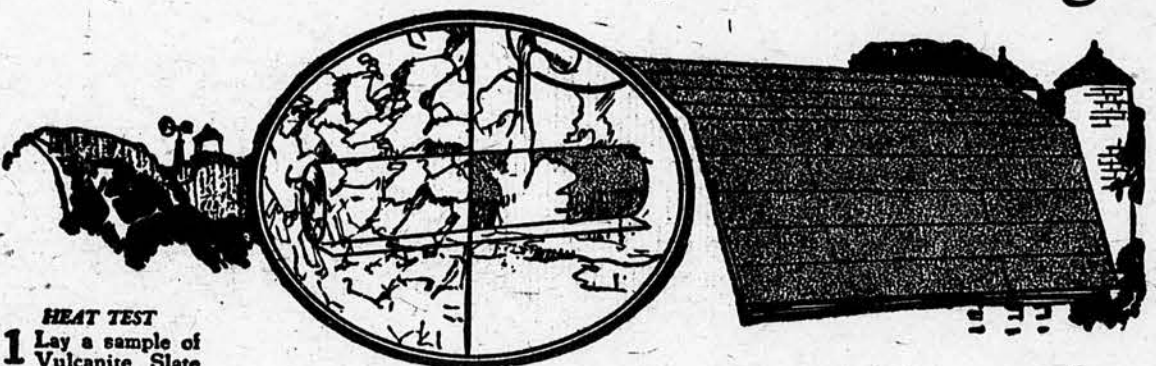
cuts and piles on harrow—vesters or windrows. Man and horse cut and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Only \$25 with testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of harvester. PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kan.

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Buy the best coal mined in the Missouri Valley at lowest wholesale prices—direct from our mines at Centerville. Hundreds of satisfied customers testify to a saving of 25% to 33-1/3% after everything is paid. Write today for complete information and lowest wholesale prices. Consumers' Coal Co., Box 220, Centerville, Iowa.

CONSUMERS COAL CO.

This roofing never cracks under extreme temperature changes



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From ice pack to boiling water—tough pliability not affected

In thousands of daring tests, similar to the one suggested above, Beaver Vulcanite Roofing has undergone punishment ten times more severe than any sudden and extreme change in weather: cold, sleet, hail, snow or wind storm on your roof. By this test we establish, once and for all, the fact that Beaver Vulcanite Roofing does not crack like cheap roofings, when subjected to sudden and extreme changes in temperature. It retains its tough elasticity—survives every test.

We dare to suggest these bold tests because Beaver Vulcanite Roofing is made only of tough, elastic, genuine Mexican asphalt and live, long-fiber, pure rag felt—no cheap pitch, tar, ground rock, straw or other adulter-

ants. Vulcanite Jumbo Weight Roofing is 50% thicker, contains 50% more felt and 50% more asphalt than ordinary roofing. Triple saturation, under pressure, by the famous Glendinning Process, positively eliminates porous spots—prevents moisture from getting in—no rotting or crumbling. It is surfaced with handsome, non-absorbent, non-fading, permanently imbedded pure crushed slate; is inexpensive to lay; never melts, dries, warps, or curls in summer; is unaffected by coal or chlorine gas, acid or ammonia fumes; resists fire and often cuts insurance cost. Insist on seeing the Beaver trade mark and Vulcanite label.

Mail coupon for samples and booklet FREE

Get the free samples and test Beaver Vulcanite Roofing for yourself. Also get booklet showing the complete Beaver Vulcanite Line. Included are Hexagon, Double-tite, Self-Spacing and ordinary slab and individual shingles. Also roll roofing in smooth and corrugated finishes, surfaced with mica, talc, sand, and red, green or blue-black crushed slate. Send the coupon now.

The Beaver Products Company, Inc.
49th and Oakley Ave. 12th and Crystal Sts.
Chicago, Ill. Kansas City, Mo.

**BEAVER
VULCANITE
JUMBO WEIGHT
ROOFING**

The Beaver Products Company, Inc. Dept. D

Gentlemen: Please send free samples of Beaver Vulcanite Jumbo Weight Roofing for inspection and testing. Also send book describing the complete Beaver Vulcanite Line.

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

TABLE OF RATES					
Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	26.....	\$2.60	\$ 8.32
11.....	1.10	3.52	27.....	2.70	8.64
12.....	1.20	3.84	28.....	2.80	8.96
13.....	1.30	4.16	29.....	2.90	9.28
14.....	1.40	4.48	30.....	3.00	9.60
15.....	1.50	4.80	31.....	3.10	9.92
16.....	1.60	5.12	32.....	3.20	10.24
17.....	1.70	5.44	33.....	3.30	10.56
18.....	1.80	5.76	34.....	3.40	10.88
19.....	1.90	6.08	35.....	3.50	11.20
20.....	2.00	6.40	36.....	3.60	11.52
21.....	2.10	6.72	37.....	3.70	11.84
22.....	2.20	7.04	38.....	3.80	12.16
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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 exercises the utmost care in accepting classified advertising. However, as practically everything advertised in this department has no fixed market value, and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot guarantee eggs to reach the buyer unbroken or to hatch, or that fowls or baby chicks will reach the destination alive. We will use our offices in attempting to adjust honest disputes between buyers and sellers, but will not attempt to settle minor disputes or bickerings in which the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

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

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

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PATENTS—BOOKLET AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS without obligation. B. P. Fishburne, Registered Patent Lawyer, 381 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.
PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Pacific Building, Washington, D. C.
INVENTORS WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED book and record of invention blank. Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references, prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.
MILLIONS SPENT ANNUALLY FOR IDEAS! Hundreds now wanted! Patent yours and profit! Write today for free books—tell how to protect yourself, how to invent, ideas wanted, how to help you sell, etc., 402 Kresge Bldg., American Industries, Inc., Washington, D. C.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO—KENTUCKY'S PRIDE, RICH, mellow chewing, ten pounds \$3; smoking, ten pounds \$2; twenty pounds \$3.50. Farmers Club, Mayfield, Ky.
HOMESPUN TOBACCO—CHEWING, 5 LBS., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 20 lbs., \$4.50; smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 20 lbs., \$3.50. Farmers' Union, Mayfield, Ky.
NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, CHEWING, 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Pay when received. Pipe and recipe free. Farmers' Co-operative Tobacco Union, Paducah, Ky.
LEAF TOBACCO; FIVE POUNDS CHEWING \$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.
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.

SEEDS—PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

PRIME ALFALFA \$7.00—BU.; WHITE Sweet clover \$6.50 bu.; Timothy \$3.25 bu. On track here. Bags free. Standard Seed Co., 109 E. Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.
CANE SEED \$1.75 PER BU. OR 3 1/2c PER pound for Orange or Red Top Sumach. Black Hull kafir or Darso kafir 2 1/2c our track. All fancy, re-cleaned. Jute bags 20c, seamless bags 45c. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedarvale, Kan.
RECLEANED CANE SEED OF HIGH GER- mination \$3.75 per 100 lbs. on cars here, sacks free. Also have some good Whippoorwill cow peas. Brooks Buttermilk Gro-Mash, the finest growing feed made for chicks, \$3.25 per cwt. or 500 lbs. \$15.00 on cars here. The Brooks Co., Fort Scott, Kan.

MACHINERY FOR SALE OR TRADE

TRACTOR BARGAINS: NEW AND SEC- ond hand. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, 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: NEW WAY 6 H. P. AIR cooled binder engine with attachments for Deering Push Binder. Never used. Robert Deardorff, Route 1, Carlton, Kan.
SLIGHTLY USED MIDGET MILLS, BOW- sher mills, all size oil engines, one house moving outfit, new and used mill and elevator machinery. H. C. Davis, Bonner Springs, Kan.
LOOK! CLOSING OUT TRACTOR BUS- iness. Will sacrifice for quick sale, new Molins complete with starter \$200.00 less than cost. Others \$150.00 and up. Jardon & Co., Baldwin, Kan.
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NEW EXTRACT HONEY, 60 POUNDS, \$6; 120 pounds \$11. T. C. Velrs, Olathe, Colo.
FINEST LIGHT EXTRACTED HONEY \$3 lb. can \$3.50; 50-lb. \$6.50; 120-lb. \$12.00; here. Frank H. Drexel & Sons, beekeepers, Crawford, Colo.

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CHOICE COLLIE PUPS, NATURAL HEEL- ers. Maxmeadow Kennels, Clay Center, Neb.
PURE BRED FOX TERRIER PUPS \$2.00 and \$4.00. Lawrence Gunselman, Holton, Kan.
FOX TERRIERS, BULL DOGS, COLLIES, Pointers, Airedales, Setters, Hounds. L. Poos, Dearborn, Mo.
GERMAN SHEPHERD; AIREDALES; COL- lies; Old English Shepherd dogs; puppies. 10c illustrated instructive list. W. R. Watson, Box 31, Macon, Mo.
FREE TO DOG OWNERS—POLK MIL- ler's famous dog book, 64 pages on care, feeding, training, with alliment chart and Sen. Vest's celebrated "Tribute to a Dog," etc. Also full list Sergeant's Dog Medicines, the standard for 44 years. Just send your name and address. Our free advice department will answer any question about your dog's health free. Polk Miller Drug Co., Inc., 119 Governor St., Richmond, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS

CATALPA POSTS: CAR LOTS, WELL SEAS- oned; 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.
COME TO SOUTH FLORIDA—WATCH farming opportunities in Palm Beach County. One dollar brings the weekly South Florida Developer for six months. Stuart, Fla.
WHOLESALE PRICES ON LUMBER, DI- rect from the mill. House or barn bills, delivered prices. Bank references. J. E. McKee Lumber Co., Corner Western & Washington, Oklahoma City, Okla.
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.

FOR THE TABLE

4 1/2 POUNDS FULL CREAM CHEESE \$1.20, postpaid in Kansas. Roy C. Paul, Moran, Kan.
CALIFORNIA DRIED APRICOTS, 1923 crop now ready. 10 pounds \$2.00; 25 pounds \$4.50. Seedless raisins, 10 pounds \$1.60; 25 pounds \$3.75. Shipment by prepaid express. Price list Fall shipments dried fruits, canned fruits, etc., ready August 15. California products direct to consumer since 1908. California Fruit Products Co., Box H, Colton, California.

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

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

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CHICKS—6c LP. BIG CATALOG FREE. Comfort Hatchery, Windsor, Mo.
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YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS FOR least money from Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.
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BOOKING ORDERS FOR AUGUST, SEP- tember. Leghorns, \$8.00; others, \$9.00. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.
25,000 PURE BRED CHICKS WEEKLY. Lowest prices, live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Lindstrom Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.
CHICKS: LEGHORNS \$3.00 PER 100. Barred Rocks, Reds, \$3.50. Eight other varieties. Catalog free. Missouri Chickeries, Clinton, Mo.
BABY CHICKS FOR JULY AND AUGUST. Buff and White Leghorns, 8c; Reds, White Wyandottes, 10c. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.
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.
BABY CHICKS, 15 LEADING VARIE- ties, 2 1/2 million for 1923. The kind that lay early. Barge, vigorous, fluffy kind. Lowest prices. Send for large catalog. D. T. Farrow Chickeries, Peoria, Ill.
PURE BRED QUALITY CHICKS, LEG- horns \$3.50 per 100; Reds, Rocks, Anconas, \$3.50; Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Langshans, \$11.00; Mixed, \$8.00. Postpaid. Live delivery. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.
BABY CHICKS—300 EGG STRAIN WHITE Leghorns, 100-\$3.00. Brown Leghorns, 100-\$3.00. Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Reds, Anconas, 100-\$3.00. Postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Calhoun Poultry Farms, Montrose, Mo.

LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, 75 cents each. Mrs. G. V. Barr, Route 3, Harper, Kan.
WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, AUGUST Sale, March hatch. Dams' record (five hundred in 5 pens) was 211 eggs pullet year. Sires' dams' records 250 to 295 eggs. Sires' grand-dams' record 330 eggs in calendar year. Three to five dollars each. Ten per cent discount on orders 6 or more. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sunflower State Poultry Plant, Bronson, 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.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

KEEP YOUR POULTRY FREE FROM lice and mites with kerosene, surest and cheapest way known. Easy and convenient to use by our method; results guaranteed. Write for free circular. Hope Manufacturing Company, Hope, Kan.

Big Grain Crops are Assured

(Continued from Page 14)

the area devoted to this crop in the seven leading broomcorn states has been increased to 508,000 acres as compared with 257,000 acres for last year. With a July condition of 83 per cent there is a yield of 92,500 tons in prospect as compared with 35,300 tons for these seven states a year ago. As the average consumption of broomcorn brush is not more than 50,000 tons indications are that this year we will have an overproduction of 42,500 tons.

Local Farm Conditions

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

Allen—Threshing began the first week in July and some wheat is of good quality. The average yield is around 10 bushels an acre. Corn and kafir are looking well. The crop of timothy hay was very satisfactory. Peach crop is light. There will be some berries. Rural market report: Corn, 95c; wheat, 80c; eggs, 18c; butter, 30c.—T. E. Whitlow.

Bourbon—A much needed rain fell in this section recently and corn now is making a vigorous growth. Corn that has had good cultivation is looking very satisfactory. Wheat threshing is in progress and the yield is ranging from 8 to 25 bushels an acre. Cane and kafir are making a rapid growth and flax promises to make a good crop. Oats will not yield more than 15 to 20 bushels. Pastures are excellent. Flies are very troublesome. Rural market report: Corn, 90 to 95c; wheat, 80c; hogs, \$6.50; eggs, 17c; butterfat, 30c; springs, 25c; hens, 15c.—Robert H. Smith.

Butler—Harvest is finished. Threshing is just beginning. Wheat and oats are very unsatisfactory both in yield and price. A big reduction in wheat acreage this fall is expected. Corn is much weedier than usual and some cultivation still in progress. The second cutting of alfalfa, which is a better crop than the first, has practically been taken care of. Flies are causing much annoyance to stock. Rural market report: Old wheat, 90c; new wheat, 85c; cream, 37c; eggs, 16c.—Aaron Thomas.

Chautauqua—Threshing is practically finished in this county and wheat was better than was expected. Ground is very dry and hard. A rain would prove beneficial to corn. Weather is extremely hot and everything is suffering for want of moisture. Rural market report: Eggs, 20c; butterfat, 29c; poultry, 40 to 15c; wheat, 75 to 80c; bran, \$1.50; shorts, \$1.50; corn chop, \$2.—A. A. Nance.

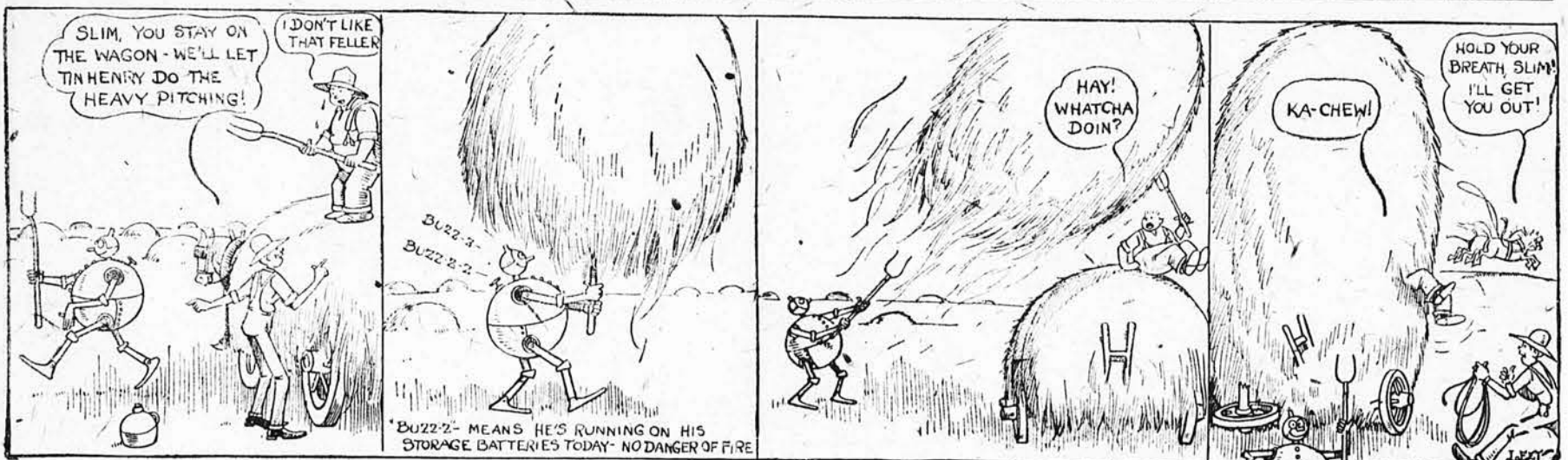
Cowley—Threshing is well advanced. Wheat yields range from 6 to 10 bushels an acre. Corn is badly in need of rain. Kafir looks fine. Pastures are excellent and livestock is in good condition. Rural market report: Wheat, 80c; corn, \$1; oats, 50c; eggs, 16c; cream, 31c; hogs \$5 to \$6.—T. Dillman.

Dickinson—This county has been the recipient of several thoro and drenching rains during the last two weeks. The excessive rainfall has greatly delayed threshing. Wheat is making around 17 bushels of fine quality to the acre. Farmers had a hard time getting it harvested because of the soft fields. Wheat started out at 80 cents but is dropping every day. Oats are making a good yield. Corn is doing well.—F. M. Larson.

Elk—Threshing is practically finished and the average wheat yield for the county will be around 9 bushels an acre. Plowing is in progress. Farmers are not talking kindly to wheat and less acreage will be sown this year. Oats are making a good yield considering the thin stand. Corn, hay and pastures are in a very satisfactory condition. The July crop of alfalfa is light and web worms are doing considerable damage.—D. W. Lockhart.

Greenwood—Two welcome showers the first week in July were very beneficial as the ground was getting very hard. Corn and kafir are doing fine the weeds. The wheat crop is a disappointment. Oats are of a good quality but many fields were thin and weedy. Pastures and meadows are very good. Excellent growing weather prevails at the present time.—John H. Fox.

Harvey—Harvest is practically finished and threshing has started. Most of the wheat went down badly and was not very well filled. Most of the fields will not be



The Activities of Al Acres—Now Slim is Sure That Tin Henry Has It in for Him

shocked. Therefore, extra threshing help will be needed. Some fields thresh out 2 bushels to the load of bundles and this is of inferior quality. Rural market report: Old wheat, 83c; new wheat, 80c; corn, 85c; potatoes, 3 1/2c a pound; eggs, 11c; butter, 40c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jackson—Fine growing weather has prevailed the last week. Some corn has been laid by. Wheat harvest is finished. Wheat is very unsatisfactory, some of it was not cut at all and what was cut won't pay expenses. Oats are very good. Chinch bugs are damaging corn. The second crop of alfalfa is practically taken care of and the crop was heavy. Pastures are good and stock are doing well.—F. O. Grubbs.

Moore—Wheat will at least pay for the cutting. Most of the feed crops look fine but rain is badly needed. Grasshoppers have considerably damaged the second cutting of alfalfa and successful attempts to poison them are being made. There will not be as large an acreage of wheat put out this year as usual because of the present prices. Some plowing is in progress now. Spring pigs are looking fine. Flies have been very annoying to horses and cattle. Rural market report: Eggs, 15c; butterfat, 28c.—W. A. Harvey.

Ness—Hot dry weather and wind are drying out the ground and making plowing difficult. Corn and feed crops are growing nicely but a good rain is needed. Wheat soon will do to head but the crop will be light. A recent hail storm damaged wheat and barley considerably. Rural market report: Wheat, 80c; barley, 50c; corn, 80c; eggs, 14c; cream, 29c.—James McHill.

Osage—Some wheat fields have been abandoned. The straw has been made weak by bugs and wet weather and where it is thin it is down and cannot be bound. Anyhow the fields are too wet to be entered with a binder. No shocking has been done. Corn is too tall to be cultivated with two horses. Much of it will get but one cultivation this year. Prairie hay will be a heavy crop.—H. L. Ferris.

Phillips—Farmers are busy harvesting their wheat, which is not a paying proposition. Corn and forage crops never were more promising at this time of year. Many good stands of Sweet clover are to be seen over the county. A recent heavy rain in the southern part of the county was very much appreciated. Flies are very annoying to stock. Rural market report: Hogs, 16.20; eggs, 13c; butterfat, 35c.—W. L. Churchill.

Reno—Harvest is over except for a few combines finishing up in ripe wheat. Wheat not yielding as much as was expected, the average being about 12 bushels an acre and testing from 56 to 61. Many alfalfa and corn fields on the bottom lands suffered severely from the floods. Wheat is worth 78c.—J. Fraser.

Riley—Following the finishing of harvest a good rain fell which was very beneficial to corn. Threshing is just starting. Chinch bugs have left wheat and oats fields for corn and feed crops and many rows of corn are entirely destroyed now. Some wheat shocks in poor condition to stand much rain. The second crop of alfalfa has been taken care of. Several days have been severely hot. Rural market report: Eggs, 16c; wheat, 85c; corn, 80c.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Rush—Our neighborhood was cleaned up by a recent hail and wind storm. Where it struck, all crops were totally ruined. Labor is scarce and high. Good prices prevail at the numerous public sales. Pastures and spring crops need rain. Rural market report: Wheat, 77c; corn, 87c; eggs, 16c.—R. G. Mills.

Russell—Harvest is practically finished. Wages are \$5 a day altho a few farmers paid more. Several combines were used in this neighborhood. Different parts of the county sustained crop damage from hail. Corn is likely to be hurt by the dry hot spell we are having. Potatoes are making a good yield. Grasshoppers and beetles are bad.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

Saline—The extreme hot weather of last week delayed harvest in some localities. However, practically all the fields are cut now. Some fields have been threshed and the yield and weight are light. Some late wheat and oats were damaged by hot weather. Grass and alfalfa are excellent. Flies are unusually bad on stock. Rural market report: Wheat, 76 to 78c; eggs, 16c.—J. P. Nelson.

Wabaunsee—Crops sustained considerable damage from the recent heavy rain. Threshing is in progress and wheat is not yielding as good as last year. Some fields are yielding only 7 bushels an acre. Rural market report: Wheat, 80c; corn, 75c; eggs, 15c; springs, 23c; flour, 1.75.—G. W. Hartner.

Wallace—The weather is ideal and everything is growing fine. Wheat and barley are ripening fast and harvest is in progress. Help for the harvest seems to be plentiful. Rural market report: Eggs, 15c; butterfat, 30c.—Mrs. A. B. Stetler.

Washington—Wheat cutting is a slow job. Some fields are down and tangled. Early oats already are in the shock. Prospects for corn are improving. Pastures are the best in years. Pigs are small because of the shortage of feed. Help to harvest and thresh wheat is needed in this county. Rural market report: Wheat, 90c; corn, 85c.—John T. Cummings.

Colorado Crop Reports

Mesa—Crops are looking fine. Fruit prospects are excellent. Early potatoes have been placed on the market. The weather is hot. Rural market report: Eggs, 20c; butter, 40c; chickens, 24c.—George Rand.

Morgan—Real July weather. Rain is needed in the uplands. Grain is suffering in some communities. Second cutting of alfalfa is receiving the attention of farmers. Irrigation of low crops is beginning. Fall grain is turning.—E. J. Leonard.

Otero—Harvest is just beginning on an unusually small acreage of wheat. Labor is rather scarce and prices are high. Pasture on the range is very good and cattle will go thru the summer in fine order. The first cutting of alfalfa was heavy.—J. A. Heatwole.

Phillips—Corn is making a fine showing every day. Farmers are just starting over their corn the second time. Wheat fields are turning. Harvest will be later than usual this year. The second cutting of alfalfa is nearly ready to be cut. Rural market report: Cream, 29c; eggs, 13c.—Mrs. J. Detmer.

Washington—As no rain fell during the first week in July farmers were enabled to clean up their corn fields preparatory to harvest which will begin the third week in July. Help seems adequate and wages reasonable. From fall wheat that we thought would be a total failure we will harvest

The Real Estate Market Place

RATE

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REAL ESTATE

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

50c ACRE CASH; 50c acre monthly buys Texas-Arkansas grazing, oil, farm, or timber land. Get particulars. No obligation. Gulf Realty Company, 1021 Bedell Building, San Antonio, Texas.

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.

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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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KANSAS

S. E. KANSAS farm bargains. Easy terms. Southwestern Land Co., Thayer, Kansas.

FINE FARMS, low prices. Condensery, rock roads. Gench & Slaughter, Ft. Scott, Kan.

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

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

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

320 ACRES, 2 miles Oakley. Price \$7,500. \$1,500 down, bal. easy. Would divide. O. L. Maddy, 239 N. 8th St., Salina, Kan.

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

480 A. improved farm, good school, near R. R. 135 A. crop, \$20 A.; terms \$3,500 cash, balance to suit. Geo. Doll, Johnson, Stanton Co., Kan.

616 1/2 ACRES Farm and Stock Ranch, 11 miles from Yates Center. Good improvements. A bargain, \$35.00 per acre. A. B. Hollinger, Rose, Kan.

BUY in Northeastern Kansas where corn, wheat and all tame grasses are sure. Send for late list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

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

IMPROVED 80 ACRES. Six acres alfalfa, 12 bluegrass, remainder for other crops. Choice location. Sacrifice price. Possession 30 days. Write for description and special list. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas

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 10 quarter sections, \$250 per quarter cash, bal. crop payments. Write for prices. Liberal, Kan.

FOR SALE

160 acres well improved, 3 ml. from Longford, Kan. 80 A. cult. 80 A. fine pasture land lies well. In Dickinson county, Kan. Price \$11,500.00.

160 A. well improved; 80 fine pasture, 20 A. alfalfa, bal. cult. land lies well, 2 ml. Manchester, Dickinson county, Kan. Price \$12,500; easy terms.

240 A. 2 ml. Longford, Kan.; well improved, 80 A. pasture, bal. cult. land lies well. Price \$24,000.00. Might take income property. Longford, Kan., R. R. High School. Write O. Marty, Longford, Kan.

CALIFORNIA

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

NEW MEXICO

FARM near Roswell, N. M. Cotton, grain, alfalfa, mild climate, markets. \$100 A. Cleveland & Metcalf, El Paso, Tex.

about 70 per cent of a wheat crop. Barley is well above normal and with favorable weather corn also will be above normal. Grass is the best in years and milk cows are giving more milk and young stock of all kinds are doing fine. Corn, when obtainable, sells from 85 to 90c a bushel. Rural market report: Cream, 29c; eggs, 19c; hogs, \$6; wheat, 80c; barley, 40c.—Roy Marple.

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.

ARKANSAS

NORTHWEST ARKANSAS farms, fruit, poultry, dairy. \$10 acre up. Free list. Robertson & Son, Magazine, Arkansas.

79 ACRES fine improved land \$3,950. Terms. Hard roads, markets, etc. Convenient. Other small farms. D. G. Walker, Helena, Ark.

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

80 ACRES, some imp., strong land, 2 miles town and Junior College. Bargain at \$1200. W. F. Hunter & Son, Mtn. Home, Ark.

COLORADO

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

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

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

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

640 ACRES fine level land, East Colorado. For quick sale will include Rumely tractor plows, disc, listers, cultivators, new combine, horses, harness, milk cows. Price \$25 per acre. Easy terms. School bus to high school. R. S. Frederick, Galates, Colo.

BEAUTIFUL country home in suburbs of city of 8,000, strictly modern 8-room brick house, two large sleeping porches, 5 acres garden and fruit, large cold water spring at back door, \$12,000, terms, no trade. Dr. Pitt A. Wade, Canon City, Colo.

RANCH FOR SALE—160 acres, 65 A. grain land, 15 A. hay, 80 A. fine pasture, good water, fair improvements, 2 1/2 ml. from station and about 4 ml. from a large coal mine. A good market close by, 1/4 ml. school. Give possession at once. Price \$40 per A. 6% terms to suit. Will take milk cows as part payment. Reason for selling, more land than I can handle. I also have two irrigated hay ranches, will sell right. O. C. Bartholomew, Steamboat Spgs., Colo.

MISSOURI

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

FOOB MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-0, Carthage, Missouri.

BARGAIN: 300-acre ranch, 5 miles Willow Springs, Mo. All fenced and cross-fenced, woven wire, 175 acres cultivated, 125 timber, 100 A. valley, good house, 2 barns, running water—springs—good well at house. Fruit family use. School 1/2 ml. Good roads, RFD. Blue grass. Price \$12,000. Half cash. Goff Realty Co., Willow Springs, Mo.

OHIO

80 ACRES, 12 ml. from Findlay, O., 1/4 ml. off Dixie Highway. Good soil, large orchard and productive oil wells. For particulars write P. O. Box 93, Leipsic, Ohio.

IDAHO

WANTED—Buyer for improved, irrigated farm by J. L. Felton, 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.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

OKLAHOMA GARAGE, will trade for clear farm. Kiefer & Tolson, Harrisonville, Mo.

LISTEN! Cash bargains, trades. Describe fully. J. R. Bright, West Plains, Mo.

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.

GOOD INCOME property to exchange for farms. Write us what you have. Townner Realty Co., 324 Bryant Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE, Rent or Trade, 2 well improved level wheat and corn farms, 1 1/2 ml. town. M. C. Trotter, Owner, Lewis, Kan.

WHAT HAVE YOU to trade for section of land in Western Kan., adjoining Arkansas River, 25 acres in alfalfa. Improved, 1 1/2 ml. to town. P. O. Box 16, Ingalls, Kan., Owner.

TWO 4-APARTMENTS, solid brick. Well located. Rents for \$80 per month. Wants farm. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, Lawrence, Kan.

240 A. 4 ml. of Topeka; fine soil, modern improvements. Exchange for small stock farm. 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 land Eastern Kansas equal value. Mansfield Investment & Realty Co., Healy, Kan.

Income \$4300.00 Per Year

6-apartment, close to car line, very best location in Kansas City. Price \$40,000, encumbrance \$16,000. Owner wants land or stock of goods. Write Mansfield Brothers Mortgage Company, 5th Floor Grand Avenue Temple, Kansas City, Missouri.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

WANTED—Farm at once, near market, describe. Mean business. J. W. Houck, Tiffin, O.

FARM WANTED, immediately, send particulars. Mr. Adams, 620 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

FARMS WANTED. Sell your farm quick for cash. New method, small expense. Weaver Sales Co., Majestic Bldg., Dept. 2, Detroit, Mich.

CASH BUYERS want Kan. and Colo. farms. Give full description and price. R. A. McNow, 329 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

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

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

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

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Sherman County, Kan., farm of 1760 acres, 1,000 acres in cultivation. Want tenant with resources and help to handle livestock and farm on profit sharing plan. Miner & Bradley, Grand Island, Neb.

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Capper Pig Club News

Five Breeds Represented in This Year's Contest Compete for Highest Production and Profit

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON
Club Manager

QUANTITY and quantity have everything to do with victory in the pig club business. Hundreds of Capper Pig Club members obtained the best quality in their contest sows and these sows proved their value by bringing large, healthy litters. Club members had to use good judgment in picking quality sows, but of course, had very little to do so far as size of litters was concerned. Good fortune has been with most members, however, and they have quantity as well as quality in their new farm herds.

Knowledge First Aid to Success

The real test of a club member's ability comes as he meets the second problem of quality and quantity. This concerns kinds and amounts of feed. Even if quality is assured in pigs, it must be developed thru the best care and with the right kinds and amounts of feed. What is a balanced ration? What is a good ration for growing pigs



Samuel Marston, Dickinson County

intended for breeding stock? What ration would you feed a bred gilt or sow? Many reviews are coming to the club manager answering those questions. Every club member should search for the answers. One of the best books the club manager has read is, "The Pig Book for Boys and Girls." If any club members care to have it the manager can tell where to buy it. With so much valuable information available there is no reason why club members should not know how to raise purebred hogs. Our Department of Agriculture is publishing regularly the best and latest facts on swine raising. Their bulletins are yours for the asking. Glenn Johnson's last letter from Anderson county reads like this: "Received 13 bulletins Tuesday and am inclosing five reviews." Why not let knowledge be the first aid to success with you?

Duroc Jerseys lead in the Capper Pig Club this year. That is, more Duroc Jersey sows were entered in the contest than any other breed. Next comes Poland China, then Spotted Po-

land China, Chester White and Hampshire. Of course, no one should decide that Duroc Jerseys are best just because there are more of them. The factor of quality enters into the game again, and it remains to be seen which breed produces the best quality in this year's contest. Remember two weeks ago you read about Joseph Crow, Sumner county, winning so many prizes with his Hampshires? That is proof he has quality stock. All five breeds in the contest this year have won highest honors. You now are working to prove whether your favorite breed has the best quality. Only the end of the contest will tell. Every day's care puts you nearer or farther away from victory—it is the quality of care that counts.

Many Save 100 Per Cent

Cards are being returned to the manager bearing the information about the number of pigs farrowed and saved. Out of the first 68 received we find that 11 boys raising Poland Chinas, 10 raising Duroc Jerseys, six raising Spotted Poland Chinas, one raising Chester Whites, and one raising Hampshires, have scored 100 per cent by saving all the pigs to date their sows farrowed. Final results will be given later.

Who's in the Picture

This time we have the pleasure of meeting Samuel Marston, Dickinson county. His Spotted Polands are in the 100 per cent class as eight were farrowed and none have been lost. Sam is the sort of fellow who has a smile and a good wish for everyone who plays the game on the square.

Business and Markets

(Continued from Page 12)

In Kansas City now are 15 to 20 cents lower than a week ago. The top was \$7.45 and bulk of sales \$7.15 to \$7.35. Packing sows sold at \$6 to \$6.15, and pigs at \$6 to \$6.50.

Sheep and Lambs

Lambs broke about \$1 but regained about half the loss while sheep were off 25 cents. Today native lambs sold at \$13.50 to \$14.25 and western lambs were quoted up to \$14.75, the none was offered after Monday when Idahos sold at \$15. Texas wethers are bringing \$7.25 to \$8 and fat ewes \$4.50 to \$6.25.

Trade in horses and mules limited by light receipts, maintains small volume, at no quotable change in prices.

Dull export demand and an increased movement of the new wheat crop caused a big slump in the mar-

ket. At Chicago the price dropped to \$1 a bushel, the lowest since 1914 at that place.

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

July wheat, 91½¢; September wheat, 92½¢; December wheat, 84½¢; July corn, 82½¢; September corn, 72½¢; December corn, 58½¢; July oats, 36¢; September oats, 33½¢.

Late Cash Quotations

Dark hard wheat has declined from 1 cent to 3 cents. Red wheat is from 1 cent to 2 cents lower. The following quotations are reported at Kansas City:

No. 1 dark hard wheat, 90¢ to \$1.06; No. 2 dark hard, 95¢ to \$1.05; No. 3 dark hard, 95¢ to \$1.04; No. 4 dark hard, 94¢ to \$1.02.

No. 1 hard wheat, 92¢ to \$1.03; No. 2 hard, 91½¢ to \$1.02; No. 3 hard, 91¢ to \$1.02; No. 4 hard, 90¢ to \$1.02; No. 5 hard, 90½¢.

No. 1 red wheat, 95 to 98¢; No. 2 red, 94 to 97¢; No. 3 red, 92 to 93¢; No. 4 red, 89 to 92¢.

Corn and Other Cereals

Corn is from 1 cent to 3 cents lower. Oats declined 1 cent. Kafir lost 2 cents, but milo was unchanged. The following sales were reported at Kansas City:

Corn—No. 2 white, 85¢; No. 3 white, 84¢; No. 4 white, 83¢; No. 2 yellow, 90¢; No. 3 yellow, 89¢; No. 4 yellow, 88¢; No. 2 mixed, 84½¢; No. 3 mixed, 83½¢; No. 4 mixed, 82¢.

Oats—No. 2 white, 43½¢; No. 3 white, 42½¢; No. 4 white, 41¢; No. 2 mixed, 43¢; No. 3 mixed, 41¢; No. 4 mixed, 40¢.

Sorghums—No. 2 white kafir, \$1.51 a cwt.; No. 3 white, \$1.50; No. 4 white, \$1.48; No. 2 milo, \$1.62; No. 3 milo, \$1.61; No. 4 milo, \$1.60.

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 23 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.

Public Sales of Livestock

Holstein Cattle
Sept. 8—Guy C. McAllister, Lyons, Kan.
Oct. 12—W. H. Shroyer, Miltonvale, Kan.

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

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

Red Polled Cattle
Nov. 15—C. O. Wilson, Rantoul, Kan.

Hereford Cattle
Sept. 27—Paul Junod, Vermillion, Kan., at Onaga, Kan.
Oct. 16—C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kan.
Oct. 17—Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
Aug. 9—Ed. Brunner, Jewell, Kan.
Aug. 28—D. A. Kirkpatrick & Son, Cedarvale, Kan.

Sept. 8—Guy C. McAllister, Lyons, Kan.
Oct. 3—M. B. Gamble, Greensburg, Kan.
Oct. 8—S. U. Peace, Olathe, Kan.
Oct. 9—Arthur J. Meyer, Olathe, Kan.
Oct. 9—Ed. Brunner, Jewell, Kan.
Oct. 10—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Oct. 15—E. U. Ewing & Son, Beloit, Kan.
Oct. 16—R. A. McElroy, Randall, Kan.
Oct. 19—Grant Appleby, Ames, Kan.
Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 25—Mrs. A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.

Oct. 29—W. A. Prewett & Sons, Asherville, Kan.
Nov. 6—S. H. Haight, Rantoul, Kan.
Nov. 8—S. H. Haight, Rantoul, Kan.

Nov. 7—Geo. Wharton, Agenda, Kan.
Jan. 10—W. H. Hills, Milford, Kan.
Jan. 25—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Feb. 9—L. E. Knox, South Haven, Kan.

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

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Aug. 14—Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan.
Sept. 5—Edward Schuster, Ozawie, Kan.
Oct. 8—C. W. Bale, Chase, Kan.
Oct. 11—Henry Haag, Holton, Kan.
Oct. 12—Dr. J. A. Beveridge, Marysville, Kan.
Jan. 3—R. J. Bazant, Narka, Kan.
Jan. 17—R. J. Bazant, Narka, Kan.
Feb. 19—R. R. Frager, Washington, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

July 30—Geo. J. Dimig, York, Neb.
Aug. 15—B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kan.
Aug. 16—G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.
Aug. 18—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
Sept. 8—Brice Newkirk, Hartford, Kan.
Oct. 9—M. Stensaas & Sons, Concordia, Kan.
Oct. 11—M. A. Martin, Paola, Kan.
Oct. 13—H. W. Flock & Son, Stanley, Kan.
Oct. 15—Hiebler & Hylton, Osawatomie, Kan.
Oct. 17—O. G. Criss, Agricola, Kan.
Oct. 19—Glen R. Coad, Cawker City, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. C. Martin, Jewell, Kan.
Oct. 18—Ross M. Peck, Gypsum, Kan.
Oct. 19—J. J. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 27—F. C. Woodbury & Son, Sabetha, Kan.

Nov. 5—F. R. Jennie, Luray, Kan.
Nov. 6—West Mitchell County Breeders, Cawker City, Kan.
Nov. 15—C. O. Wilson, Rantoul, Kan.

Jan. 21—M. Stensaas & Sons, Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 2—E. O. Hull, Reece, Kan.

Feb. 4—Frank J. Schaffer, Pratt, Kan.
Feb. 5—Zink Stock Farms, Turon, Kan.
Feb. 5—John Hern, Wamego, Kan.

Feb. 6—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 6—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 7—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.

Feb. 7—M. I. Brower, Sedgewick, Kan.
Feb. 8—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 8—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.

Feb. 9—Breeders' sale, Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 9—G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 12—W. R. Huston and S. M. Biddison & Son, Americus, Kan.

Feb. 13—L. L. Ready, Anthony, Kan.
Feb. 14—Glenn Loughhead, Anthony, Kan.
Feb. 14—J. M. McDaniels, Scottsville, Kan.

Feb. 20—D. Arthur Childers, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 21—M. Stensaas & Sons, Concordia, Kan.

Feb. 23—Ray Cooley, Plymouth, Kan., and Will Albin, Saffordville, Kan. Sale at Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 27—W. A. Gadsfelder, Emporia, Kan.

March 12—John Hern, Wamego, Kan.
Hampshires
Aug. 15—Wickfield Farms, Cantril, Iowa.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

A REAL BULL

We are offering a young bull, born October 19, 1922, whose two nearest dams have year records that average 1097 lbs. butter and 25216 lbs. of milk. He carries four crosses of S. P. O. M. and three crosses of Spring Brook Bess Burke. THE COLLINS FARM CO., Sabetha, Kas.

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

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.

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. Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kan.

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

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

25 Reg. Aberdeen-Angus

Cows, and their calves, for sale. F. F. HORN, FLEMING, COLORADO

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

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

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

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

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

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



On Which Side Will He Finally Land?

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

I Sell 200
Hampshires

Public Auction

Wednesday, August 15

55 Bred Sows and Gilts; 5 Boars; 140
Stock Hogs.All cholera immune. Anything you
want at private sale. Write for free
Private Sale Lists and Illustrated Sale
Catalog.WICKFIELD FARMS, CANTILL, IOWA
Box 8 F. F. Silver, Prop.

Spring Pigs

Ready to ship, and service
males. Best breeding. Im-
mune. Walter Shaw. Tele-
phone Derby, Kan. Address
Route 6, Wichita, Kan.Whiteway Hampshires on Approval
Service boars and bred gilts and spring pigs, either
sex, at bargain prices. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

The Southwest's Greatest Sire

Yearling and tried sows by Major Sen-
sation's Col. Major Sensation, Major's
Great Sensation, Great Sensation Won-
der, Valley Sensation, etc., bred to ORION
COMMANDER, the Southwest's greatest
sire, for August and September litters.
Priced right.

J. F. LARIMORE & SONS, Greola, Kan.

BRAUER
PURE-BRED
DUROC
COMPANY

Colorado Springs, Colo.

High class hogs at reasonable prices.
We invite correspondence.Here Is Your Opportunity
to buy sows or gilts bred to Model Com-
mander for fall farrow. Registered and im-
mune. Guaranteed to please and a year to
pay. Write for photographs and prices.
STANTS BROS., HOPE, KAN.

Bert Anderson's Bred Durocs

Victory Sensation 3rd gilts bred to Orion
Stilts for September farrow. Write me, or
better still come and see them.
B. R. ANDERSON, McPHERSON, KANSAS

L. A. Poe's Durocs

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

Sale Catalog of Hoover's Durocs

Get this index to the great bred sow and gilt sale
Aug. 18 next. Goldmaster and ORCHARD SCISSORS.
Trade a postcard for a catalog.
E. G. HOOVER, WICHITA, KANSASI Have Some Fine Young
Sows and Fall GiltsSensation, Orion Cherry King and Col. breeding for
sale. Bred for Sept. farrow. Also spring pigs, either
sex. Get my prices before you buy.
ARTHUR A. PATTERSON, Ellsworth, Kan.

BOARS BOARS BOARS

Twenty big husky fall boars of real Duroc type. Sired
by Sensation's Pilot, and Sensational Giant. Dams
real bred sows of best of breeding. Herd immune.
Write for particulars, etc.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

Frank Lewis Durocs

Weanling pigs \$10, pedigree and crates fur-
nished. Frank Lewis, Atchison, Kan., R. 1.

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 Ad-
vance. Registered and immune. 12 months on pigs;
10 on gilts. HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KAN.

Valley Springs Durocs

Boars, bred sows and gilts; popular breed-
ing; immune. Pedigrees. Year's time.
E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS

DUROC SPRING PIGS

Sired by sons of Victory Sensation 3rd and Ideal
Pathfinder, and out of Scissors, Orion and Sensation
dams. \$15 each. L. W. Murphy, Sublette, Kan.

SPRING PIGS BY STILTS

and Sensation sires. Some out of Pathfind-
er's Redbird. O. G. Criss, Agricola, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

50 Head of Very Choice
Jersey Heifers For SaleMany of them purebred but not regis-
tered; tuberculin tested and will be sold
with usual rest guarantee. Write to-
day to
A. D. MARTIN, EMPORIA, KAN.Nine Choice Reg. Jerseys
G. H. RANDOLPH, EMPORIA, KANSASJERSEY HEIFERS by grandson of Finan-
cial King, whose dam was half sister to Financial
Countess Lad. J. G. Condon, Hiawatha, Kansas.

Southern Kansas

By J. T. Hunter

Wm. Atwell, Burlington, Kan., came to
that place from Omaha, Neb., four years
ago and began raising Spotted Poland.
Success in that line has been marked and
the herd is improving. The daughter, Mrs.
E. A. Tryon, is responsible to a large de-
gree for success in handling the herd. She
helps plan for the herd and cares for all
the correspondence. The main sire is Royal
Duke by Y's Royal Prince. Most of the
one hundred or more pigs are by this sire.
They are a thrifty type bunch.Brice Newkirk, Hartford, Kan., lives near
the Neosho river. The house is on high
enough ground but most of the farm was
hard hit by the recent rise in the Neosho.
He lost 40 acres of corn, 40 acres of wheat.
However, he has 40 acres of alfalfa and
20 acres of good oats left. He raises Durocs
and has a first class herd, although not a
large one. His herd sire, Newkirk's Orion
Sensation is by Great Orion Sensation. He
has a lot of spring pigs by this boar and
some by Goldmaster and General's Path-
finder. Sept. 8 Mr. Newkirk will hold his
first sale.S. D. Shaw, or "Sandy" Shaw as his
neighbors call him, lives near Williamsburg,
Kan., and raises purebred Durocs. He has
for herd sire, Maxton Pathfinder, that is
a very good sire. We were shown two litters
by this boar out of very ordinary scrub
grade sows that were good pigs, of course
not as good as pigs out of purebred dams.
But this proves his ability as a sire. The
herd dams were mostly Critic, Orion Cherry
King, Col. and Sensation bred. Mr. Shaw
is undecided whether to sell at private
treaty this fall or hold a sale.A good useful herd of Durocs comprises
the herd of Ralph Scott, Burlington, Kan.
It is headed by Scott's Orion Sensation by
Great Orion Sensation. The spring pigs
are by this sire and Gile's Royal Pathfinder
by Royal Pathfinder. This last named sire
was bought from Hanks & Bishop, New
London, Iowa, by Gile's Bouse, Westphalia,
Kan., and Mr. Scott. It was found difficult
to use this in partnership because of the
distance separating the owners so Mr. Scott
sold his half interest to Mr. Bouse. Dams
at the Scott farm are out of daughters of
Stilts, and some are Pathfinder and Model
Alley bred.Three years ago Pete Anderson, Burling-
ton, Kan., started with a Spotted Poland
sow to develop a herd. He still has the
original sow and a lot of her daughters
and granddaughters. Has about 150 of her
direct descendants. The old sow looks good
for a lot more litters. Pigs are mostly by
Master K. 19th, Cornage, and My Search-
light. Pigs were thrifty and well marked.
Mr. Anderson says that he always selects
herd sires from large litters. He also says
that five pigs in a litter was the smallest
litter he had this spring and White clover,
and timothy and Red clover. They have
their choice of pasture and he says that the
bluegrass and White clover as well as they do
the alfalfa. Hogs ordinarily prefer alfalfa
above all other pasture.C. O. "Otis" Wilson, Rantoul, Kan., has a
good Red Poll herd. It is the usual thing
in his herd for most of the cows to give
more milk than the calves care for the first
six weeks after birth. The day we were at
his farm he was in a pasture milking out a
cow with a week old calf. A number of his
cows milk 35 pounds daily and keep it up.
He has some that beat this. There are
something over 70 head in the herd. He
has raised Red Poll cattle twelve years and
has sold a lot of them over the country.
Mr. Wilson has a very good Duroc herd.
Had a good sale last fall and this coming
November 15 will hold a combined Red Poll
and Duroc sale. It is likely that Mr. Wil-
son will sell off pretty close as he intends
to quit farming and perhaps rent his farm
with some livestock on the shares.The Ransom Dairy Farm, Homewood,
Kan., has a large purebred Guernsey herd
under management of Mr. C. E. King. This
480 farm is about 15 miles south of Ottawa.
This herd is out of the ordinary. The herd
sire that has stood for some years at the
head of the herd is Dauntless of Edgemoor.
In 1918 his sire was made world's grand
champion. In 1919 Dauntless of Edgemoor
won it, and the next year his sire again
won the grand-championship. So it is a
good family from which this herd sire
originates. 24 cows are being milked, 6
of which are on official test. No test has
been completed but some are near enough
to justify Mr. King in feeling sure that
some of the present state records will be
broken by cows he is now testing. There
are about 90 calves in the herd. On this farm
of 480 acres are about 100 acres of corn, 50
acres clover and timothy, 16 acres Sudan,
55 acres alfalfa, and the rest in blue grass.
It is a good producing farm and a popping
good herd under excellent management.The first Duroc sale we ever attended was
in Eastern Kansas. It was that of W. T.
McBride, Parker, Kan. At this sale we first
met Gile's Bouse, Westphalia, Kan., who
bought a bred sow in the sale. One of the
boars out of this sow was later sold to R.
C. Smith and Paul Marsh, Sedgewick, Kan.,
and is now at the head of Mr. Marsh's herd.
The head of Mr. Bouse's herd is Gile's
Royal Pathfinder by Royal Pathfinder. He
is a very good boar. This boar is one of
the few sons now left in Kansas sired by this
aged champion boar. There are several
good Durocs in Mr. Bouse's herd but with
characteristic reticence manifested by Mr.
Bouse the visitor who looks at his hogs is
compelled to find the good ones himself.
After we had looked over his herd and were
about ready to leave we discovered in a
shady spot in a field nearby a lot of popping
spring pigs that Mr. Gile had not men-
tioned, let alone offering to show them. They
were good enough to make almost any
breeder want to show to a visitor interested
in hogs. Mr. Bouse is a good hog producer
but a mighty poor exhibitor.We never could see any virtue in a per-
simmion tree until a recent visit to the S.
H. Haight, Rantoul, Kan., farm. Flies were
very bad and in most places giving cattle
lots of grief but the Polled Shorthorn herd
at the Haight farm had it on the flies. In
the pasture was a persimmion thicket as
dense as the proverbial hair on a dog's back.
Limbs and leaves were low enough and
thick enough to brush or scrape off the
biting flies and the cattle were makinggood use of this thicket. They disliked to
leave the shade and protection of the thicket
and when driven out for inspection immedi-
ately circled around and entered the thicket.
The Haight Polled Shorthorn herd num-
bers a few more than 40. Victor Hero by
Belle's Hero by Roan Hero, the world's
grand champion, heads the herd, assisted by
a son of Roselawn Marshal. The herd re-
cently passed the first test for federal ac-
credited herd. Mr. Haight also has a first
class Poland herd headed by a son of De-
signer. The junior sire is a son of The
Sheik. November 6 Mr. Haight holds a
combined Polled Shorthorn and Poland sale.When his neighbor across the road cut
his wheat, chinch bugs in countless numbers
moved toward a cornfield on the farm of S.
D. Shaw, Williamsburg, Kan. Mr. Shaw
at once plowed a ditch around his 26-acre
cornfield. The ditch was made 6 inches
deep. He hitched onto a log 8 feet long
and 16 inches in diameter and dragged it thru
the ditch making a fine dust mulch. The
log was dragged three times daily thru the
ditch to maintain the mulch. Bugs attempt-
ing to cross the ditch went over the side
and then wallowed in the hot fine dust.
The innumerable dead bodies formed a dis-
tinct brownish line discernible for rods away
at the bottom of the ditch. Although bugs
crawled continually toward the ditch and
fell over into it and many wallowed across
the bottom, none were able to crawl up the
fine elusive dust on the opposite side. Rain
coming at such a time would possibly de-
stroy the effectiveness of such a ditch,
neither would such a ditch prevent mated
bugs from flying across the field, but it did
solve the problem of preventing the more
dangerous crawling bug from entering the
cornfield."I'm going to keep him until he dies
and he isn't dead yet by a long shot," said
A. S. Alexander, Burlington, Kan., as he
tossed a rock at an individual hog house.
This one rock roused the 9-year-old Spotted
Poland boar, Master K. and with a grunt
half in protest and half in inquiry he un-
hesitatingly walked out into his pen. We
knew of no other boar that old and he
looks good and fit to last a number of
years longer. He is still in use in the
herd and lots of his get have gone out to
all parts of the country. A farmer living
near Mr. Alexander had some of Alexan-
der's breeding and wishing to get some-
thing different sent to Indiana for a
Spotted Poland. When it arrived and its
breeding was carefully examined it was
discovered that the hog was a direct de-
scendant of Master K. Then the man sent
to Missouri for a Spot and when it came it
was found that it was a direct descendant
of Master K. One of the very few sons of
the Original King of England boar is in
the Alexander herd. There are four more
herd sires in this herd. With the large
number of hogs in this herd it is necessary
to have, at all times five or six herd sires.
It is one of the oldest herds and one of the
largest in the country and is well and
favorably known.If you take a certain road south out of
Ottawa, Kan., and follow it 7 or 8 miles up
hill and down hill you will finally run into
woods that are deep and shady and mighty
inviting to one on a hot summer day. Final-
ly, you run smack dab against the base of
a wooded hill. There the road ends. On
the right is a house on a 40-acre hog farm
owned by Gardner P. Walker and operated
by Harry Lantis in partnership on the pure-
bred Duroc herd with Mr. Walker and Gar-
dner P. Walker Jr. Mr. Walker is primarily
a clothing merchant in Ottawa. He has one
of the best men's furnishing stores in the
town. Up until the past year he has grown
and fed out grade hogs but closed them out
and put in a herd of some good purebred
sows. The pigs had just been vaccinated
a few hours before we visited the farm and
they were crippling around too much for us
to size them up satisfactorily but it was
very evident that it was a good type bunch
of pigs very free from runts and that it was
a herd that was receiving careful attention
in feeding and growing them out as breed-
ing type hogs should be grown. Knowing
the breeding of the dams from which these
pigs came and sizing up the pigs the best
we could under the conditions our opinion
is that the Gardner P. Walker Duroc herd
is a good one.When we drove into the O. G. Criss farm
near Agricola, Kan., we found a pet wolf
prone on the ground in the shade of a tree,
such wolf having evident designs on a hen
and small chickens nearby. Under another
tree were a half dozen purebred Fox ter-
rier pups arguing with each other about
things in general. In fields nearby were a
lot of purebred Durocs that are the pride
of Mr. Criss and the boys. Facts are that
Mr. Criss is so strong for purebreds that he
seemed to have a mild contempt for the
wolf because he had no way of knowing
anything about the breeding of that animal
and made a remark to the effect that he
hoped the day would soon come when the
wolf caught a chicken and caused his wife
to banish the wolf from the front yard.
Mr. Criss is of the exceedingly plump type.
It was a very warm day but he does like
Durocs so we gave the herd the once over.
Chief attraction to us was the venerable
sow, Pathfinder's Redbird by Pathfinder's
Worked but has a wonderful back and depth
and looks good for a number of more litters.
This sow and her daughters have done a
lot for Mr. Criss. Our private opinion is
that Pathfinder's Image was as good per-
haps as the best breeding sow of the South-
west that ever came to Kansas or the Southwest,
but unfortunately he died young before he
had sired many pigs and he didn't have the
guff and other stuff behind him that made
Pathfinder Chief 2nd so well known. Mr.
Criss has a lot of first class Durocs and will
continue to raise good Durocs because with
the help of his boys who are interested in
Durocs also, he can keep right on at the
business.

Northern Kansas

By J. W. Johnson

Chas. Morrison & Son of Phillipsburg, Kan.,
report good rains in that section, and all
crops and pasture making a good growth.
Morrison & Son's specialty is their herd of
purebred Red Polled cattle. They have one
of the best herds of that breed in the South-
west. They report that many farmers in
that county are turning to dairying as a
means of insuring a cash income the year
around and that there is a good demand for
cows.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Bazant's
Big Spots200 February and March Boars
200 gilts same age and breeding.The actual tops will be shipped
anywhere at fair prices. All vacci-
nated 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 BUSTERPairs 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.

\$25.00 BUYS THE BIG HUSKY
SPOTTED FALL BOARSSired by The Emancipator, a son of the International
grand champion. All registered and cholera immune.
Also bred sows at bargain prices.
G. C. ROAN, ETHEL, MACON COUNTY, MISSOURI

Reg. Spotted Polands

For sale. Either sex. January and March
farrow. \$16 and \$11. Write
THOS. BISHOP, MODOC, KANSAS

ANDERSON'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Spring pigs, both sexes, out of large litters by Mas-
ter K. 19th, Cornage, My Searchlight. Good ones.
Priced right. PETE ANDERSON, Burlington, Kan.

SPOTTED POLANDS !!

Bred sows and gilts; Boars, breeding age; Fall or
Spring Pigs, registered and immune. Special price
for 30 days. W. M. Anderson, Hardy, NebraskaGREENLEAF'S SPOTS. Choice bred gilts
\$25 to \$30. March pigs, either sex, \$12. Reg.
and immune. J. O. Greenleaf, Mound City, Mo.SPOTTED POLAND PIGS, ready to ship.
Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cedar Row
Stock Farm, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

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

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Pig for Crippled Children

W. S. Dilman of Fordland, Mo.,
a breeder of purebred O. I. C.
hogs, has donated a choice O. I. C.
sow pig 10 weeks old to be sold
to the highest bidder and the
money to go to the Capper Fund
for Crippled Children.This pig was sired by a son of
Callaway Edd, a world grand
champion. The granddam of the
pig was sired by Schoolmaster and
it is one of a litter of 13.Mr. Dilman will furnish pedi-
gree and crate free, the buyer of
the pig to pay the express. Bids
on the pig will be received up to
and including August 4. Address
all bids to Con Van Natta, Admin-
istrator Capper Fund For Crippled
Children, Care Capper Publica-
tions, Topeka, Kansas.

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, ex-
press prepaid. William Buehler, Sterling, Neb.

Wiemers' Chester Whites

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SHORTHORNS
THE FARMER'S CATTLEShorthorn cows are profitable milkers and their
calves grow into steers that make rapid gains in
the feed lot and dress out a high percentage at
the market. For information write
American Shorthorn Breeders Assn.,
13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

NINE SCOTCH FEMALES

For sale. Will calve in September.
E. EVANS, CARONA, KANSAS

SHEEP

Reg. Shropshire Rams

Yearlings and 2 yrs. old. Also ram lambs and
a few ewes. J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kan.HAMPSHIRE AND SHROPSHIRE RAMS.
Best of breeding; reg. Cedar Row Stock Farm,
A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas

News of the World in Pictures



Bill Shoots, George Horn, Mudhead and Jim White Calf, Full-Blooded Blackfoot Indians, Greet Tom Gibbons After a Workout at His Training Camp at Shelby, Mont., and Adopt Him as a Member of the Tribe and Wish Him Good Luck



General H. J. E. Gouraud, "Lion of the Argonne," is Welcomed to the United States by Major Bullard of the United States Army. As One of the Gallant Figures of the World War and As Former Commander of Various American Units in France; Five Wound Scars and an Empty Sleeve Attest His Courage and Valor



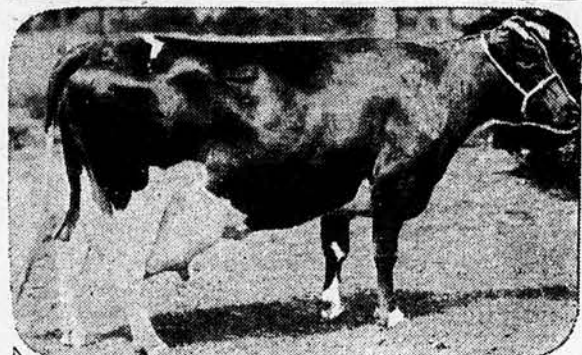
Photo of 13 Girls Representing the 13 Original States of the Revolutionary Days on July Fourth at the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition for the Preservation of Relics at Valley Forge, Including This Famous Landmark and All of Its Belongings



Senator and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Formerly Miss Alice Roosevelt, As They Appeared on Board the S. S. Leviathan, Sailing From New York on Independence Day on the Maiden Trip of the Giant Vessel As an American Liner



Harlan McCoy, National Marble Champion of the Atlantic City Tournament, Shows Olga Petrova, Famous Movie Actress, How It's Done; He Lives at Columbus, Ohio



This is DeKol Plus Segis Dixie Owned by Raymondale Farm at Vaudreuil, Quebec; This Famous Holstein Holds the World's Record on Butterfat Over All Breeds; She Produced 32,632.3 Pounds of Milk and 1,439.35 Pounds of Butter in a Year



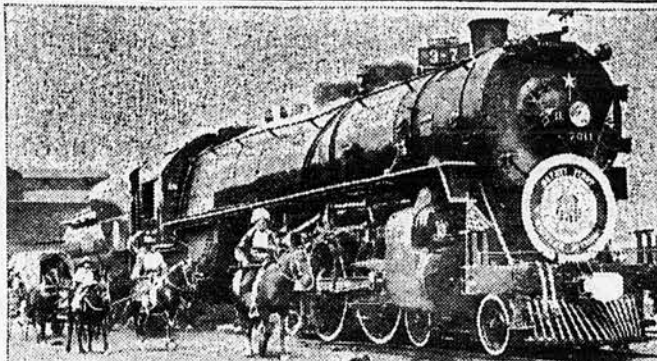
Edward W. Bok, Former Editor of the Ladies Home Journal, Who Offers a Prize of \$100,000 to Any American Who Can Suggest the Most Practicable Plan by Which the United States May Co-operate With Other Nations to Establish and Preserve Peace



Upper Photo on the Right Shows President Harding Operating a McCormick-Deering Tractor and Power Drive Binder on the Chester O'Neal Farm 6 Miles West of Hutchinson, Kan., on His Recent Visit; Lower Pictures Show President Harding Feeding Molasses to a Bear in Yellowstone Park



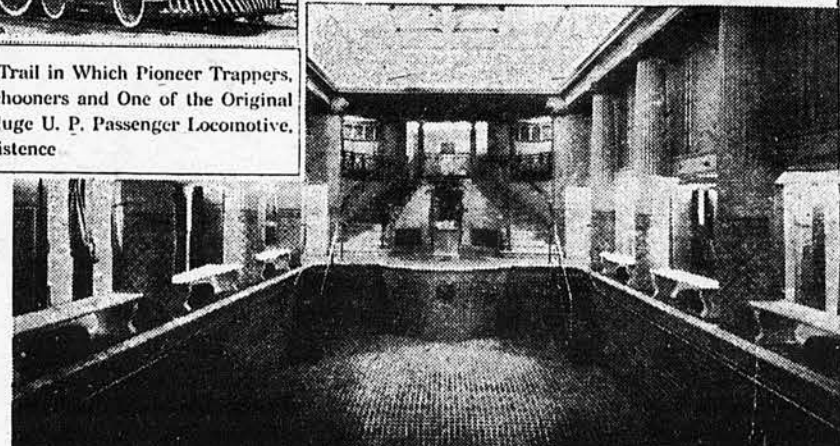
Late Photo of Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, Daughter of Ex-President Wilson, Who Has Embarked Upon a Business Career and Has Associated Herself With a Well Known National Advertising Concern in New York City



The Start of a Pageant of the Overland Trail in Which Pioneer Trappers, Pony Express Riders, Ancient Prairie Schooners and One of the Original Overland Stages are Contrasted With Huge U. P. Passenger Locomotive, Largest in Existence



A Field of Cabbage in the Kansas City Truck Growing District; A Large Tonnage of Food is Grown on the Farms Near That City and Later is Sold to Buyers in Its Markets



Here is the Leviathan's Luxurious Swimming Pool Fitted Out Like an Ancient Roman Bath; It is Constructed of Marble and Tile and is Equipped With Every Modern Convenience