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KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

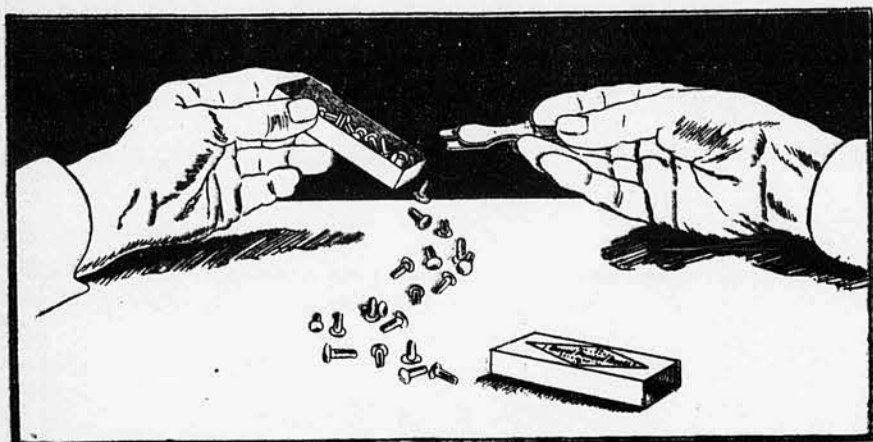


Volume 60

June 24, 1922

Number 25





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A Mechanical Pinch Hitter

The Best Crop Insurance for the Farmer

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

RECENTLY Guy H. Hall, director of the National Institute of Progressive Farming of Chicago, sounded the keynote of the tractor industry of this country when he said, "The tractor is coming in as the best kind of crop insurance this year. It is going to the bat as the 'pinch hitter' and delivering the hit that will win the game and put the 1922 series on ice."

All over the country, in sections where the season is late as well as in sections where it is early, the tractor is being "sent to bat in the pinch" to prepare the extra ground or take care of the rapidly developing crop that is early.

Tractor manufacturers have been hard hit. They have suffered in the slump right along with the folks on the farms. Many of the largest tractor and implement manufacturers have lost millions of dollars during the last year, but they are keeping their faith remarkably well in the possibilities of the tractor.

Tractor Has Survived Its Wallops

It seems that the strongest recommendation for the tractor is the fact that it has survived the "wallops" that have been administered to it thru the agencies of poor design of former years, bad sales policies, slack service facilities and a number of other "near knock-outs."

Those things belong to the past. Manufacturers have come to realize the fact that here is a machine that can be built to serve as well as to sell, and the only way that it will sell, is by making it so that it will serve.

The orphan tractors of the war period have been junked, and rightly so. The policies of their manufacturers were as unsound as the tractors themselves, but they served a purpose. They brought home to farmers some of the outstanding features that should not be found in a tractor, and the wide-awake manufacturers profited by the mistakes of the early days of the industry.

Today we have the tractors that will deliver the service, and that is all that the folks on the farms have been waiting for. Farmers are perhaps the best buyers of labor and time-saving machinery. A farmer's work is hard, and he appreciates conveniences and efficiency in machinery for it means to him the increase of returns with less overhead for labor. Produce a machine that will return a reasonable amount of service and do a good job, and you can sell that machine to a farmer.

This has come to be the policy of tractor manufacturers. They not only have produced those machines, but they have established service stations for the upkeep and maintenance of the machines which they sell. The service end of the business has come to be recognized as being of equal if not greater importance than the sales. It's the satisfied users that boost the industry, and the satisfied user list is

growing longer and larger every day. No sane tractor manufacturer expects or cares to run the horse off the farm. That is a desire attributed to a few radicals and visionaries, who are rapidly dropping out of sight. Any big manufacturer will tell you that there is a big place for the horse on the farm, but that his work can be lessened and the farm can be better worked and more efficiently handled by supplementing the horseflesh with mechanical power, and he is right.

This wonderful country never began to expand and develop until machinery for use on farms came into common use, and after that it just spread all over the continent. Machinery did it then. True, it was machinery designed for use with horses, but at that time, the iron horse had not been developed. Now, that he is with us and has been put thru the mill and has stood the acid test of most adverse conditions, the machinery which he draws has been refined to such an extent that power farming is coming to be the primary type, supplemented with the horseflesh. One fills out the hollow spots of the other. Together they combine to make the ideal combination. There are some purely horse farms and there are some purely tractor farms, but the great majority combine the two sources of power and in this way approach the efficient ideal in farm power.

Invest Safely and Profitably

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

High Freights a Menace

BY DR. C. W. McCAMPELL

Transportation costs on livestock must be reduced. This cost has been increasing until it has become a serious burden to the industry. I find that for the year 1916 the freight on cattle from Manhattan to Chicago was 3.9 per cent of the price received. For 1921 it had risen to 6.6 per cent.

Married Help is Best for Farms

BY E. E. FRIZELL

AFTER 40 years of farming experience in Central Kansas, and 30 years in obtaining labor for harvesting and threshing in Pawnee and surrounding counties, I have fully decided that the hiring of single men for harvesting and threshing only, and then permitting them to go to other states for the remainder of the year, is a serious mistake and not the proper plan for wheat growers to follow.

If the counties in Central and Western Kansas continue to grow the enormous acreage of wheat which they have grown in the past, it will be necessary to divide the large farms, erect comfortable homes, and hire married men with their families by the year; do more diversified farming, raise a greater variety of stock so as to provide employment for the men during the entire year; or else lease the farms with improvements to the married tenants and make each one of them responsible for the operation of his particular small farm.

The farmer with his wife and one or two children, and with four horses and a binder, can harvest from 100 to 100 acres of wheat without any additional help. The average farmer in Pawnee county has more than 640 acres of land and 363 acres planted to wheat. The counties that plant from 275,000 to 300,000 acres a year require from 4,500 to 6,000 extra men.

With the prices that are now being paid for farm labor, and with the labor organizations dictating the high wages and short hours of work, it seems almost impossible for us to get sufficient dependable help to harvest and thresh all of the wheat in the extensive wheat-growing counties.

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

June 24, 1922

By *Arthur Capper*

Vol. 60 No. 25

He Makes Eighty Acres Pay

H. B. Miller Barely Broke Even at First but for the Last Six Years He Has Been Getting Ahead Fast With Cows, Sows and Hens

By Ray Yarnell

EIGHTY acres will support a family of five and permit of the accumulation of a reasonable surplus every year provided the right system of management is followed. Any 80 acres, intensively and efficiently handled, will require enough work to keep a good man busy the year around.

H. B. Miller, who lives west of Sycamore in Montgomery county, has found the farming formula that produces success on 80 acres. He has been following it for six years and is more than satisfied with results. Previously, for an equal period, he farmed the eighty and made a living but he didn't get ahead.

A Successful Plan of Farming

The necessity of paying out on the land, among other things, caused Miller eventually to adopt the plan on which he is now operating and since he started, prosperity which was waiting just around the corner, has apparently walked in on the family as a permanent welcome guest.

Until six years ago Miller grew corn and alfalfa and raised hogs. He made a living, just about breaking even every year. Then he began to milk cows and specialized in poultry. He kept his brood sows, too, because they had been profitable. Milk was fed to the hogs and chickens, and the cream was churned into butter and retailed in Sycamore at the same price merchants got. Poultry products also were retailed, delivery being made once a week. The margin between the prices he got and what the stores would have given, was large enough to pay him good wages for the time required to deliver his poultry products. The first year under this plan con-

vinced Miller that at last he had found the combination that would make farming on 80 acres a paying proposition and he has stuck to it, gradually increasing the size of his herd and flock.

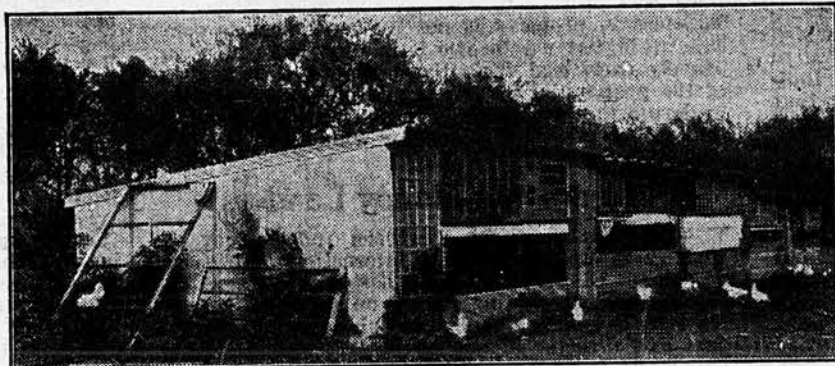
One hundred eggs were set the first year and 50 hatched. Crows got all but 19 chicks so the poultry end of the combination was a sorry failure. The second year the flock was increased to 100 birds, purebred Brown Leghorns. Then Miller felt the effect of popular demand. Folks had a decided preference for white eggs and he lost some customers because his eggs were brown.

The third year he switched to White Leghorns, hatching out a large number of chicks. This spring the flock contained 900 birds of all sizes. Twelve hundred eggs were hatched during the season in three 400-egg incubators.

Several hundred day old chicks were sold to neighbors or customers in town. Next year Miller will expand the custom hatching phase of his business and will add two 400-egg incubators to his battery.

Production of broilers has been very profitable. This year 100 were sold in Coffeyville for \$85.95, bringing 45 cents a pound. The broilers cost \$30 to grow, Miller estimates, so he had a net profit in the bunch of \$55.95. They were hatched about February 1. Next year he plans to grow more broilers and get them onto the market early when prices are high.

Miller hatches in January and up to February 1 for broilers and around March 12 for pullets. The later date for hatching of pullets is chosen so they will begin laying in September, the best time to start, Miller says.



Poultry Houses on the H. B. Miller Eighty Which Shelter a Highly Profitable Flock of White Leghorn Hens and Pullets

Since January 1 the flock has produced an average of 75 dozen eggs a week which retailed at 20 cents a dozen, bringing in a monthly income of \$65. Sales of baby chicks, broilers and hatching eggs added materially to this amount.

The mash fed consists of 2 parts bran, 2 parts shorts and 1 part beef scrap. This is before the chickens constantly. In the morning kafir is fed in the litter and shelled corn at night. A gallon of grain is fed to 100 hens. Rye is used as green feed, a small patch being near the poultry houses.

How Young Chicks are Fed

During the first week baby chicks are given nothing but buttermilk. Then a commercial chick feed is added. Later ground kafir and corn is fed separately and the chicks are given a dry mash the same as that fed to hens except that for two weeks the beef scrap is eliminated.

Miller has 12 cows and heifers. Two are purebreds and he has a registered bull. An average of five or six cows are milked thruout the year. In May four cows were producing 34 pounds of butter a week.

Six purebred Duroc Jersey sows are on the farm. Four this spring farrowed 28 likely pigs which, Miller is certain, will net him a handsome profit when they are marketed next fall.

Since moving on this farm 14 years ago Miller has built three poultry houses, a hog house, remodeled the barn and put up several hundred rods of fence. He grows 16 acres of alfalfa, 14 acres of corn and 17 acres of wheat. The only reason Miller has wheat is so he can use it for winter pasture. He says it would not pay as a cash crop on a limited acreage, otherwise.

Time to Put Something Back

By William M. Jardine

President Kansas State Agricultural College

ANY sound agricultural policy has as its objective the greatest continuous prosperity in agriculture. It views agriculture as a part of the economic life of the people as a whole, and continuous agricultural prosperity as the basis of general welfare. First of all, it seeks to know the facts pertaining to present conditions and then to devise means of improving the status of those who till the land.

A sound agricultural policy concerns itself not only with the present but it also looks ahead for many years and strives to lay a basis for the prosperity of future generations of farmers. It must look beyond the life of the individual and take into account the permanent welfare of the people, thru conservation and balanced development of agricultural resources.

Kansas needs an agricultural policy carefully planned and well directed to increase her prosperity in the present and to promote greater prosperity for the future. Farming is the main source of our wealth, and agricultural resources are the main basis for the future prosperity of our people.

Nature gave Kansas an unusually fertile soil. Thru long ages the native grasses and legumes growing on the prairies have stored immense quantities of available plant food. Thru unwise soil management, the productivity of the soil has gradually decreased because the supply of organic matter, in which most of the easily available plant food is held, was destroyed by improper cultivation and

little effort has been made to restore it. Our system of farming has been a system of taking from the soil all that it would give and of returning almost nothing. It has been estimated that the plant food removed from Kansas soil during the last 55 years in the wheat crops alone has been worth more than 700 million dollars. As this wheat has been largely milled outside of the state and as much of the bran and shorts have been fed mainly outside of Kansas, nearly all of this plant food has been taken from the state. Even the wheat straw, worth millions of dollars for the plant food it contains, has been largely burned or otherwise wasted. The inevitable result of such depletion of soil fertility is a decline in the productive power of the soil.

The need for an agricultural policy is apparent not only in the depletion of fertility by the present system, but also in the risk that the Kansas farmer takes every year by depending so exclusively on one crop. This is the second reason why we need an agricultural policy. The farmer who devotes all of his land to wheat has "all his eggs in one basket." He is at the mercy of a possible crop failure and of inevitable fluctuations of the market for that particular crop.

A sound agricultural policy projected over a period of years necessarily

involves a land policy. We must take into account not only conservation and efficient utilization of land but also the social and economic problems that arise out of the relation of people to the land. The public domain was disposed of without a definite policy; and this aspect of the land business of our Government is more open to criticism than any other.

A great deal has been heard about the evils of tenancy and large land holdings; and there is undoubtedly much truth in these contentions. At the same time, every new fact on these questions brought to light by research in land economics, shows that not all tenancy is undesirable. Some men do better as tenants of good landlords than as owners; many efficient men find tenancy a stepping stone to ownership; from 12 to 50 per cent of the tenants in various parts of the country are related to the landlords directly or by marriage, and will some day inherit the farms they are now renting. In such cases tenancy is a means of transferring farms from one generation to the next, and can scarcely be called undesirable in itself. There are many kinds of tenancy, ranging from the highly desirable to the very undesirable. We need more facts, more sound thinking, more public enlightenment, before we can definitely separate the good from the bad.

The second objective of an agricultural policy for Kansas should be more diversified farming. No agriculture can be permanently prosperous without maintaining the productive power of the land. Research in agronomy long since demonstrated that an over emphasis on one crop or on one type of crop, such as the small grains, is detrimental to soil fertility. We must therefore diversify our agriculture to maintain the fertility of the soil.

Soils under cultivation are gradually depleted in organic matter and the methods of farming commonly practiced are maintaining neither the content of organic matter nor the productivity of the soil. One of the first essentials to the maintenance of organic matter is the adoption of a cropping system that includes a leguminous crop. However, even a small grain crop alternated with corn will maintain the organic matter much better than corn grown continuously; but where leguminous crops like alfalfa, Sweet clover, Red clover, and cowpeas are introduced into the rotation, the supply of organic matter is still better maintained.

The benefits derived from a rotation of crops come not only from the increased supply of organic matter but from the increase in nitrogen obtained by growing leguminous crops. Every rotation in Eastern Kansas should include a leguminous crop, and wherever possible a legume or a grass crop should occupy the land at least one-fourth of the time to get best results.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

THE most far-reaching decision that has been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States in a generation, it seems to me, is that rendered in the Coronado coal case. In any way the decision was a victory for the United Mine Workers Union, as it held the Union not guilty of having violated the Sherman Anti-Trust law and therefore should not be held for damages. But in another way it was a blow to organized labor, in that it held the labor unions might be sued for damages. If that is true then the unions may as well incorporate and get whatever advantages there are in incorporation, for the Supreme Court holds that the mere fact they are not incorporated does not save them from actions for damages.

The Fourth of July

INOTE that a great many towns, possibly no more however than usual, are preparing to celebrate the Fourth of July, the natal day of our Republic.

Unfortunately, as it seems to me, the ordinary Fourth of July celebration does not signify much. Formerly there was a great deal of noise at a Fourth of July celebration. The boys spent what small change they had in purchasing fire crackers, cannon crackers, torpedoes and other infernal inventions which were not only dangerous but which made the Fourth of July a sort of nightmare to the unfortunate individual who undertook to make a speech on that occasion. After the day was over and the list of casualties made up, it was generally found that the celebration in the aggregate had been as fatal as a good sized battle and the loss of property incident to the celebrations amounted in value to millions of dollars.

Of late years a curb has been put on that kind of celebration nearly everywhere, as a result of a Nation-wide campaign for a "Safe and Sane Fourth of July." It is possible now for a speaker at a Fourth of July celebration to get a hearing. That is, a part of the crowd will listen to what he has to say and they can listen and he can speak without having his voice drowned out by the roar of cannon crackers and exploding bombs.

That is a decided improvement over the old style celebration, but after all it seems to me that the ordinary celebration does not signify much. Ninety-nine of every hundred persons perhaps, go to the Fourth of July celebration just as they go to any other picnic, merely to pass away the time and not for the purpose of learning anything about the principles upon which our National Government is founded and what progress it has made.

As a matter of fact the natal day of our Republic ought to be taken seriously. I do not mean by that that people should go to Fourth of July celebrations wearing long faces and with no purpose of having a good time, but there ought to be a serious purpose in the celebration.

We do not take enough interest in our Government. We leave the consideration of public affairs too much to those who have simply a selfish interest in the administration of any government established. We complain a great deal about taxes, but do not study the causes for high taxes or just how the causes may be removed and the cost of government lowered. It seems to me to be entirely evident that our Government National, state and local is too cumbersome, expensive, and largely inefficient. It is a big job to remedy these defects in government. It is easy of course to say that government costs too much, but it is not so easy to determine just how the unnecessary expense may be eliminated.

The perpetuity of our Government depends on the honesty and efficiency of the officials selected to administer it and on the love and loyalty of the great body of the citizens who fill the various ranks of life.

If the impression becomes prevalent that the Government is not being honestly and justly administered; that it is being operated for the advantage of a few while the great mass are simply exploited for the benefit of these favored ones who occupy the places of authority or who are the power behind the organized Government and are using it for private and selfish advantage, the Government is in very grave danger, for it cannot long endure and prosper without the love, loyalty and confidence of a large majority of its citizens.

The Fourth of July ought to be, in fact, as well as

in name a time for renewing patriotism. On that day people ought to meet with an earnest purpose to take stock so far as they are able, of our progress and our needs. If there is disease eating at the vitals of our republic we ought to know that fact and proceed to remedy the evil.

It would be an untold calamity to have our experiment in popular government fail; but honesty compels the statement that many persons seem to be losing faith in our Government. You can hear that sentiment expressed everywhere and it bodes no good to our common country.

I hope that every Fourth of July speaker will seriously consider the problems that face us. Cut out the ordinary bombast which has generally characterized speeches on such occasions and direct the thought of those who listen to him toward the needs and dangers of the times. I do not mean at all that he should be a calamity howler. I do not wish to indicate that he should take a pessimistic view of the situation, but I do insist that this is a time for earnest and serious thinking; patriotic and intelligent thinking, for it is certain that the problems we have to solve are serious.

Our National Government has cost an immense amount in most precious lives and in almost unnumbered millions of dollars' worth of property. The loss in property is not the most serious consideration, but we do owe it to those who have so bravely sacrificed their lives, that a Government of the people and by the people might not perish, to devote the best there is in us to maintaining in that Government the ideals for which they died.

Farmers and Money Lenders

IN THE issue of the Dearborn Independent of May 27 appears a very interesting article by George H. Stevenson who has been engaged in the business of lending money on farm mortgages for private loan companies and also has been president and director of one of the 12 Regional Federal Farm Loan Banks.

It cannot therefore be said that Mr. Stevenson is simply a theorist who knows nothing about practical finance and nothing about the farmer's problems.

Briefly stated the conclusion reached is that the farmer, speaking collectively and individually is the serf of the money lender. First, he proves by statistics that the indebtedness of the farmers is increasing at an alarming rate. In 1910 according to the United States Census of that year the ratio of mortgage indebtedness on farms owned by their operators was 27.3 per cent.

In 1920 the ratio of mortgages to valuation was 29.1 per cent. During these 10 years, however, the valuation of farms had increased 77 per cent. In other words if the farm was valued at \$10,000 in 1910, the mortgage would be \$2,730. In 1920 the valuation of this farm was \$17,777 and the mortgage indebtedness was increased to \$5,171.

While the indebtedness during the 10 years had nearly doubled, the productive capacity of the farm had not increased and neither had the interest rate decreased.

From figures obtained by the Department of Agriculture on valuations and earnings of 100 average general crop farms in one of the leading agricultural counties in Indiana, typical of the good agricultural counties of Ohio and Illinois showing the net average earning of the farm operator after allowing 6 per cent on the investment it was shown that his net earnings in 1910 amounted to \$144. In 1913 his net earnings only amounted to \$7 and in 1914 he lost \$213. In 1915 he lost \$17. In 1916 he made \$544; in 1917, \$574; in 1918, \$1,110; in 1919, \$808. His average net earnings for the eight years amounted to \$371.

Figures obtained from the same source covering 60 average farms in one of the leading dairy farms in Wisconsin showed that the farmers made an average net income of \$281 a year on an investment of \$17,629 after adding interest at 6 per cent.

Mr. Stevenson concludes this discouraging showing by the following comment: "The situation is bad and on its face there appear to be but two courses left open. The first and by far the most humiliating course for all concerned is to continue along the present lines which will lead soon to the syndicated method of farm operation where the present farm loan bondholders and mortgage holders and lenders of short time credit shall have title in fee simple to the farms, pooling their interests in

syndicate operations of the land itself when possible.

"The second course calls for 'about face' under a dynamic, constructive leadership capable of over-riding the red tape, that circuitous and never ending trail of the bureaucratic government striking straight for agriculture as the basic national industry, letting the chips fall where they will. This course will test the spirit of both rural and urban people."

Mr. Stevenson's comment is interesting but is vague and therefore unsatisfactory. What does he mean by "about face?" He seems to me to have pretty clearly stated the farmer's case but he does not indicate any remedy. Now it occurs to me that there are two things the matter with the farmer. One is that he does not get a fair per cent of the ultimate price paid for his product and the other is that he has to pay too much interest on money borrowed.

The figures will show that he does not receive more than 35 per cent and, perhaps, on the average less than that per cent of the price paid by the consumer for his product. If a change could be brought about that would give him 70 per cent of the ultimate price it would mean that his business would be profitable instead of unprofitable. Then if he could borrow money at no greater rate of interest than his average net profit which Mr. Stevenson's figures show is only a little more than 3 per cent according to the most favorable showings made, farming would be on a fairly paying basis.

Now there is only one way in which interest rates can be reduced to that figure and that is by the establishment of Government banks which will lend at that rate.

I fully realize that financiers will not agree that this can be done. I am of the opinion that it can be and that these two things must be done if agriculture is to be placed on a paying basis. In addition to this, however, a plan must be devised that will check speculation in lands and the continual boosting of land values.

Concerning Lawlessness

OFTEN I am asked what is the matter with our Nation. Why is it that crimes increase in frequency and why is lawlessness so rampant. There are of course several reasons, but one of the principal contributing causes to the increase of crime is the tendency of people who should be leaders in orderly government and obedience to law, to themselves violate laws whenever the laws happen to interfere with their pleasure, profit or convenience.

There are a dozen laws at least on the statute books that are flagrantly and continuously violated by people who think that they are really leading and admirable citizens. There are other laws which they assist in violating altho they do not actually break the letter of the law; perhaps. Very often they not only encourage others in the violation of the law but are themselves actual violators.

Very many eminently respectable people keep "hooch" in their houses altho it is in direct violation of the law. Some of them have manufactured the stuff themselves and some get it from bootleggers. I hold that the man who buys liquor from a bootlegger is as bad as the bootlegger himself, possibly a little worse.

Attend any banquet in Kansas and unless there are ladies present and often when there are, the guests are plentifully supplied with cigarettes altho in order to get the supply it was necessary to violate a state law. Very reputable gentlemen smoke these cigarettes and by so doing aid and encourage the violation of law.

This is a campaign year. The law plainly says that the candidate for a state office is not permitted either to expend or cause to be expended for campaign purposes more than 10 per cent of the salary of the first year outside of his actual necessary traveling and hotel expenses.

Candidates deliberately violate that law. A candidate for governor expends many times the maximum allowance on his campaign. He is asking to be elected to the office of chief executive of the state and become by virtue of his position the highest law enforcing officer in the state. Can a governor consistently ask or demand that other citizens obey laws when he sets the example of deliberately and flagrantly violating a law himself?

Just to the extent that we violate laws we are

anarchists. The anarchist frankly asserts that he is opposed to all government. The man who violates such laws as interfere with his pleasures, business or general plans, by so doing denies the right of government to control him. He is an anarchist to a limited degree and only differs from the professional anarchist in the extent of his defiance of government.

"To whom much is given, of him much shall be required." There is a greater obligation resting on well educated, well fed and respected citizens to obey law than there is on the ignorant dweller in the slum.

The rich man evades the payment of his taxes by hiding away his property. He may by some subterfuge get by without violating the letter of the law but he breaks the spirit of it, encourages dishonesty and deception and strikes at the very root of organized government.

The man who avoids paying taxes which he ought to pay encourages crime and to the extent that he evades his responsibilities wrongs his fellowmen. I have little patience with the man who professes loyalty and morality and demands that law breaking and crime be punished, when himself is evading his obligations to his county, city, state and to the Nation.

There is no office either local, state or national that is worth having if it must be obtained by illegal means. We keep on piling up laws. We cumber our statutes with new enactments creating new crimes and then go on violating the laws that have been passed.

We are a nation of law breakers. We regard respectability as a ground for immunity. We talk a great deal about equal justice but most of us do not mean it.

Wealth is nearly always lawless. The possessor of it believes that the only legitimate function of government is to protect the property and persons of those who have great possessions and manage the business of the country. We need a new vision among the leaders of business and government.

Farmers' Service Corner

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

Unsatisfactory Mail Orders

I sent to a mail order house an order for clothing amounting to \$30. One article was not satisfactory so I insured it and sent it back demanding the price of it in money—\$10. It has been three months since I sent it back and I have written them twice but cannot get an answer. Is there any way I can get my \$10? A. R.

If they refuse to pay I don't know of any way in which you can get the \$10 back except by bringing suit and the amount involved is so small that it would scarcely pay you to do this. If you will give me the name of this mail order house I will take the matter up with the house personally and see whether any settlement can be obtained. State all the circumstances.

Settlement of An Estate

A and B are husband and wife. A had property but B had none. B had three children, two were of age and one was not. A supported the youngest one until of age. The older ones were their own bosses. A willed B about 80 acres. The will says after the last one is dead the 80 acres are to go to B's children. The will is signed by A and B. B died. Can B's children hold A to the will or can A change the will the way he wants to? S. M. B.

I am of the opinion the court would hold that this constituted a transfer of this property to B and seems to have been regarded as joint property. I think A might revoke the will so far as his share of the property is concerned but I do not believe that he can deprive B's children of more than one-half of it.

The Hired Man's Contract

A hired to B to work on a farm for six months for \$60 a month. After he had worked a month B told him he would have to cut his wood on his own time. B was to have his fuel supplied. Did A have to cut his wood on his own time? B discharged A. Can A collect for the six months? A and B drew up a contract which both signed. Will a contract like that hold good? D. B. K.

This was a valid contract and B had no right to discharge A unless A had failed to fulfill his part of the contract, that is, had failed to do good work or had refused to obey B's orders, or something of that kind. If it was part of the contract that his fuel should be provided him then B would be obligated to provide A with fuel. A would not necessarily be permitted under this contract to quit his work for B and go to chopping wood for himself but B on the other hand would be obligated to provide him with fuel. He might provide fuel in the form of coal or wood which he could chop himself or hire someone else to chop. In other words, that would be up to B.

Establishing Title to Strays

I have a heifer that came to my place and I cannot find the owner. What must I do to fulfill the stray law? J. S. D.

You must first post three notices in at least three public places in the township in which you reside and send one copy of the notice to the county clerk of the county. These notices must contain an accurate description of the stray, giving the

color, age, marks, and brands. If the stray is not claimed at the end of 10 days, then you must go before a justice of the peace of the township and file your affidavit stating that the stray was taken up on your premises and that you did not drive or cause it to be driven there and that you have advertised such stray 10 days, and that the marks or brands have not been altered since to your knowledge. Also give a true and correct description of the animal and the probable cash value of the same at the time it was taken up.

If the stray is not claimed by its owner, then you will have to hold possession of it, feed and care for it, and if at the end of a year it is still unclaimed, then it is to be appraised by three disinterested householders and a copy of this appraisal is to be filed with the county clerk who sends a notice to be published in the Kansas Farmer for three weeks. Having complied with these various requirements the animal will be sold and after paying the costs of keeping the same and the expense of advertising, appraisal, justice of the peace fees, and so forth, one-half of the remainder of the amount for which the animal was sold must be paid into the school fund.

Service Fee

I am a farmer and raise horses and mules. I have a jennet which I bred to a jack. The fee was \$15 for a living colt. Can the owner of the jack collect more without making other agreement? I paid \$15 but afterward met the owner of the jack who stated he had sent back the check, that the fee was \$35 instead of \$15. Can he collect the \$35? C. J. K.

No, he cannot do this.

Various Questions

1.—A and B are sisters and own 80 acres of land in Kansas. B is insane. Can A sell the 80 acres giving a clear title? If not, why? 2.—A is working in Mexico, is single and has an income of \$3,000 a year. Does he have to pay income tax to the United States Government? M. J.

1.—A would not have the right to sell this real estate unless there were debts to be settled, in which case she might be appointed guardian and under order of the court might sell the real estate. The court might also order the estate of the insane person to be sold by the guardian for the purpose of paying for the maintenance of such insane person in case the revenues derived from this land are not sufficient to cover such expense. But the mere fact that B is insane does not give any additional title to this real estate to A.

2.—If A is merely temporarily in Mexico and still affirms his residence and citizenship in the United States, he is subject to the income tax and should pay an income tax on \$2,000 despite his absence.

A Deal That Looks Like a Bad Bargain

THE transaction by which two officers of the National Government have leased and surrendered public oil lands, conservatively estimated to be worth more than 1/2 billion dollars, to the "big three" oil interests—Standard, Sinclair and Doheny—I fear is a bad deal for Uncle Sam's folks. It disposes of the last and richest of the three great naval oil reserves of the United States, set aside during the Taft and Wilson Administrations for the use of our oil-burning modern navy.

A sweeping investigation of the whole matter of leasing the three naval oil reserves by the Interior Department, was ordered April 29 by unanimous vote of the Senate. The vote on the resolution offered by Senator LaFollette was 58 to 0.

Without public notice, with no calling for bids, the Government by this deal gives up its rights to the immense natural wealth contained in 7,000 acres of the richest oil-bearing land in the United States, the Teapot Dome Naval Oil Reserve in Wyoming, for royalties ranging from 12 1/2 to 50 per cent. Oil experts figure the amount of royalty the Government will receive will average about 27 per cent.

The Government has the doubtful privilege of exchanging with the producers its high-grade royalty oil, barrel for barrel, for fuel oil.

Fuel oil is what is left after the petroleum has been refined for gasoline, kerosene and wax distillate, and when all the best elements have been extracted from it. This residue, which costs about \$1.50 a barrel, the producers offer to trade to the Government, barrel for barrel, for its high-gravity oil from every barrel of which \$4 worth of gasoline at the present wholesale price can be extracted after the kerosene and wax distillate which the oil contains have virtually paid the cost of the refining. That ought to be rather profitable for the oil men!

From a Standard Oil distiller who has run numberless distillation tests, I learn that the oil which will be taken out of Teapot Dome is a high-gravity oil of paraffine base, running more than 50 per cent gasoline. And this is the oil the Government will exchange barrel for barrel for a semi-refuse product of the refineries.

In the Teapot Dome deal we are bartering away about 2 billion dollars of prospective profits, independent oil producers say. Also, in throwing open this great field to private exploitation, it is a question whether we are not reversing a great national policy by which the Federal Government has so far been able to hang on to what remains of

our former immense heritage of natural resources, in the interest of the public welfare and the common good.

A transaction of this magnitude would seem to be naturally and appropriately a matter of great interest and concern to the people of the United States. It was consummated, without competitive bidding, by Secretary Fall, of the Interior Department, and Secretary Denby, of the Navy, on April 7, after several months of negotiations. The transaction was not made public until April 21, when its existence was disclosed in response to a resolution of inquiry passed by the Senate.

The oil interests leased the Teapot Dome field in the name of the Mammoth Oil Company, Harry L. Sinclair signed for the lessee. This company was organized and incorporated February 28, 1922, under the laws of Delaware, with a capital stock of 1 million shares. Later a sort of melon-cutting amendment was filed expanding the capital stock from 1 million to 2,005,000 shares, the control of the company being vested in 5,000 shares of "class B" stock.

For three days during the interval between the signing of the lease April 7, and April 21, the time the world first learned of the transaction, speculation in Sinclair Oil shares exceeded 30 million dollars.

It seems evident that Wall Street knew of this big oil deal before the public heard of it. In leasing the oil reserves it does not appear that the Interior Department, acting with the Navy Department, has exceeded its powers. Under an act of Congress, June 4, 1920, the Secretary of the Navy is given authority to lease or to use, store, exchange, or sell the oil of the naval oil reserves.

It is only fair to say that very plausible reasons are given by Secretary Fall and Secretary Denby for leasing the two naval oil reserves in California, and now the third and last one in Wyoming. These reasons are that private oil wells nearby were draining the Government's California oil fields and that an expert of the Interior Department has discovered the Teapot Dome field is similarly menaced.

As the result of the leasing policy on the Pacific Coast, Secretary Fall declares the Government eventually will have 3 million barrels of fuel oil in storage which will not have cost it a penny.

On the other hand, Wyoming's state geologist, the governor of Wyoming and the Mayor of Casper, Wyo., say there is no physical possibility of draining the oil of the Teapot Dome field, and that this fact is well known to oil men. Grave doubts of the wisdom of the transaction are expressed by the Republican governor of Wyoming, Robert D. Carey, who believes a great wrong is being done his state and that the Federal Government is getting much the short end of the bargain.

Former Governor Brooks, of Wyoming, says there is no similarity between the California oils and the oil in Teapot Dome. One is black, the other light; one has an asphalt base and is suitable for fuel purposes, the other has a paraffine base, is high in gasoline content, lubricants and other valuable ingredients, which make the Teapot Dome oil vastly more valuable than an equal quantity of California oil; one can be used for navy fuel oil, the other cannot.

Hence, doubtless, the oil-swapping proposition included in the lease, which I have already mentioned.

Ever since the withdrawal of these oil lands in 1909 and the creation of the three great oil reserves for the protection of the Nation, a constant fight has been waged both in and out of Congress to let the private oil interests into the game. Threats of draining the oil were not infrequently made by these interests to influence legislation.

At a time when other nations are hunting oil reserves for their navies, we, who had such reserves provided for against the time 20 years hence when our natural oil supply shall have become exhausted, decide suddenly to turn over our oil reserves to private exploitation. Within recent weeks one of the big oil companies interested in the lease has advanced the price of gasoline in the face of record reserves of both gasoline and crude, and 9 million motor car owners are complaining. It is well to remember that as long as we have a navy this Government will be an enormous consumer of oil, and before many years we may confidently expect that it will be called upon to pay excessive toll to the oil monopolists.

It is conceivable also that with the Government in full possession of these great oil reserves, the mere fact it has these properties, aside from their intended future use for the Navy, would operate as a bulwark of defense between the people and a possible over-reaching oil monopoly. The Government, it seems to me, should for this reason, if no other, be most reluctant and deliberate in releasing its hold on this potent weapon for keeping our ambitious oil interests within bounds.

Before we permit the big oil companies to sweep the field—before the Government confirms this deal and so lets the Guggenheims and others get their grip on these priceless possessions—I shall be one representative of the people who will demand a full and impartial inquiry into the whole matter.

If I find there is a square deal basis for the transaction, and the contract is of that character and will benefit instead of injure the public, that will be satisfactory. But I wish to be shown.

Washington, D. C.

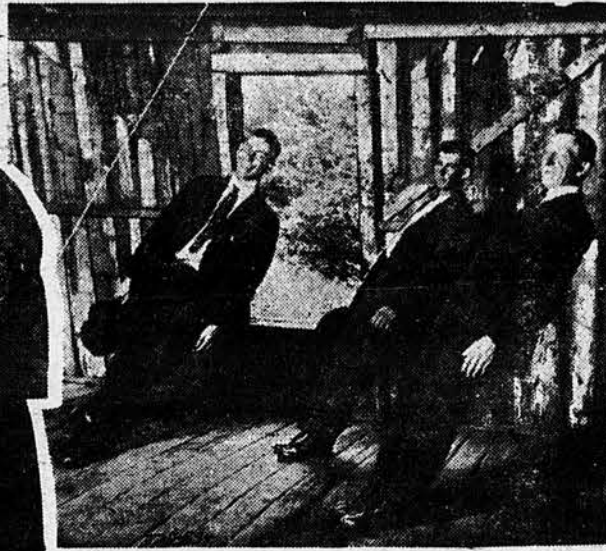
News of the World in Pictures



The Golden Twins, Jimmie O'Connell for Whom the New York Giants Paid the San Francisco Seals \$75,000 and Willie Kamm Who Cost the Chicago White Sox \$100,000 and Two Players



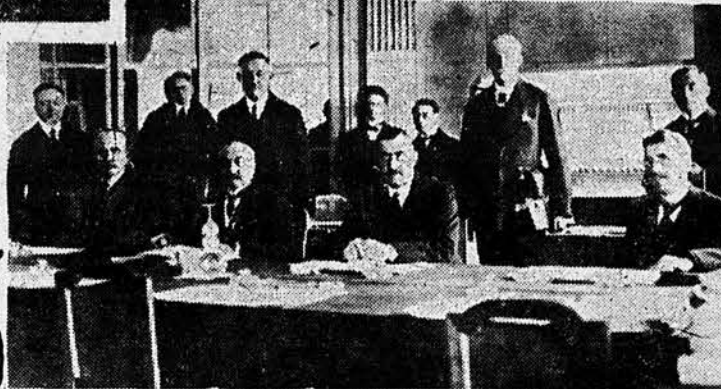
Elwood E. Rice of New York Receives Degree, Doctor of Laws, from Ursinus College of Collegeville, Pa.; President George Omwaka Stands at the Right.



It Happened in Indiana But No Whisky was in Evidence; a Flood Left This Shanty Bent at an Angle of 45 Degrees and the Men are Standing Straight.



Florence Easton, Soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Who Feels Very Secure in This Latest Model Motor Car Made by Her Small Son; the Animal Engine Supplies the Horn and Guards Against Attacks from Bold and Vicious Highwaymen; This Dog Mascot Adds Both Security and Diversion.



International Conference of Financiers at Paris to Discuss Need of a Loan to Germany; D'Melio of Italy, Standing at Left is Vice President; M. Delacroix of Belgium, Sitting is President.



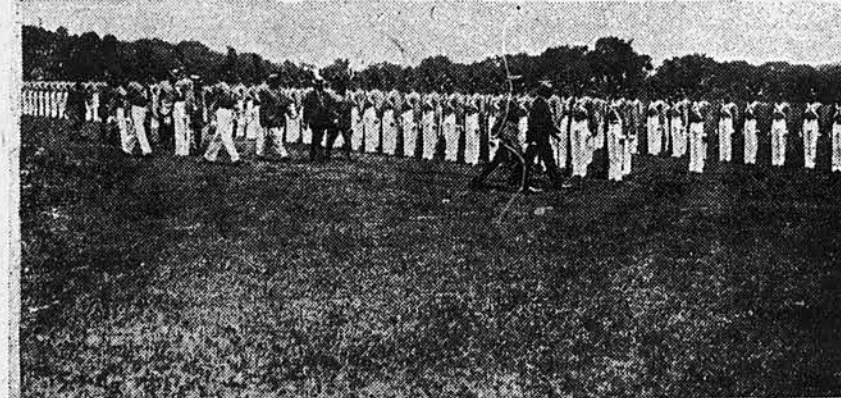
Railway Union Leaders at Meeting in Cincinnati Oppose Strike at This Time; Bert M. Jewell, President of the Railroad Section, Sent Out the Call for a Vote of All Lodges on the Question of Striking.



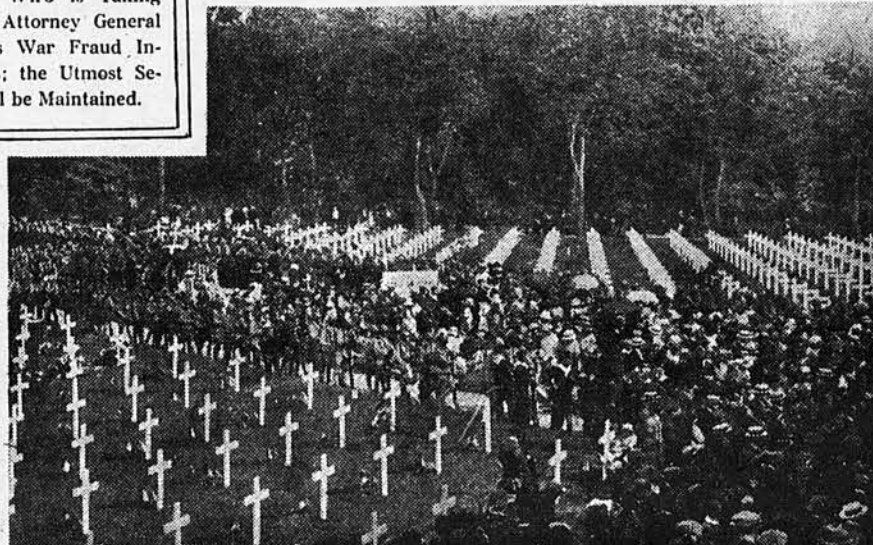
Peyton Gordon, United States Attorney Who is Taking Charge of Attorney General Daugherty's War Fraud Investigations; the Utmost Secrecy Will be Maintained.



Mrs. M. J. Taylor of San Saba, Tex., Who Desired to Have Her Eight Sons to Become Preachers and Doctors, at Last Has Her Wish Fulfilled; Their Lots were Settled by Drawing Straws; Four at the Top are Preachers; The Other Four are Doctors.



Cadets are Reviewed by Congressional Board of Visitors at West Point Commencement Week Exercises; the Members of This Board are John F. Miller, Seattle, John M. Morin, Pittsburgh, R. Wayne Parker, Orange, N. J., H. M. Wurzbach, Texas, and Hubert Fisher, Memphis, Tenn.



Suresnes Cemetery Near Paris Where 1,400 American Soldiers' Graves were Decorated on Memorial Day with Wreaths and Small American and French Flags Placed There by French War Orphans; a Large and Interested Crowd Witnesses the Ceremonies.

Cows Doubled His Income

Dairy Type Animals, Mostly Good Grades, Convert Sutherland's Crops into Cash, Build Up His Soil and Give Him Year Around Employment

By J. C. Burleton

AN EIGHT-YEAR trip along the milky way in company with dairy type cows has resulted in doubling the annual income of O. Sutherland, farmer, who lives near Carlyle. Previous to 1914 he farmed and milked six or eight beef cows, getting a fair return for his time and labor.

In 1920 Sutherland sold \$2,760 worth of milk produced by 12 cows. The next year the milk from 15 cows brought in \$2,500, a smaller sum for a larger volume but the profit was practically the same as in 1920.

In May Sutherland was milking 16 cows. His herd contains 30 head of Holsteins, mostly good grades, and is headed by a purebred bull.

Today only one crop, wheat, from this farm is marketed for cash. It is grown to fit in with a rotation designed to keep the soil in good condition for growing feed for livestock—alfalfa, silage and corn.

Feeds Crops to Livestock

Thru cows and hogs Sutherland has found a better market for his crops than he ever discovered when he hauled them to town and sought a buyer. The system he now follows avoids dumping and spreads his income out over the whole year. Another important thing is that he doesn't have to hazard a big investment and a lot of hard work on the chance that a single crop will profitably mature if the season is favorable.

Sutherland did not have to be sold on the value of milking cows. Always he had milked a few head of beef type animals because the milk was needed in the house and what was left always could be sold.

Observation and study convinced him that beef type cows were not so profitable to keep as animals of the dairy type which have been bred up for milk production. So in 1914 Sutherland sent to Wisconsin and bought two bred grade Holstein heifers. He also bought a purebred Holstein bull. The heifers were good producers. Then began the accumulation of the present herd.

Sutherland bought heifer calves from grade Holstein herds, picking

them carefully. He got the calves fairly cheap and kept the good heifers. He also bought yearlings and 2-year-old heifers when he found good ones. But he was content to grow into the dairy business slowly and did not plunge. His present herd, because of this fact, represents a minimum investment, hence the margin of profit from its production is fairly wide.

There is one purebred cow in the herd which belongs to Sutherland's son Charles, who is a member of the calf club. This cow had a heifer calf this spring. Those animals will be the start of a herd of purebred Holsteins because Sutherland naturally hopes eventually to own all registered animals.

Two years ago the production of this herd was contracted at 30 cents a gallon delivered in Iola and in 10 months in 1920 the income from milk sales totaled \$2,760. Twelve cows were milked. In 1921 the price slumped and Sutherland got only \$2 a hundred pounds.

To get the marketing of his product under his own control Sutherland this spring joined with a neighbor in forming a partnership known as the Carlyle Dairy Company. Associated with him are J. W. Higginbotham and F. S. Bennett, owners of the Stony Point

Dairy Farm, and F. O. Smith, of Iola.

The company bought out the firm in Iola which had been buying the milk produced by its members and started in the milk distributing business. It owns a bottling plant and a delivery system. Milk is both retailed and wholesaled.

Mr. Smith, the former owner of the business, is now manager and works on a salary. He also is part owner of the company and shares in the net profits. The producing members of the firm are paid \$2 a hundred pounds for milk. The overhead is deducted from the gross income and the balance, representing profit, is divided between the three partners. This plan has enabled both Mr. Sutherland and the Stony Point Dairy Farm to obtain a much better price for milk than if they had sold on the open market.

Some cream is sold. Skimmilk is retailed at 5 cents a gallon and if any remains unsold it is returned to the farms and fed to pigs or chickens.

The crops Sutherland grows are fed to cows and hogs. He has a 100-ton silo and fills it every year with Kansas Orange cane which he says makes excellent silage and can be produced cheaper than corn. Producing cows get from 25 to 30 pounds of silage a day. Ten acres of cane ordinarily

fills the silo and feeds the whole herd.

For summer pasture Sutherland has 70 acres of bluegrass. While the cows are on grass the grain ration is reduced 50 per cent without loss in production.

The grain ration consists of 200 pounds of corn, ground with the cob and 100 pounds of bran. This is fed at the rate of 1 pound to every 3 pounds of milk produced.

Corn is grown on 35 acres and timothy and Red clover on an equal acreage. This year Sutherland got a stand of alfalfa on 12 acres and he plans to continue the production of this legume, not only for feed but to build up his soil.

Good Rotations Increase Profits

A system of crop rotation is followed on this farm. It consists of clover and timothy, followed by oats, three crops of corn, one crop of wheat and a return to tame hay. Mr. Sutherland sows wheat in the fall and seeds timothy and clover in the wheat in the spring.

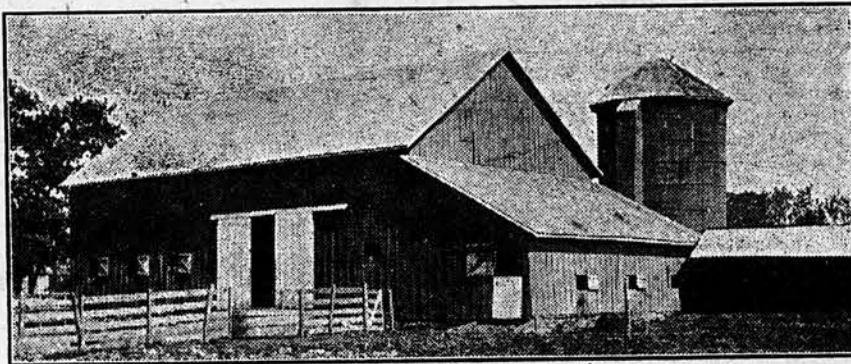
All the manure produced by the dairy herd is utilized. Fifteen acres were manured and Sutherland now gets 2 tons of hay from this field to every ton it formerly produced. The hay ground was given a top dressing of manure.

The hog end of the business also is an important one. Five Chester White sows are kept. Usually 70 hogs are sold every year. Thirty-five pigs were saved out of the spring crop this year.

The barn on this farm is 36 by 60 feet in size. It contains stall room for 12 horses and stanchion room for 13 cows. The section in which the cows are kept has a cement floor. The loft will hold 40 tons of hay.

There are four grain bins in the barn, two for cows and two for horses. One bin is located in the loft. Near the barn is a concrete water tank. Water is piped to the barn, hog lot and pasture.

Near the silo is a large shed equipped with bunkers. Young stuff and dry cows are fed there while producing cows are fed in the main barn.



Dairy Barn, Silo and Feeding Shed on the O. Sutherland Farm Near Carlyle in Allen County. The Barn Holds 25 Head of Stock Without Crowding

Forty Acres Vs. a Town Lot

M. S. Buckman of McPherson County, Who Retired in a Modern Home on His Farm, Couldn't Have Duplicated His Contentment in a City

By John R. Lenray

WHEN M. S. Buckman, McPherson county farmer, got ready to retire he did it on the farm rather than in the city. Retaining 40 acres for his own use he built a modern cottage, equipping it with all the labor saving devices and conveniences he could get trace of so that he and Mrs. Buckman could live as comfortably where they had toiled and builded, as they could if they had moved to town, away from the neighbors they knew and liked so well.

The Ideal Way to Retire

Handling the "foxy" was Buckman's method of keeping himself fit and preventing the physical and mental decay that idleness will bring to any man. It gives him something to do and to be interested in the year around. He still is a producer, not a waster; a worker, not a loafer. Yet he has time to do many things now that he hasn't been able to do before. He can go to town more frequently than in the past; he can attend more public gatherings and participate in community enterprises as he desires.

Retiring on the farm is the ideal way, Mr. Buckman declares, because it leaves a man absolutely independent. He can do as he pleases within reason on his own farm and if he wishes to raise a pig or two there is no town ordinance to prevent him because of the smell. The air is better

out on the farm, there is less noise.

When he retired Buckman turned the management of the farm over to his son, Glenn Buckman, and it is operated under a sort of partnership arrangement, to the profit of both. The son also has a modern home, near that of his father. Both houses are lighted with electricity supplied by one plant. The barn, hog house, poultry house, machine shop, granary and yard also are lighted. The plant supplies power for the operation of two washing machines, a water pump, a vacuum cleaner, an electric iron and a motor on the separator.

On this farm there are 475 feet of iron pipe for the water system. In each house is a toilet and bath as well as sinks and convenient water taps. A storage tank in a shed supplies water to the stock. This system enables Buckman to keep the water for his dairy cows warm in cold weather. An automatic deep well pump raises water when the faucet is turned on, so in summer the supply in the house always is cool and fresh.

Young Buckman has been milking Holsteins since 1913. If it hadn't been for the cows and hens during the last three years, he said, he probably would have taken the count as a farmer, because of short crops in his community. As it was the livestock

financed the business and paid the living expenses of the two families.

A start was made with three Holstein grades. The herd was built up to 19 head, but last spring was reduced because of shortage of feed and to enable Buckman more readily to work into purebreds, of which he has several.

One of the cows, a grade, has been an excellent producer. For 10 weeks this animal gave 53½ pounds of milk a day. A purebred cow produced 60.8 pounds a day for eight weeks. Buckman now has six cows, three heifers and two heifer calves. He also owns a purebred bull.

The dairy barn is of frame construction. It has steel stanchions for the older cows and wood stanchions for calves and heifers. Buckman last spring fed bran, corn chop and cottonseed meal. The usual ration consists of 100 pounds of barley and 50 bushels of corn, ground together. One pound of this mixture is fed for every 3½ pounds of milk produced. The hay ration consists of alfalfa and Sudan grass.

If his silo hadn't been wrecked, Buckman would have silage for his dairy cows. Except this year he always has had a supply of corn silage.

This season hogs have been profitable. Buckman now has five purebred

Duroc Jersey sows and a boar. In February he sold his crop of pigs for \$240, getting 10 cents a pound. This was clear of all cash expense and contained a handsome profit.

Buckman farms 280 acres of which 150 acres are in wheat. The pasture contains 30 acres and the remainder of the farm is given over to alfalfa and feed crops. Practically all of the wheat is grown on rented ground, Buckman using the land he owns for the production of crops which do not so quickly sap the vitality from the soil, but which, in proper rotation, tend to build-up fertility.

Keeps Manure Spreader Busy

Considerable straw is spread on the wheat ground as a means of increasing the yield. An old header, from which the elevator has been stripped, is used to scatter straw. This is driven into the straw stack where a load is picked up and hauled out on the field. Buckman has spread three stacks in a half day by this plan.

A manure spreader is in frequent use on the home place. The spreader is loaded direct from the barn and the manure put on the land so soon as a load accumulates. Most of it goes on the alfalfa.

In the winter manure is loaded and scattered immediately. Buckman says it deteriorates quickly if permitted to stand on the spreader and freeze. He keeps his spreader near the barn door all the time so that it will be handy.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

WHEAT probably never has made faster progress than it has made in the last 10 days which, by the way, have been most favorable for wheat filling. It seemed that the bloom was scarcely off the wheat when it was in the dough. At this time a heavy yellow cast is plain to be seen on the earlier fields. This is most observable in the few fields of soft wheat which are grown here; such wheat is always a few days earlier than hard wheat. Of the hard varieties, it seems that Kanred has just a tinge more of yellow. The weather up to this writing could not be more favorable for wheat filling; it is dry and not too warm. Those who have much of an acreage of corn say a good shower would help but the wheat needs no more moisture. It is going to take a lot of twine to tie up this wheat crop; luckily twine is cheap, the cost running from 10 to 12 cents a pound according to the grade.

Wheat is Above the Average

A pretty thorough inspection of this township discloses a wheat crop which will, I think, be rather above the average. There are some fields which for some reason, will not produce much. Such fields seemed to start straw growth enough but the heads are slow in coming and the general indication on such fields is for a light yield. But such fields are few; on the other hand we saw many which seem good for 30 bushels to the acre. If wheat fills well we are going to raise more of that grain than we have raised in a number of years.

Grass is uniformly good everywhere but we have fewer cattle on pasture than we have seen in 25 years. Corn is late and small but clean; the acreage is also small as is the acreage of oats. If corn should come on and make a full crop we doubt whether this township would raise enough to feed it, so small is the acreage. Early oats look well; they are of good height and are fully headed out and promise well; late oats are a problem. They are not yet in head and do not show up well. If we raise many oats the season will have to be more than commonly favorable.

Making Room for New Crop

We had not intended to move out our stock of shelled corn until we were pretty sure of a wheat crop as our sole reason for selling was to provide wheat storage. But a farmer who is feeding about 300 hogs offered us 62 cents for the corn and as we would have but a 6-mile haul, we took him up. We are a long way from town out here on Jayhawker Farm; almost any town is 10 miles away while Burlington is 12 miles. So the 6-mile haul looked good to us. We moved five loads of 60 bushels apiece in a day and did it easily. The roads were good and there were no hills to climb and actual measurement of the gasoline used showed that to move the five loads took but 6 gallons, or little more than 1 gallon to the load.

To take a 60-bushel load to Burlington and come back empty usually requires 2 gallons of gasoline. Our truck is a very economical user of fuel and we can make the round trip to Burlington, loaded one way, and use no more gasoline than our seven-passenger car does which as a rule carries much less than a 700-pound load. As a horse saver the truck is a success for there is no work harder on a farm team than making long hauls on the road.

Holding Grain Not Always Profitable

On the whole we held this 1920 crop of corn at a loss for we could have sold it in the late fall of 1920 for 50 cents a bushel. To do that, however, we would have had to make a long haul and we had so much to do then that hauling was out of the question. To tell the truth, we also thought that 50 cents was a very low price and that we soon would receive more. So we held, only to be offered but 35 cents last fall. That didn't look good so we held again and this time made by it. We still have most of our 1921 crop,

which we are holding in the ear.

We have made enough on this to make up what we lost on the 1920 crop so the net result of our corn holding operations shows neither gain nor loss. It will probably be years before we have any more corn to sell; we just happened to have out a large acreage in 1920 and made from the whole acreage a yield of more than 50 bushels to the acre. That combination is not likely to be present again soon. We may have the acreage but we surmise the yield will be lacking. At any rate, we now have stock enough on the farm to eat any yield we may have, no matter how large it may be.

Heavy Trucks Damage the Roads

The township board of Liberty township made a road inspection tour of the south part this week and as one of the board we went along. The condition of our roads will not interest you except for the statement that the heavy traffic going to the oil fields plays havoc with any kind of a dirt road. That it would do so may be known from the fact that many of the rigs which pass over the road weigh from 10 to 15 tons and they go in any weather, no matter how wet. In justice to the rest of the township it cannot be expected that the board should keep such roads in entire repair for some money has to be left to handle the rest of the mileage. By the way, Liberty township has 152 miles of road to keep up and this is done as well as can be on a \$7,000 levy.

Concrete culverts are being put in as fast as the finances will permit and when one of that kind is in, bridge expense for that particular spot is ended for a long time. It is agreed by all persons that a farming township should not be called upon to keep up these oil field roads and as Gridley profits most by them that city has agreed to raise \$500 to put the wet holes up high and dry and in return the township agrees to grade 7 miles of that road.

Concrete Bridges Economical

While the first cost of putting in a concrete culvert or small concrete bridge is greater under the present

highway supervision we think there can be no question but what it will be the cheapest in the end. We did not think so until this spring but after noting the effects of the floods and heavy traffic on stone arch culverts and on concrete culverts which were not put deep enough in the ground and which were not reinforced with iron rods, we have come to the conclusion that the footing for our culverts must be deep and that the reinforcing must be heavy. Many of the old style concrete culverts and stone arch bridges have gone down in the last six months but I do not know of one of the modern type which has been affected in the least. I have seen this spring many apparently very good culverts and stone pier bridges which have been washed out and ruined simply because the foundation did not go deep enough in the ground. I don't advocate the spending of a single dollar more on a culvert than is necessary but it should be put in right; if not put in right we might as well stick to the old type of wooden tops spiked to hedge posts set in the ground.

Pork at a Lower Cost

BY F. W. BELL

Pigs on forage make more rapid gains than pigs in a dry lot, and continue their rate of gain during a longer period. Even if fed a well balanced ration in a dry lot, pigs fed the same ration on pasture will make 30 to 40 per cent greater gains. If fed corn alone, pigs on forage will make 100 per cent greater gains than when fed corn alone in the dry lot. Forage crops reduce the amount of grain required to produce 100 pounds gain. Pigs on forage receiving a balanced ration of grain full fed will require approximately 15 per cent less grain than those in a dry lot. If fed corn alone the saving in corn will be practically 50 per cent. The use of forage crops permits the feeder to materially reduce the amount of commercial protein feed such as tankage or shorts needed to balance the ration for growing or fattening pigs.

The Kansas State Fair

The Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson year after year has been growing larger and better. It has become identified with most every agricultural movement and development which has made for better farming, more pleasant farm surroundings and a broader

expansion of the sphere of the agricultural education. The Kansas State Fair is an educational institution. It teaches by seeing and comparing. Aside from the wonderful exhibits and displays, demonstrations and gatherings, there is always an abundance of clean entertainment, auto-polo, vaudeville and circus acts, bands and music.

Among the added features at the Kansas State Fair this year will be the Kansas Radio Exposition, the Style Show with living models and the Saddle Horse Show. The dates of the Fair this year are September 16 to September 22. The prize list and premium book is now ready and will be mailed to anyone addressing the Secretary, Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kansas.

To Control Potato Leafhopper

Results of two years' work have shown that Bordeaux mixture will repel the leafhopper, control "hopperburn," and is the best remedy, declares the United States Department of Agriculture in Farmers' Bulletin 1225, The Potato Leafhopper and Its Control. Bordeaux mixture made according to the 4-4-50 formula, containing 4 pounds of copper sulfate and 4 pounds unslaked lime to 50 gallons of water was used.

Bordeaux combined with nicotine sulfate acts a little more quickly in ridding vines of leafhoppers than does Bordeaux alone, but the results obtained do not appear to justify the added time and expense of using the added ingredient, it is said. Nicotine sulfate and soap combined were found very effective in killing nymphs and a few adults present when the spray was applied. There was no lasting effect, however, because leafhoppers reappeared in a few days. "Hopperburn" was not controlled.

The spray should be applied to the underside of the leaves thoroughly, at least 150 pounds pressure being used so that a fine mist-like spray is produced. At least three applications are recommended, with a fourth if necessary to keep down "hopperburn" until the crop is matured. Both sides of every row should be sprayed to make the application thorough. Additional details are contained in the bulletin, which may be had free upon application to the Department at Washington, D. C.

Some Kansas Milling History

The earliest grist and saw mill of which we have any record in Kansas was built in Wyandotte by Matthias Splitlog, an Indian, in 1852. This mill was run by water power, and was a very primitive affair. In 1858 John McAlpine and James Washington erected the first steam flour and saw mill in Wyandotte county.

According to the investigations of L. A. Fitz, the first bolted flour made in Kansas was manufactured in a mill at Blue Mound, several miles southeast of Lawrence, in 1857. John W. Willey and his son, John W. Willey, Jr., built the mill.

The first shipment of flour out of Kansas territory was made in September, 1859, from Palermo, Doniphan county, to St. Joseph, Mo. The shipment was carried on the steamer Minnehaha. Probably the first shipment of flour from Kansas to a foreign country was made by C. Hoffman of Enterprise, in 1882. The shipment was consigned to a firm in Antwerp, Belgium.

Saving the Summer Moisture

When summer moisture is saved for the wheat crop, high yields the following year are obtained as a rule. One can perhaps save this moisture by plowing, if the acreage is small, for as a rule there is a short time after harvest when the plowing conditions are fairly favorable. If the planting is to be large it will pay in many cases to disk the land as soon as possible and before the plow is started. This will conserve the moisture by breaking the capillary attraction, and make it possible to plow long after the undisked fields are too hard. In any case, no matter what methods of seed-bed preparation are used, it will pay to hold all the moisture possible in the land for the following crop.

More than 15,000 postoffices in this country have been discontinued in the past 20 years.

Early Plowing Brings Results

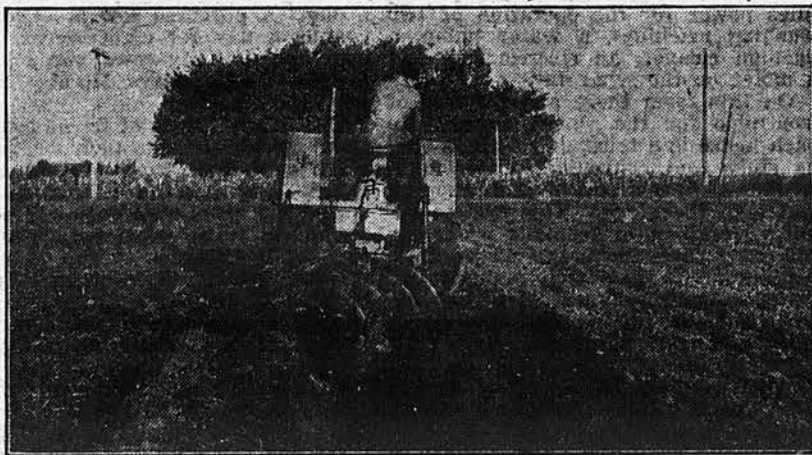
BY FRANK A. MECKEL

IF YOU knew that under ordinary circumstances you might increase your wheat yield from 5 to 7 bushels an acre by plowing early, would you do it? The experiments running over a period of many years at the Kansas State Agricultural College have shown conclusively that early plowing will increase the wheat yield to such an extent. It is perfectly logical that you may assume that you can increase your yield by plowing early.

Right here is the big field for the tractor and the engine gang plow. It is capable of going into the wheat stubble immediately after harvest and breaking out from 6 to 20 acres a day, depending upon the size of the outfit.

Should the ground be very dry and hard, there are disk plows which will penetrate to the proper depth. And the tractor is the only form of power which will pull those plows to the proper depth and stand up under the gruelling heat of the days of June and July.

Any lover of horses will either plow shallow, or not attempt plowing at all when the weather is excessively hot, if he uses only horses, but with a tractor he finds that the hotter the day the better the old tractor seems to hit along. And he knows that with the tractor he is cashing in on the time element of his work that may make him more sure of a profit.



Letters Fresh From the Field

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

Put More "Bloc" Men in Congress

The excessive railway rates still rankle in the breasts of the farmers. Are we to expect no further relief? The 10 per cent reduction ordered by the I. C. C. to take effect July 1, after this long delay and assurances of further relief, only intensifies this deep-seated feeling that fairness towards the agricultural class is not in the minds of those who control our railways. We had hoped to see the guarantee clause repealed, also a part of the rate-making power restored to the states. Can the farm bloc muster the votes to accomplish this?

I wish the farm organizations in Washington in conjunction with the farm bloc would send out speakers to cover every state and stir up the people to the necessity of strengthening the membership of the agricultural class in the House and Senate. This to me seems imperative.

And we urge Senator Capper to keep after the St. Lawrence Waterway Project. In time we can see some relief thru our inland rivers and national highways as a means of transportation. As for myself, I expect to locate on a navigable river or ocean route before another year passes. A. J. Kautz, Model, Colo.

Primary Vital to Women Voter

Politicians are against the primary, alleging that voters do not attend it as they should, and this is true. Their real reason is to get back to the old time caucus and convention so they may more easily control the selection of candidates in the party.

It is vital to the woman voter that the primary be retained, for there she can express her choice in peace and quiet. Battling and roughing thru one old time caucus and convention would be quite enough for Mrs. or Miss Voter. And yet primary day really decides who will win in November. Let's use it and not lose it. J. V. Sherman, Forest Hill, Kan.

How to Mix Barn Paint

From Dresden, Kan., comes an inquiry regarding the home mixing of barn paint, the kind which we used last fall in painting the buildings on our farm. For the base we use linseed oil; to each gallon of oil we add 6 pounds of Venetian Red if a light color is desired and 6 pounds of Princess Mineral if a darker color is desired. This amount added to 1 gallon of oil makes more than 1 gallon of paint. The oil and Venetian Red soaks into the lumber instead of forming a kind of film on the outside, hence it cannot crack or scale.

Brushes are very high in price now and the quality none too good; a cheap brush never should be bought unless for a very small job. The average farmer will not take care of good brushes in order to keep them until the next job but a cheap brush will put about as much paint on your clothes as it will on the building. For the rough painting required on the common boards of the average barn a good plan is to go to the town painter and buy of him some of his good quality brushes which have become somewhat worn; they will be better than a cheap new brush and likely cost you less. Harley Hatch, Gridley, Kan.

Silos Increase Farm Profits

For many years we farmed without a silo, feeding cattle and raising calves for baby beef. On account of the many dry years and running short of feed, we finally put up a 14 by 50 solid cement wall silo but it was after three years of debating and misgiving about the first cost of its construction.

Before putting it up our cows would get poor in the spring and we would lose from two to three calves on account of their weakened condition. Then came the change, the cows came thru the winter fat and in good condition, and we lost no more of them.

The calves only took half the corn that was usually required to fatten them and where it took 100 tons of hay to winter the cows only 30 tons would be needed along with ensilage. It was also a hard winter.

As we were feeding ensilage we did not have to turn out on grass as soon as it began to get green in the spring. This plan let the grass get a good start and therefore, we had plenty of succulent feed all summer.

The second summer after we built the silo was a very dry year and corn was almost a complete failure. It took 40 acres of such corn to fill our silo when 20 acres usually fills it but the poor chaffy corn that went into the silo came out a rich and succulent feed. Our cattle came thru the winter in fat condition and our neighbor's nearly starved. The next year other people began putting up silos and now there are eight of them in this neighborhood. The next year we put up another 14 by 50 hollow tile silo. We decided on a

hollow tile silo because it required less work, and proved cheaper and just as good as the cement.

Now, where we formerly kept 30 cows and calves we can keep 60 or 70 and have plenty of feed and with only half of the labor formerly required in digging corn out of the shock on cold, wintry mornings.

We find that corn makes the best ensilage and also produces as much as came in this county. We let the cows have the run of the straw stack and all the hay they will eat.

The ordinary farmer that keeps stock and a silo may not make the money that a wheat farmer does but he helps build up his neighborhood more and also he never has a run-down worn out farm that is an eyesore to a tourist coming thru the country.

Louisburg, Kan. George Anderson.

Honey as a Food

Honey was one of the first foods used by the human family and there is no other food or sweet that is a perfect substitute for this first and best sweet known to man.

If the sweetening used in certain homemade drinks is honey, the flavor is improved and the beverage is more acceptable to the stomach.

Topeka, Kan. O. A. Keene.

More Money For Your Grain

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

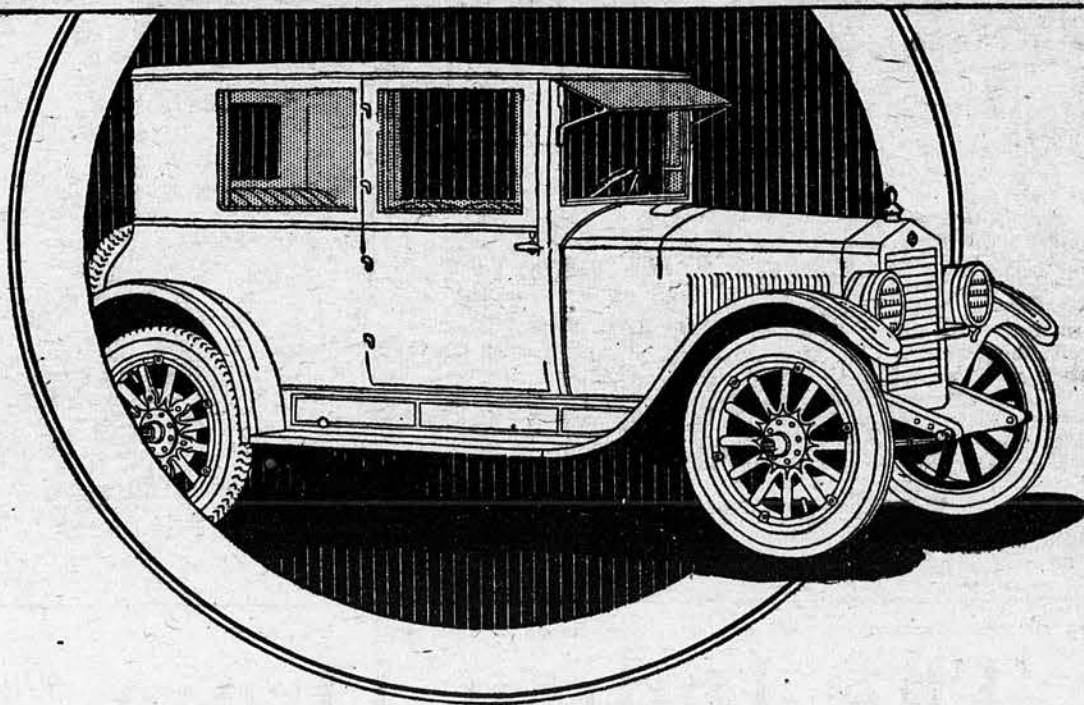


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Write today for Free Catalog and reduced prices on CURRIE Windmills, Feed Grinders, etc. Big Bargains in all styles and sizes we manufacture. CURRIE WINDMILL CO., GRINDERS 7th & Holliday, Topeka, Kansas.

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ESSEX COACH \$1345



Its owners like it—the best test of all

A Few of the Many Who Praise It

"This little Coach is a revelation. Handles easier, runs smoother than any car I ever owned. I don't think I will ever want to drive a big car again."

F. CODA,

Jenks & Muir Mfg. Co., Detroit

"We are highly pleased with the Essex Coach. We like, especially, its simplicity; ease in operation, gas mileage, and price. I do not know of a car where you get as much for the money invested."

FRED E. BODIE,

Lincoln, Nebraska

"After owning various multi-cylinder cars, I was a bit skeptical whether I could be satisfied with the four-cylinder Essex Coach. Have had ample opportunity to test its worth, and must admit everything is on the favorable side of the ledger. Economical in upkeep, satisfactory gas and oil mileage, and power and speed aplenty. In short a 'delight' from every standpoint."

F. O. HANSON,

253 W. Utica St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Driving an Essex is so free of fuss and effort that every owner praises that remarkable difference. The hours they spend in their cars, above all, are comfortable hours. Controls are easy and natural. One is hardly conscious the hand directs them. Gears shift as easily as lifting a fork at table. Light-steering as a bicycle. Light pressure operates brakes and clutch.

And so reliable that thousands go out from the salesroom and serve for thousands of miles without returning for even a minor adjustment. That, too, is an experience not common to motor car owners.

Drive the Essex. It is altogether different from any car you have ever driven. It will delight—and tempt you. Any dealer will be glad to arrange such a ride.

Touring Car, \$1095

Cabriolet, \$1295

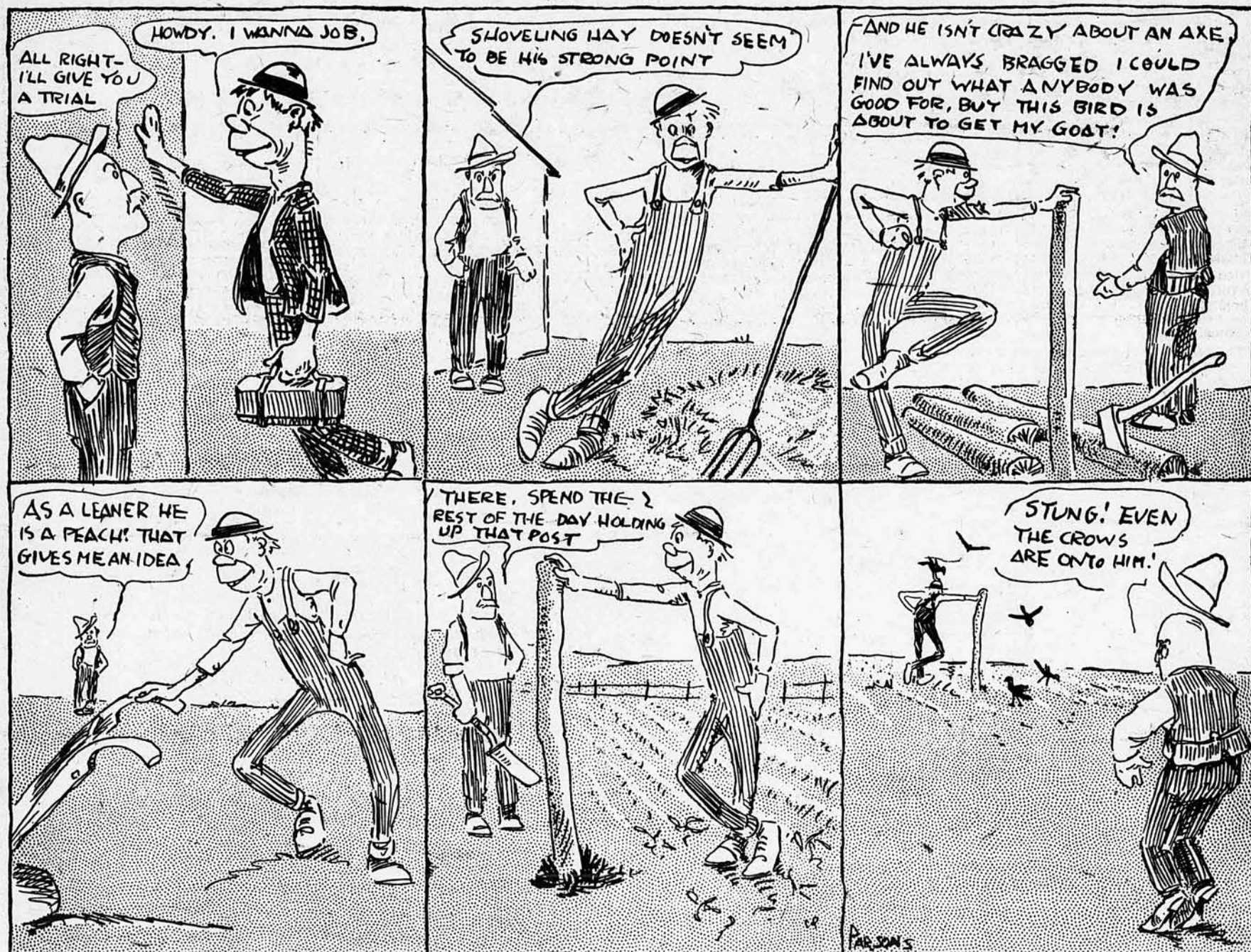
Coach, \$1345

Freight and Tax Extra

ESSEX MOTORS—DETROIT, MICHIGAN

The Adventures of the Hoovers

The New Hired Man was Not Much of a Success as a Shoveler Nor as a Wood Chopper, But as a "Lean-to" and as a Post Brace He Had No Equal



The Indian Drum

By WILLIAM MacHARG
and EDWIN BALMER

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

(Copyright by Edwin Balmer)

ALAN, relieving the lookout at the bow, stood on watch again. The ferry thrust on alone; in the wireless cabin the flame played steadily. They had been able to get the shore stations again on both sides of the lake and also the Richardson. As the ferry had worked northward, the Richardson had been working north too, evidently under the impression that the vessel in distress, if it had headway, was moving in that direction. By its position, which the Richardson gave, the steamers were about twenty miles apart.

Alan fought to keep his thought all to his duty; they must be now very nearly at the position where the Richardson last had heard the four long blasts; searching for a ship or for boats, in that snow, was almost hopeless. With sight even along the searchlight's beam shortened a few hundred yards, only accident could bring Number 25 up for rescue, only chance could carry the ship where the shouts—or the blasts of distress if the wreck still floated and had steam—would be heard.

Half numbed by the cold, Alan stamped and beat his arms about his body; the swing of the searchlight in the circle about the ship had become long ago monotonous, purely mechanical, like the blowing of the whistle; Alan stared patiently along the beam as it turned through the sector where he watched. They were meeting frequent and heavy flocks, and Alan gave warning of these by hails to the bridge. The bridge answered and when possi-

ble the steamer avoided the flocks; when it could not do that, it cut thru them. The windrowed ice beating and crushing under the bows took strange, distorted, glistening shapes. Now another such shape appeared before them; where the glare dissipated to a bare glow in the swirling snow, he saw a vague shadow. The man moving the searchlight failed to see it, for he swung the beam on. The shadow was so dim, so ghostly, that Alan sought for it again before he hailed; he could see nothing now, yet he was surer, somehow, that he had seen.

"Something dead ahead, sir!" he shouted back to the bridge.

The bridge answered the hail as the searchlight pointed forward again. A gust carried the snow in a fierce flurry which the light failed to pierce; from the flurry suddenly, silently, spar by spar, a shadow emerged—the shadow of a ship. It was a steamer, Alan saw, a long, low-lying old vessel without lights and without smoke from the funnel slanting up just forward of the after deckhouse; it rolled in the trough of the sea. The sides and all the lower works gleamed in ghostly phosphorescence, it was refraction of the searchlight beam from the ice sheathing all the ship. Alan's brain told him; but the sight of that soundless, shimmer-

ing ship materializing from behind the screen of snow struck a tremor thru him.

"Ship!" he hailed. "Ahead! Dead ahead, sir! Ship!"

The shout of quick commands echoed to him from the bridge. Underfoot he could feel a new tumult of the deck; the engines, instantly stopped, were being set full speed astern. But Number 25, instead of sheering off to right or to left to avoid the collision, steered straight on.

When Danger Came

The struggle of the engines against the momentum of the ferry told that others had seen the gleaming ship or, at least, had heard the hail. The skipper's instant decision had been to put to starboard; he had bawled that to the wheelsman, "Hard over!" But tho the screws turned full astern, Number 25 steered straight on. The flurry was blowing before the bow again; back thru the snow the ice-shrouded shimmer ahead retreated. Alan leaped away and up to the wheelhouse.

Men were struggling there—the skipper, a mate, and old Burr, who had held the wheel. He clung to it yet, as one in a trance, fixed, staring ahead; his arms, stiff, had been holding Num-

ber 25 to her course. The skipper struck him and beat him away, while the mate tugged at the wheel. Burr was torn from the wheel now, and he made no resistance to the skipper's blows; but the skipper, in his frenzy, struck him again and knocked him to the deck.

Slowly, steadily, Number 25 was responding to her helm. The bow pointed away, and the beam of the ferry came beside the beam of the silent steamer; they were close now, so close that the searchlight, which had turned to keep on the other vessel, shot above its shimmering deck and lighted only the spars; and, as the water rose and fell between them, the ships sucked closer. Number 25 shook with an effort; it seemed opposing with all the power of its screws some force fatally drawing it on—opposing with the last resistance before giving way. Then, as the water fell again, the ferry seemed to slip and be drawn toward the other vessel; they mounted, side by side, * * * crashed * * * recoiled * * * * * crashed again. That second crash threw all who had nothing to hold by, flat upon the deck; then Number 25 moved by; astern her now the silent steamer vanished in the snow.

Gongs boomed below; thru the new confusion and the cries of men, orders began to become audible. Alan, scrambling to his knees, put an arm under old Burr, half raising him; the form encircled by his arm struggled up. The skipper, who had knocked Burr away from the wheel, ignored him now. The

old man, dragging himself up and holding to Alan, was staring with terror at the snow screen behind which the vessel had disappeared. His lips moved.

"It was a ship!" he said; he seemed speaking more to himself than to Alan. "Yes"; Alan said. "It was a ship; and you thought—"

"It wasn't there!" the wheelsman cried. "It's—it's been there all the time all night, and I'd—I'd steered thru it ten times, twenty times, every few minutes; and then—that time it was a ship!"

Alan's excitement grew greater; he seized the old man again. "You thought it was the Miwaka!" Alan exclaimed. "The Miwaka! And you tried to steer thru it again."

"The Miwaka!" old Burr's lips reiterated the word. "Yes; yes—the Miwaka!"

He struggled, writhing with some agony not physical. Alan tried to hold him, but now the old man was beside himself with dismay. He broke away and started aft. The captain's voice recalled Alan to himself, as he was about to follow, and he turned back to the wheelhouse.

A Ghost Ship

The mate was at the wheel. He shouted to the captain about following the other ship; neither of them had seen sign of any one aboard it. "Dere-lict!" the skipper thought. The mate was swinging Number 25 about to follow and look at the ship again; and the searchlight beam swept back and forth thru the snow; the blasts of the steam whistle, which had ceased after the collision, burst out again. As before, no response came from behind the snow. The searchlight picked up the silent ship again; it had settled down deeper now by the bow, Alan saw; the blow from Number 25 had robbed it of its last buoyancy; it was sinking. It dove down, then rose a little—sounds came from it now—sudden, explosive sounds; air pressure within hurled up a hatch; the tops of the cabins blew off, and the stem of the ship slipped down deep again, stopped, then dove without halt or recovery this time, and the stern, upraised with the screw motionless, met the high wash of a wave, and went down with it and disappeared.

No man had shown himself; no shout had been heard; no little boat was seen or signaled.

The second officer, who had gone below to ascertain the damage done to the ferry, came up to report. Two of the compartments, those which had taken the crush of the collision, had flooded instantly; the bulkheads were holding—only leaking a little, the officer declared. Water was coming into a third compartment, that at the stern; the pumps were fighting this water. The shock had sprung seams elsewhere; but if the after compartment did not fill, the pumps might handle the rest.

Suddenness already was coming into the response of Number 25 to the lift of the waves; the ferry rolled less to the right as she came about, beam to the waves, and she dropped away more dully and deeply to the left; the ship was listing to port and the lift of the ice-heaped bow told of settling by the stern. Slowly Number 25 circled about, her engines holding bare headway; the radio, Alan heard, was sending to the Richardson and to the shore stations word of the finding and sinking of the ship and of the damage done to Number 25; whether that damage yet was described in the dispatches as disaster, Alan did not know. The steam whistle, which continued to roar, maintained the single, separated blasts of a ship still seaworthy and able to steer and even to give assistance. Alan was at the bow again on lookout duty, ordered to listen and to look for the little boats.

He gave to that duty all his conscious attention; but thru his thought, whether he willed it or not, ran a riotous exultation. As he paced from side to side and hailed and answered hails from the bridge, and while he strained for sight and hearing thru the gale-swept snow, the leaping pulse within repeated, "I've found him! I've found him!" Alan held no longer possibility of doubt of old Burr's identity with Benjamin Corvet, since the old man had made plain to him that he was haunted by the Miwaka. Since that night in the house on Astor Street, when Spearman shouted to Alan that name, everything having to do with the secret of Benjamin Corvet's life had led so far as Alan could follow it, to the Miwaka: all the change, which Sherrill

described but could not account for, Alan had laid to that. Corvet only could have been so haunted by that ghostly ship, and there had been guilt of some awful sort in the old man's cry. Alan had found the man who had sent him away to Kansas when he was a child, who had supported him there and then, at last, sent for him; who had disappeared at his coming and left him all his possessions and his heritage of disgrace, who had paid blackmail to Luke, and who had sent, last, Captain Stafford's watch and the ring which came with it—the wedding ring.

The Wedding Ring

Alan pulled his hand from his glove and felt in his pocket for the little band of gold. What would that mean to him now; what of that was he to learn? And, as he thought of that, Constance Sherrill came more insistently before him. What was he to learn for her, for his friend and Benjamin Corvet's friend, whom he, Uncle Benny, had warned not to care for Henry Spearman, and then had gone away to leave her to marry him? For she was to marry him, Alan had read.

It was with this that cold terror suddenly closed over him. Would he learn anything now from Benjamin Corvet, tho he had found him? Only for an instant—a fleeting instant—had Benjamin Corvet's brain become clear as to the cause of his hallucination; consternation had overwhelmed him then, and he struggled free to attempt to mend the damage he had done.

More serious damage than first reported! The pumps certainly must be losing their fight with the water in the port compartment aft; for the bow steadily was lifting, the stern sinking. The starboard rail too was raised, and the list had become so sharp that water washed the deck abaft the forecabin to port. And the ferry was pointed straight into the gale now; long ago she had ceased to circle and steam slowly in search for boats; she struggled with all her power against the wind and the seas, a desperate insistence throbbing in the thrusts of the engines; for Number 25 was fleeing—fleeing for the western shore. She dared not turn to the nearer eastern shore to expose that shattered stern to the seas.

Four bells beat behind Alan; it was two o'clock. Relief should have come long before; but no one came. He was numbed now; ice from the spray crackled upon his clothing when he moved, and it fell in flakes upon the deck. The stark figure on the bridge was that of the second officer; so the thing which was happening below—the thing which was sending strange, violent, wanton tremors thru the ship—was serious enough to call the skipper below, to make him abandon the bridge at this time! The tremors, quite distinct from the steady tremble of the engines and the thudding of the pumps, came again. Alan, feeling them, jerked up and stamped and beat his arms to regain sensation. Some one stumbled toward him from the cabins now, a short figure in a great coat. It was a woman, he saw as she hailed him—the cabin maid.

"The Cars are Loose"

"I'm taking your place!" she shouted to Alan. "You're wanted—every one's wanted on the car deck! The cars—"

The gale and her fright stopped her voice as she struggled for speech, "The cars—the cars are loose!" Alan ran aft along the starboard side, catching at the rail as the deck tilted; the sounds within the hull and the tremors following each sound came to him more distinctly as he advanced. Taking the shortest way to the car deck, he turned into the cabins to reach the passengers' companionway. The noises from the car deck, no longer muffled by the cabins, clanged and resounded in terrible tumult; with the clang and rumble of metal, rose shouts and roars of men.

To liberate and throw overboard heavily loaded cars from an endangered ship was so desperate an undertaking and so certain to cost life that men attempted it only in final extremities, when the ship must be lightened at any cost. Alan had never seen the effect of such an attempt, but he had heard of it as the fear which sat at ways on the hearts of the men who navigate the ferries—the cars loose on a rolling, lurching ship! He was going to that now. Two figures appeared before him, one half supporting, half dragging the other—Alan sprang and

(Continued on Page 13)

A Profit-Maker with Roller Bearings and a Much Lower Price

WHEN the new-design International Manure Spreader came on the market in large numbers about two years ago, it immediately met with such an enthusiastic demand that dealers could not begin to fill orders. This machine marked a great advance in good spreader building and the farm public was quick to realize it.

Stop at the McCormick-Deering dealer's store and find out the reason for this pronounced success. Study in detail these great features:

1. Roller bearings at seven points.
2. Power delivered from both wheels.
3. Double ratchet drive with six feed speeds.
4. Short turn front axle; no pole whipping.
5. Rear wheels track with front wheels.
6. Tight bottom.
7. Two beaters and wide-spread spiral.
8. All-steel main frame.

The International Manure Spreader is a wealth producer; it will return extra bushels from the same land; it will return its price over and over and add to your bank account.

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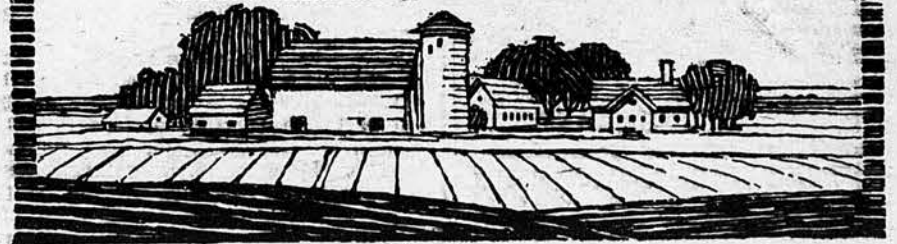
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Farm Organization News

BY RURAL CORRESPONDENTS

STERLING township in Hodgeman county is cleaning up the prairie dog towns, according to Duke D. Brown, county agent.

Poisoned oats were distributed to be put out in every dog town in the county. A large number of dogs were found dead outside the holes following the spreading of the poison. T. A. O'Keefe, township trustee, co-operated with the farm bureau. He has faithfully fought the prairie dog ever since he has been in office. From reports coming into the county farm bureau office Sterling township already has the smallest number of prairie dogs of any township in the county.

Kanota Oats in the Lead

Kanota oats are in the lead in the variety tests being conducted by C. H. Potter and W. H. Shaffer of Columbus, according to Roy E. Gwin, county agent. Burt oats seem to be next best. Mr. Gwin says Kanota oats grow rapidly from the start, mature early and evenly, and have strength to withstand unfavorable weather conditions and attacks of insects and rust.

Makes Money Raising Pigs

Granville Lewis, a 15-year-old boy who lives near Jefferson, joined a pig club two years ago. He bought a Poland China gilt for \$26, according to Hayes M. Coe, county agent. The first year he sold three pigs for \$45.50 and gave his father three boar pigs. The second year he sold four pigs for \$40

and then traded the sow for a driving horse.

He bought one purebred boar for \$17, one purebred sow for \$25 and a gilt for \$15. The proceeds of this pig venture were enough to purchase a driving horse, a sow with nine pigs, a young boar, and four young sows all purebred Poland Chinas. He has been offered \$50 for one of his sows.

Women's New Hats for \$1.13

In 11 days last year 52 women from the Bondville, Iowa Creek, Dewey, Bell, Mahaska, Morrowville and Washington communities made 61 hats at a saving of \$279.30. Of the 61 hats made nine were new ones and 52 were made over, according to Miss Mollie Lindsey, home demonstration agent. The cost of materials for the new and remodeled hats averaged \$1.13 a hat. Only two of the hats made cost as much as \$3.33 each.

Phosphates Increase Yields

A series of meetings were held in Cherokee county recently for the purpose of studying the fertilizer work being conducted in connection with the county farm bureau. Results of the fertilizer work to date indicate that the limiting factor in most Cherokee county soils is phosphate and that fertilizers high in this element are most efficient to buy.

Some soils, however, show good results from the addition of nitrogen, ac-

ording to Roy E. Gwin, county agent. Demonstrations were visited on the following farms: J. G. Milner, Crestline; C. A. Lyerla, Galena; Robert Potter, Columbus; O. A. Rhoads, Columbus; W. H. Shaffer, Columbus; David Dunbar, Hallowell, and J. M. Forbes, Hallowell. Other farmers co-operating in fertilizer work are Ed Faulkner, Hallowell; F. S. Taylor & Son, Columbus, and M. M. Wiswell, McCune.

Jefferson Farmers to Pool Wool

Joe M. Goodwin, Jefferson county agent, says that some of the men who did not pool wool in that county last year were the most willing to pool this year. James Rogers shipped his wool to a commission firm in Kansas City the last two years and got 7 cents a pound for the 1921 clip and 5 cents a pound for the 1920 clip.

Men who were in the pool shipped burry wool last year and received 10 cents net for it. For the better wool they realized as high as 16 cents a pound net. Mr. Rogers reports that one of his neighbors shipped wool free from burrs last year and was paid for burry wool.

To Produce More Apples

An apple orchard was started this year by Herman Theden of Bonner Springs, according to C. A. Patterson, Wyandotte county agent. Mr. Theden is doing the grafting himself and will set his own grafts out in nursery rows and will transplant them to permanent positions next year. He has purchased a farm south of the Kansas River and expects to put out 30 acres as a starter next year.

A Case Where Rotation Paid

Farmers generally accept as fact the statement that systematic rotation of crops will tend to increase yields but it is interesting to know the results of a careful test made on the A. M. Dunlap farm near Carlyle, in Allen county.

The rotation consists of oats, Red clover, corn and corn. The clover stands for the second season, a hay crop is taken off and the later growth plowed under. The clover is seeded with the oats following the second crop of corn.

Corn following Red clover yielded 23.2 bushels an acre; corn following corn in rotation, 15.7 bushels and corn continuous, 10.2 bushels. Neither lime nor fertilizer was used on these plots. Where lime was used the yields were: Corn following clover, 21.6 bushels; corn following corn in rotation, 19.7 bushels and corn continuous, 15.2 bushels. The average yield of the corn for the two years in the rotation is almost twice that of the corn grown continuously.

Clover in this rotation which received no lime is spotted and the stand is weakened. The average difference in yield has been 500 pounds an acre in favor of the limed plots.

In fertilizing tests it was shown that best results came from the application of manure. Use of commercial fertilizers, Mr. Laude said, carried the risk of getting too rank a growth or burning of the corn. Manure was used at the rate of 10 tons to the acre, applied every four years before the second crop of corn and turned under.

A Big Surprise Package

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

Well, we will send seven dandy books, postage prepaid to all who send us five three-months subscriptions to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze at 25c each, \$1.25 in all. We make this exceedingly liberal offer to introduce our paper to new subscribers.

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

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

Moonlight schools are now 10 years old.

Vassar college has a list of 10 graduates who have become deans of educational institutions.

Atchison County Farm Bureau

THE Atchison County Farm Bureau was organized in 1915. The accompanying picture includes the present officers of the bureau and H. F. Tagge, county agent. In the front row, left to right, are George W. Jones, Horton, secretary-treasurer; A. P. Bishop, Muscotah, president; John Brox, Atchison, vice-president. Standing, left to right, C. O. Nyhart, Atchison, director, and H. F. Tagge, Effingham, county agent.

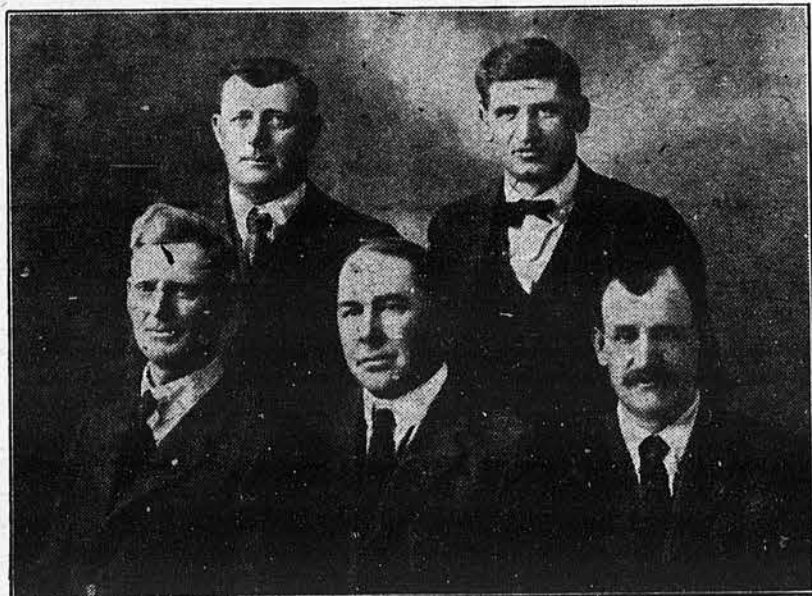
Mr. Bishop is one of the pioneer farm bureau members in Kansas. For three years he was a member of both the Atchison and the Jackson County Farm Bureau. He owns 320 acres of land, having about 130 acres in wheat, 30 acres in oats and the remainder in corn, meadow and pasture. He raises purebred Poland China hogs and a few Shorthorn cattle. He grew up on a farm in Shawnee county. Mr. Bishop is also a member of the Grange and of the Protective Association. He has served as master of the Rose Hill Grange and is now president of the Atchison County Protective Association. He also helped organize the Rose Hill Federal Farm Loan Association.

John Brox owns and operates 673 acres of land. He is known thruout the Missouri Valley as a developer and grower of improved seeds. He has been a regular exhibitor and a consistent winner at the state fairs on Reid's Yellow Dent and Boone County White corn. He has co-operated with the farm bureau and the Kansas State Agricultural College in variety tests with corn and has also co-operated in tests on corn diseases.

George W. Jones, secretary-treasurer of the bureau, lives in Brown county which does not have a bureau. However, he operates 160 acres of land in Atchison county which permits him to join and take advantage of the Atchison County Farm Bureau. He has lived on a farm 22 years and has been treasurer in his school district for the last 21 years. He is a Granger and is now serving as master of Kennekuk Grange.

Mr. Nyhart always has been a member of the farm bureau and a community leader. He owns and operates 320 acres of land. He is also a member of the Grange.

H. F. Tagge, county agent, is a graduate of Kansas State Agricultural College of the class of 1914. He has been agent in Atchison since 1920.



The Indian Drum

(Continued from Page 11)

offered aid: but the injured man called to him to go on; others needed him. Alan went past them and down the steps to the car deck. Half-way down, the priest whom he had noticed among the passengers stood staring aft a tense, black figure; beside him other passengers were clinging to the handrail and staring down in awe-struck fascination. The lowest steps had been crushed back and half up-torn; some monstrous, inanimate thing was battering about below; but the space at the foot of the steps was clear at that moment. Alan leaped over the ruin of the steps and down upon the car deck.

A giant iron casting six feet high and yards across and tons in weight, tumbled and ground before him; it was this which had swept away the steps; he had seen it, with two others like it, upon a flat car which had been shunted upon one of the tracks on the starboard side of the ferry, one of the tracks on his left now as he faced the stern. He leaped upon and over the great casting, which turned and spun with the motion of the ship as he vaulted it. The car deck was a pitching, swaying slope; the cars nearest him were still upon their tracks, but they tilted and swayed ugily from side to side; the jacks were gone from under them; the next cars already were hurled from the rails, their wheels screaming on the steel deck, clanging and thudding together in their couplings.

Difficult Work

Alan ran aft between them. All the crew who could be called from deck and engine room and firehold were struggling at the fantail, under the direction of the captain, to throw off the cars. The mate was working as one of the men, and with him was Benjamin Corvet. The crew already must have loosened and thrown over the stern three cars from the two tracks on the port side; for there was a space vacant; and as the train charged into that space and the men threw themselves upon it, Alan leaped with them.

The leading car—a box car, heavily laden—swayed and shrieked with the pitching of the ship. Corvet sprang between it and the car coupled behind; he drew out the pin from the coupling, and the men with pinch-bars attacked the car to isolate it and force it aft along the track. It moved slowly at first; then leaped its length; sharply with the lift of the deck, it stopped, toppled toward the men who, yelling to one another, scrambled away. The hundred-ton mass swung from side to side; the ship dropped swiftly to starboard, and the stern went down; the car charged, and its aftermost wheels left the deck; it swung about, slewed, and jammed across both port tracks. The men attacked it with dismay; Corvet's shout called them away and rallied them farther back; they ran with him to the car from which he had uncoupled it.

It was a flat car laden with steel beams. At Corvet's command, the crew ranged themselves beside it with bars. The bow of the ferry rose to some great wave and, with a cry to the men, Corvet pulled the pin. The others thrust with their bars, and the car slid down the sloping track; and Corvet, caught by some lashing of the beams, came with it. The car crashed into the box car, splintered it turned it, shoved it, and thrust it over the fantail into the water; the flat car, telescoped into it, was dragged after. Alan leaped upon it and catching at Corvet, freed him and flung him down to the deck, and dropped with him. A cheer rose as the car cleared the fantail, dove, and disappeared.

Alan clambered to his feet. Corvet already was back among the cars again, shouting orders; the mate and the men who had followed him before leaped at his yells. The lurch which had cleared the two cars together had jumped others away from the rails. They hurtled from side to side, splintering against the stanchions which stayed them from crashing across the center line of the ship; rebounding, they battered against the cars on the outer tracks and crushed them against the side of the ship. The wedges,

blocks, and chains which had secured them banged about on the deck, useless; the men who tried to control these cars, dodging as they charged, no longer made attempt to secure the wheels. Corvet called them to throw ropes and chains to bind the loads which were letting go; the heavier loads—steel beams, castings, machinery—snapped their lashings, tipped from their flat cars and thundered down the deck. The cars tipped farther, turned over; others balanced back; it was upon their wheels that they charged forward, half riding one another, crashing and demolishing, as the ferry pitched; it was upon their trucks that they tottered and battered from side to side as the deck swayed. Now the stern again descended; a line of cars swept for the fantail. Corvet's cry came to Alan thru the screaming of steel and the clangor of destruction. Corvet's cry sent men with bars beside the cars as the fantail dipped into the water; Corvet, again leading his crew, cleared the leader of those madly charging cars and ran it over the stern.

Into the Water

The fore trucks fell and, before the rear trucks reached the edge, the stern lifted and caught the car in the middle; it balanced, half over the water, half over the deck. Corvet crouched under the car with a crowbar; Alan and two others went with him; they worked the car on until the weight of the end over the water tipped it down:

the balance broke, and the car tumbled and dived. Corvet, having cleared another hundred tons leaped back, calling to the crew.

They followed him again, unquestioning, obedient. Alan followed close to him. It was not pity which stirred him now for Benjamin Corvet; nor was it bitterness; but it certainly was not contempt. Of all the ways in which he had fancied finding Benjamin Corvet, he had never thought of seeing him like this!

It was, probably, only for a flash; but the great quality of leadership which he once had possessed which Sherrill had described to Alan and which had been destroyed by the threat over him, had returned to him in this desperate emergency which he had created. How much or how little of his own condition Corvet understood, Alan could not tell; it was plain only that he comprehended that he had been the cause of the catastrophe, and in his fierce will to repair it he not only disregarded all risk to himself; he also had summoned up from within him and was spending the last strength of his spirit. But he was spending it in a losing fight.

He got off two more cars; yet the deck only dipped lower, and water washed farther and farther up over the fantail. New avalanches of iron descended as box cars above burst open; monstrous dynamo drums, broad-banded steel wheels and splintered

(Continued on Page 15)

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PLOW DEEP IN JULY FOR MORE WHEAT

PLOWED 7 inches Deep in July 165% MORE WHEAT

PLOWED 3 inches deep in September

According to a test made by the Kansas State Agricultural College on winter wheat, the yield per acre was increased 165% by plowing 7 inches deep in July instead of 3 inches deep in September.

Data Courtesy Capper Farm Press

An OilPull Tractor on Your Farm Will Save This Year's Moisture

The Oklahoma Experiment Station reports that land plowed in Stillwater, Oklahoma, in July contains 16.5% moisture, compared with 9.5% in land plowed in September. The 9.5% was not enough to germinate the crop.

The summary of the tests made by universities in Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas and other middle western states, leads to the conclusion that the best winter wheat can be produced only by deep plowing early in July. Early deep plowing holds the moisture in the soil, and allows the proper root penetration.

With OilPull tractors you can plow deep in July. The sturdy, twin-cylinder motor delivers 25% more power than its rating. The all-spur gear drive transmission delivers the maximum amount of power to the drawbar. Every part of the tractor is built to stand the strain and heavy pull of deep plowing in hard, baked soil.

Equally important is the fact that you can get the job done on time with economy with an OilPull. The oil-cooling system never overheats even in the hottest weather. Its record of dependability in the wheat fields is second to none.

The OilPull perfected system of kerosene burning, developed through twelve years of constant experiment, gives you extremely low fuel cost. OilPull tractors have won every important fuel economy demonstration since 1912. Thousands of farmers will testify to their low operating cost on the farm. Our booklet on Triple Heat Control explains the entire system, and shows how you can save money on low fuel cost, low repair cost and long life. Send for this booklet.

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Every thinking farmer wants the threshman who has a good engine just as much as he wants a good threshing.

No thrasher can do good work without ample, steady power. If the power slows down unnecessarily, poor threshing, poor cleaning, and wasting of grain surely follows.

You do not want a threshing outfit that breaks down or has to stop and wait for steam, letting all hands stand idle on your time and at your expense.

You work hard to grow and harvest a crop and you want it all saved.

You want neither your grain nor your time wasted.

Hire a Nichols-Shepard outfit with a

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Save Your Thresh Bill

The reason is that it is correctly designed and correctly made.

Strong boiler, easy steamer, and engine with ample power makes the ideal steam engine.

An Oil-Gas Tractor with a surplus of power, easily started, and that saves delays and waits that cost the farmer money.

Get the right outfit to do your threshing and put the money in your pocket that other kinds waste.

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New Super-Virus Kills Every Rat

Improved Virus, Not a Poison, Quickly Wipes Out All Rats, Mice, Gophers

At last, a perfected rat virus that can be depended upon to destroy rats, mice, gophers and other rodents. Anywhere, at any time.

The virtue of any rat virus is in the Danys organisms—disease breeding organisms that kill only rats and other rodents.



Repeated tests of virus made with salt solutions, agar and bouillon as media for carrying the Danys organisms, show that decomposition occurs which destroys the organisms in a few days.

Hunter Super-Virus is made with a different and superior carrying medium. Decomposition does not occur. The Danys organisms, in billions, are kept alive and virulent, even for months, until used. Stands shipping in any weather.

Bait prepared with this Super-Virus is a tempting dessert to the wariest of rats. In a few days they are dead. Meantime the diseased rats foul their runways, spreading the virus organisms and exposing other rats to the disease. The same with mice and gophers. Yet it is harmless to people and all animals except rodents.

Lowest In Price

Hunter Super-Virus is sold on a positive guarantee. Send only \$1.00 for a 30 c. c. \$2.50 bottle postpaid. Over 20 to 50 times more rat killing effectiveness than an equal quantity of any other form of virus. Or if you prefer, send no money, but pay the postman the \$1.00 and few cents postage when he delivers the package. If not satisfied with results in three weeks, ask for and get back the \$1.00 promptly. Send today to the Hunter Laboratories, Dept. 110, New Nelson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Get into

A PAIR OF KEYS

OVERALLS—WORK PANTS

Capper Pig Club News

Osage County Celebrated With Eats and Program

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

Strawberry shortcake, raspberry pie, V-I-C-T-O-R-Y
Are we right? Well, I should guess, Osage Pig Club, Yes, yes, yes!

DID you hear them yell it? Well, if you didn't, it's because you weren't listening. The Capper Pig Club manager had just gotten thru formally presenting the big trophy cup to the Osage county boys who won it last year, and a hearty yell was the only way those chaps could express their feelings properly.

An enthusiastic crowd of club folks, a "larrupin" good dinner—the kind that only club mothers can prepare—an interesting program. Could you ask more in one afternoon? The Osage county Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs which met at Osage City June 13 thought it was sufficient. After the dinner in the park several club members and brothers and sisters took part in the program, and talks were given by Miss Garrett, Poultry Club manager, Mr. Gilkeson, assistant Pig Club manager, and Percy Atkins, an Osage county poultryman. The cup was presented by the Pig Club manager, and then we listened to a real speech by T. A. McNeal. The meeting made the boys and their folks realize more clearly than ever what an honor it was to win the pep trophy cup—from several hundred other boys, all working earnestly for the coveted cup. Osage county boys aren't satisfied with their achievement, either, for they are out this year to repeat their winning.

Pep Standing Up to June 1

Isn't it appropriate that we are able to give in this story, immediately following the report of such a picnic, the pep-standing of the various clubs up to June 1? The unfortunate thing is that several good clubs are not represented in this standing because their reports for May were not received at the time this was written. If possible, we'll print a pep standing once a month from now on to the first of October, and it is hoped that every county leader will be prompt after this. Here's the standing up to June 1 for the 14 leading clubs, showing the average number of points made by each club up to that time:

County	Leader	Points
Morris No. 1	Lauren Rumsey	170
Harper	Horace Ogle	165
Mitchell	Verne Jones	151
Jefferson	Lester Pentz	146
Osage	Louis Watson	144
Shawnee	Ray Hund	144
Neosho	Louis Tredway	144
Jewett	LaVerne Renner	141
Jackson	Vernette Bland	135
Ellis	Oliver Baker	120
Linn	Verne Curtis	113
Clay	Henry Chigrow	108
Lyon	Wilber Biddison	107
Anderson	Glenn Johnson	105

The standing of the teams will change many times during the pep contest. There isn't a club which hasn't an excellent chance to finish high in the race, if not at the top. I can say truthfully that few contests have

started out with more pep. Let's keep up the good work, and make the winner know he's been thru something when the cup is awarded.

Points for the Pep Race

Club members know already how the pep race is being carried on, but for the benefit of the many good friends of the Capper Pig Club, who read the department news, I am giving here a list of the things which count—and how much—in the contest for the \$50 trophy cup:

Regular monthly meeting—10 points.
For each club member in attendance—5 points.
For each father, not a club member, who attends—2 points.
For each mother of a club member—2 points.
For each other member of the family, or guest of the Pig Club, who attends—1 point.
For program given at monthly meetings—10 points.
For special talk by county agent or swine breeder on swine management—25 points.
Miles traveled by Pig Club members in going to and from monthly meetings—1 point for each mile.
For each club member's feed report arriving on time—25 points.
For each club member's feed report arriving late—10 points.
For each new member, either boy or father, in the club for 1922—50 points.
For each old member re-enrolled for 1922—25 points.
For each club member who attends the pep meeting in Topeka—10 points.
For each mile traveled by club member in attending Topeka pep meeting—1 point.
For each member of the family who attends the Topeka pep meeting—5 points.
(Such members of the family must be present at the club business session.)
For each prize won by club members on their contest entries shown at local, county or state fairs—5 points.
Newspaper items—5 points each. Writeups of monthly meetings—10 points each.
For best scrapbook of clippings turned in by county leader at end of contest—100 points; second best, 75 points; third, 50 points.
"Newspapers" gotten out by Pig Club members—25 points for each monthly issue.
For each final contest report at the end of the year, arriving on time—100 points.
For each final contest report arriving less than three days late—50 points.
The county having the highest average number of points at the end of the contest will be awarded the pep trophy cup and \$5 cash to each member of the winning team who has kept up his work. At the end of the contest the club manager shall have at his disposal 200 points to be awarded to the county which has made the best showing in doing original things, not mentioned in the points above.

Meet the Mitchell Boys

What do you think of the group of hustlers shown this time? They belong to Mitchell county, and are the chaps that already have Mitchell in third place. Watch them, for they're working hard.

All things considered, birds do agriculture much more good than they do harm. It's well to remember this when the robins persist in sampling the fruit.

There are nearly 200 alphabets known to educators, of which 50 are now in use.

Gold was recently discovered in the Austrian Alps near Grossglockner.



Eight of the Mitchell County Team: Back, Left to Right, Wayne Ewing, Verne Jones, Ted Robinson, Lynn Watson. Front, Bill Robinson, Joe McDaniels, Ernest Dean, Donald LaCoe

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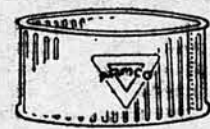
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CAN BE PREVENTED. Avoid the dangers and losses from Hog Cholera by sending for my free book which teaches the secrets of vaccinating. Simply send name to Dr. R. E. Naylor, Secretary, American Veterinary Supply Co., 901 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., for your free book and learn how you can save 50% by doing your own vaccinating with guaranteed serum.



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Enclosed find \$..... for which please send me all the periodicals named in Club No..... for a term of one year each.

Name

Address

The Indian Drum.

(Continued from Page 13)

crates of machinery battered about. Men, leaping from before the charging cars, got caught in the murderous melee of iron and steel and wheels; men's shrill cries came amid the scream of metal. Alan, tugging at a crate which had struck down a man, felt aid beside him and, turning, he saw the priest whom he had passed on the stairs. The priest was bruised and bloody; this was not his first effort to aid. Together they lifted an end of the crate; they bent—Alan stepped back, and the priest knelt alone, his lips repeating the prayer for absolution. Screams of men came from behind and the priest rose and turned. He saw men caught between two wrecks of cars crushing together; there was no moment to reach them; he stood and raised his arms to them, his head thrown back, his voice calling to them, as they died, the words of absolution.

Three more cars at the cost of two more lives the crew cleared, while the sheathing of ice spread over the steel inboard, and dissolution of all the cargo became complete. Cut stone and motor parts, chasses and castings, furniture and beams, swept back and forth, while the cars, burst and splintered, became monstrous missiles hurtling forward, sidewise, aslant, recoiling. Yet men, tho scattered singly, tried to stay them by ropes and chains while the water washed higher and higher. Dimly, far away, deafened out by the clangor, the steam whistle of Number 25 was blowing the four long blasts of distress; Alan heard the sound now and then with indifferent wonder. All destruction had come for him to be contained within this car deck; here the ship loosed on itself all elements of annihilation; who could aid it from without? Alan caught the end of a chain which Corvet flung him and, tho he knew it was useless, he carried it across from one stanchion to the next. Something, sweeping across the deck, caught him and carried him with it; it brought him before the coupled line of trucks which hurtled back and forth where the rails of track three had been. He was hurled before them and rolled over; something cold and heavy pinned him down; and upon him, the car trucks came.

Then Corvet Remembered

But before them, something warm and living—a hand and bare arm catching him quickly and pulling at him, tugged him a little farther on. Alan, looking up, saw Corvet beside him; Corvet, unable to move him farther, was crouching down there with him. Alan yelled to him to leap, to twist aside and get out of the way; but Corvet only crouched closer and put his arms over Alan; then the wreckage came upon them, driving them apart. As the movement stopped, Alan still could see Corvet dimly by the glow of the incandescent lamps overhead; the truck separated them. It bore down upon Alan, holding him motionless and, on the other side, it crushed upon Corvet's legs.

He turned over, as far as he could, and spoke to Alan. "You have been saving me, so now I tried to save you," he said simply. "What reason did you have for doing that? Why have you been keeping by me?"

"I'm Alan Conrad of Blue Rapids, Kansas," Alan cried to him. "And you're Benjamin Corvet! You know me; you sent for me! Why did you do that?"

Corvet made no reply to this. Alan, peering at him underneath the truck, could see that his hands were pressed against his face and that his body shook. Whether this was from some new physical pain from the movement of the wreckage, Alan did not know till he lowered his hands after a moment; and now he did not heed Alan or seem even to be aware of him.

"Dear little Connie!" he said aloud. "Dear little Connie! She mustn't marry him—not him! That must be seen to. What shall I do, what shall I do?"

Alan worked nearer him. "Why mustn't she marry him?" he cried to Corvet. "Why? Ben Corvet, tell me! Tell me why!"

From above him, thru the clangor of the cars, came the four blasts of the steam whistle. The indifference with which Alan had heard them a few min-

utes before had changed now to a twinge of terror. When men had been dying about him, in their attempts to save the ship, it had seemed a small thing for him to be crushed or to drown with them and with Benjamin Corvet, whom he had found at last. But Constance! Recollection of her was stirring in Corvet the torture of will to live; in Alan—he struggled and tried to free himself. As well as he could tell by feeling, the weight above him confined but was not crushing him; yet what gain for her if he only saved himself and not Corvet too? He turned back to Corvet. "She's going to marry him, Ben Corvet!" he called. "They're betrothed; and they're going to be married, she and Henry Spearman!"

"Who are you?" Corvet seemed only with an effort to become conscious of Alan's presence.

"I'm Alan Conrad, whom you used to take care of. I'm from Blue Rapids. You know about me; are you my father, Ben Corvet? Are you my father or what—what are you to me?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Wash your hands before eating.

Records in Wheat Growing

The largest yield of wheat ever recorded was 117.2 bushels an acre. It was produced in 1895 in Island county, Washington, on an 18-acre field. The largest yield of wheat over a period of years of which the world has any record is that of 36½ bushels an acre at the Rothamsted experiment station, in England. This yield is the average for a period of 60 years. Ordinary unfertilized land in England does not do that well. In fact, the average yield of unfertilized land for the same period of years was only 12½ bushels. The extra 24 bushels was the result of an annual application of fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

Starek Gets Important Post

According to press reports, Fred Starek, of the District of Columbia, was nominated and confirmed as a director of the War Finance Corporation on June 12.

A special tax is paid by visitors to Italy who travel on Sunday.

THE BOYT HARNESS

The Standard \$72 Work Harness of America NOW

You now can buy the improved BOYT, bronze trimmed work harness for \$72 per set at your dealer's or direct from the factory if your dealer cannot supply you.

The BOYT Harness has been reduced nearly \$40 in price. It is improved in quality and design. It will stand year after year of the hardest kind of work. It costs little, if any, more than harness that will last only half as long.

Most dealers sell BOYT Harness. See your dealer today. Tell him you want BOYT Harness. If he will not supply you, order direct from the factory. Send today for free illustrated book describing the BOYT Harness and how it is made.

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Never before could you get so much tire worth for \$10.90



CAR-OWNERS who bought a 30 x 3½ "Usco" for \$10.90 last Fall have discovered this by now—

Nobody before ever got so much tire value in the neighborhood of ten dollars.

They never had to question the quality—with the makers of U.S. Royal Cords behind it.

They couldn't help admiring the price—spontaneously made to meet the new economy times.

Today a number of other 30 x 3½ tires have come into the popular \$10.90 price range originally established by "Usco."

So it might be well to remember just what the "Usco" Tire is in case you are in the habit of comparing.

In "Usco" you get responsible quality.

\$10.90 is today's price. But the quality was fixed long ago—the same "Usco" performance tire users have been buying and using and buying again for years. A tire that would be high value at more than \$10.90.

At \$10.90 it is unapproached.

United States Tires are Good Tires

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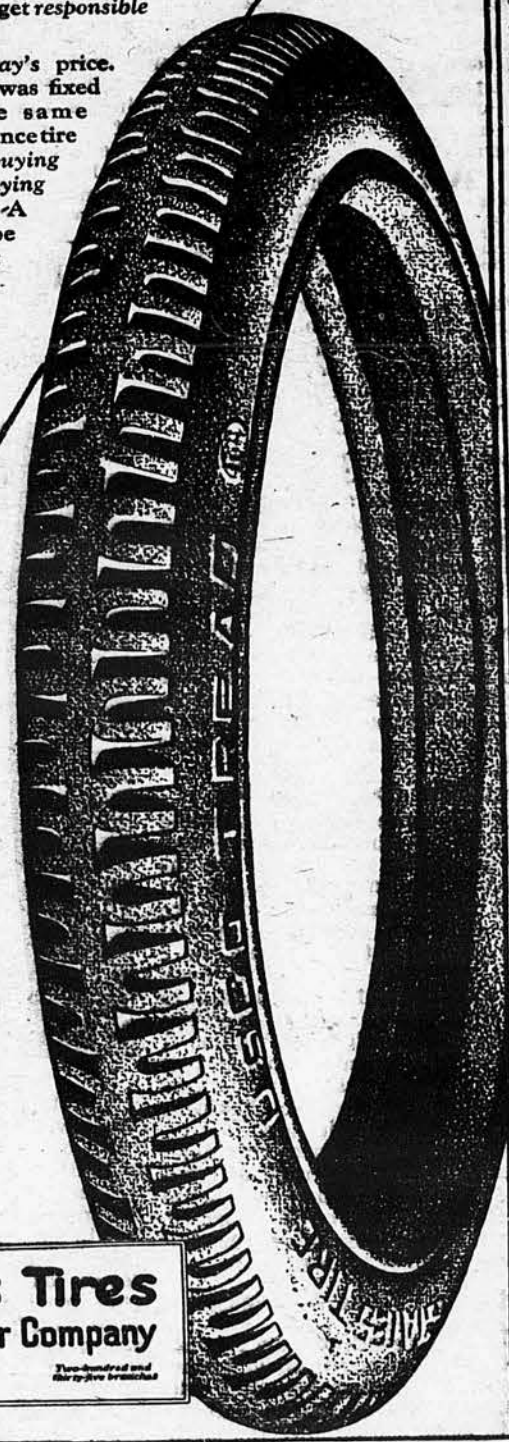
First to establish the new popular price \$10.90

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United States Rubber Company

Five-Three
Factories

The Oldest and Largest
Rubber Organization in the World

Two-hundred and
thirty-five branches



Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Little Lad

We'd planned and thought
To have an infant son
For Oh so many months to come;
But now he's grown so fast
We see the baby cannot last—
The little lad who creeps so fast.

He skids, he slides, he rolls, he creeps
And then, sometimes, he even sleeps.
And often mother runs and saves
Small bits of news or mud or thread,
From slipping down the lane so red;
But he just laughs
And creeps so fast.

He slams the door,
He mars the floor,
He hurls his toys thru the glass,
And catches at you as you pass,
And then he laughs and creeps so fast.

This little lad with eyes so brown,
That sparkle so and never frown,
He's tangled in our heartstrings so,
We wonder—can we let him grow
Until his baby pranks are past?
This little lad who creeps so fast.
—Bess R. Oliver.

Kansas Mothers' Manual

The Kansas State Board of Health has recently issued an attractive little book entitled *The Kansas Mother's Manual*. This book is given free to any woman of Kansas who requests a copy. It contains some valuable information regarding prenatal care and also the care of the child from birth up and beyond the pre-school age.

Send for your copy promptly that you may not be disappointed.

Iced Tea Accompaniments

Golden drops served with iced tea make a delectable dessert for supper on a hot night. These can be baked in the cool of the morning and by storing them in an earthen jar they will keep for several days.

Golden Drops

1 cup white flour	1 cup sugar
1 cup crumbled bran	¼ cup molasses
½ cup graham flour	½ cup milk
2 tablespoons butter	2 teaspoons baking powder
or butter substitute	½ teaspoon salt
1 egg	

Cream butter and sugar, add egg and milk and stir well. Combine with the dry ingredients. Drop the mixed batter from a spoon onto a well oiled baking tin. Bake 25 minutes in a hot oven. This will make 3 dozen cookies.

Cooler Country Kitchens

Cooking meats in a pressure cooker in summer means cooler kitchens because the length of time required to make the meat tender is lessened.

The time required depends on the weight, shape and size of the piece to be cooked as well as the amount of bone it contains and whether the cut is tough or tender. In general a large thick piece of meat which is rather tough should be cooked about 15 minutes to the pound at 15 to 20 pounds pressure.

Vegetables Cooked Together

One of the more tender cuts would require only 10 minutes to the pound at 15 to 20 pounds pressure. When the meat is cut into small pieces, as for a stew, it does not make any difference in the time of cooking a pound whether the amount is 2 pounds or 7 pounds. If you had 2 pounds of tough meat it would require 30 minutes to cook it at 15 to 20 pounds pressure, and if the meat weighed 7 pounds it would take 1 hour and 45 minutes at 15 to 20 pounds pressure. This rule applies also to chicken which has been cut into pieces before it is cooked.

By cooking one or two vegetables that require the same length of cooking one can prepare a whole meal without running the stove all morning. Such a plan not only saves fuel but it conserves human energy.

What Fire Crackers Revealed

The old-time Fourth of July celebration with its pomp and noise and numerous accidents is fast becoming history. Still it is only fitting that we observe in some special way the birthday of this great Nation of ours.

Last year we tried giving a party on the evening of the Fourth, and it

proved a great success. The invitations were written upon slips of paper about 3 inches wide and rolled up and wrapped in red tissue paper to resemble fire crackers; a bit of string at one end formed the fuse.

As the evening was intensely warm, the party was given on the lawn and porch. The porch was decorated with small flags and bunting and lighted with Japanese lanterns. The lawn was lit up in the same manner.

Flag Was the Prize

The hostess had prepared a list of questions. When a guest answered one of them correctly he was given a tiny flag. When any guest had received four of these small flags, he could exchange them for a large one. At the end of the contest, the person holding the most large flags was presented with a silk flag.

The following questions were asked:

1. Who wrote The Star Spangled Banner? (Francis Scott Key.)
2. When was the Union flag first unfurled? (January 1, 1776.)
3. What day is known as Flag Day? (June 14.)
4. Why is it called Flag Day? (On June 14, 1777, the blended crosses of King James were dropped and the 13 stars substituted.)
5. Who wrote America? (Samuel Francis Smith.)
6. Who wrote The Battle Hymn of the Republic? (Julia Ward Howe.)
7. What memorable event happened on July 4, 1776? (Declaration of Independence was signed.)
8. What tea party has become famous in history? (Boston tea party.)
9. What was the decisive battle of the Revolutionary War? (Saratoga.)
10. What presidents signed the Declaration of Independence? (John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.)

The other contest was the identifying of the flags of all nations. Slips of paper were passed around, and the one who guessed correctly the most nations to which the different flags belonged after being allowed to look

at a picture of the flags was presented with a flag-decorated box of home-made candy.

The table was set out on the lawn. Around the edge of the white tablecloth was placed a border of tiny flags. Three silk flags were arranged in tripod fashion and held together with red, white and blue ribbons in the center of the table. At each plate was a small bouquet of red and white sweet peas and blue corn flowers. Partners were found by matching patriotic quotations written on small paper American flags. Miss G. W.

Will Enjoy Garden in Winter

We are going to enjoy fresh asparagus and fresh rhubarb at our house next winter because I took advantage of the surplus this spring and put it thru my dehydrator. I was so pleased with the results of my work that now I am preserving green beans and early June peas in the same way. Later, apples, peaches, pears and other fruits will be dehydrated, too.

I find the process simple. Early in the morning I gather the vegetables, wash them and cut them into 2-inch pieces. I parboil the beans 5 minutes but the other vegetables are not parboiled. Before I start washing the vegetables I light the kerosene burner under the dehydrator and run the temperature up to 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Then I spread the pieces on the shelves of the device and lower the flame enough to keep the temperature at 100 degrees.

The food receives no more attention, other than an occasional glance at the thermometer, until after my evening's work is completed. Then I find the most of the pieces are dry as bones. A

few of the larger ones are generally a little moist but it requires only a short time to finish extracting the moisture from them. I have placed a part of the foods in sterile, dry jars and sealed them with rubbers and lids. The remaining pieces I have packed in cartons and wrapped them with paraffin paper. The containers have been stored in a dry, dark cupboard.

Being eager to taste some of the dehydrated food I put a small amount

The Difference

IF
Your wishbone
Is where
Your wishbone ought to be,
You'll
WISH
For success.

IF
Your backbone
Is where
Your backbone ought to be,
You'll
WORK
For success.

of each to soak in sufficient water to cover them. This was done at bedtime and the next morning when I was ready to cook dinner the foods had soaked back to their natural size. They had retained their original color and when they were cooked, just as I always cook them, we were delighted to find they had the same flavor as those picked fresh from the garden.

Mrs. Ida Migliario.

A New Jelly On My Shelf

Several weeks ago when writing about my visit to the National Foot Show I mentioned having secured a bottle of liquid pectin which I was going to use in making jelly out of "pectin-less" fruits.

The inquiries I have had led me to believe that the readers of the Farm Home department will be interested in knowing the results. I have made strawberry jam and cherry jelly and I like them both so well that I am planning to make blackberry, raspberry, peach and pear jelly.

Natural Color Preserved

When I made the strawberry jam I added sugar to the slightly crushed berry and mixed the two thoroughly. The fruit was brought to the boiling point and cooked 1 minute. It required constant and vigorous stirring. I then took the strawberries from the fire and added the concentrated pectin, stirring well. The jam was allowed to stand 5 minutes, then it was skimmed, poured into glasses, cooled and paraffin poured over it. The natural red color was preserved, the liquid was jellied and the flavor was delicious.

Likes Flavor of Crushed Pits

Cherry jelly will be a treat at our house next year. To the stemmed and pitted cherries I added a few crushed pits and a little water. These were allowed to come to the boiling point then they were simmered for 10 minutes. After straining the juice thru a jelly bag I added the sugar and brought it to the boiling point. The concentrated pectin was then added and the whole boiled ½ minute. It was then removed from the fire, skimmed and poured into glasses, cooled, sealed and labeled. In all it was a simple process and the results were satisfactory.

Mrs. Ida Migliario.

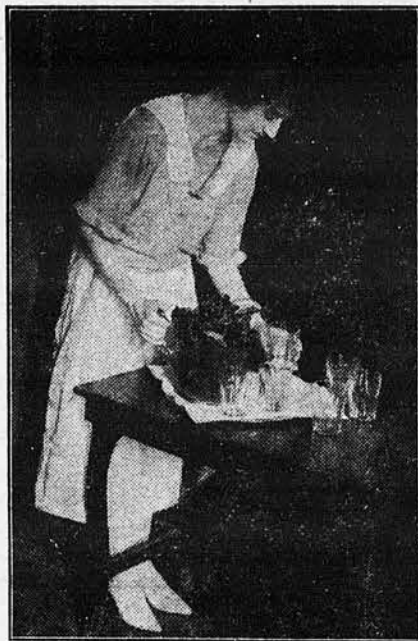
Grapefruit Ripens off Tree

If grapefruit is properly cured it will ripen off the tree, the United States Department of Agriculture has found. Fruit picked about midseason and stored from one to three months loses some of its bitterness. This probably is due to the decrease of acid.

When Mercury Goes Skyward

We Welcome the Tinkle of Clinking Ice

BY MRS. NELL B. NICHOLS



WHAT is more tempting on a warm summery day than a glass of cold lemonade or some other fruit drink? Is there any music more welcome than the tinkle of ice against the glass—that is, when the mercury is climbing skyward?

Cold drinks are at their best when not served too sweet or too cold. Tartness quenches thirst and is therefore more satisfying than an over-dose of sweetness. Too much ice dulls the flavor of the fruit while just enough to clink against the glass makes the beverage more fascinating.

For sweetening fruit juices to be used as a beverage, a sirup made by boiling 1 cup of sugar with ½ cup of water for 5 minutes gives excellent

results. This can be made in large quantities, bottled and kept in a cool place. It insures an even distribution of sweetening in the juice.

Here are some of the summer drinks which I make in my home:

Old Fashioned Lemonade

4 cups sugar	1½ cups lemon juice
Grated rind of 2 lemons	6 cups water

Boil water, sugar and rind together 10 minutes. Add the juice while hot. When cool, dilute with ice water, using 1 cup of the sirup to 3½ cups of cool water. Add chopped ice. The sirup can be kept bottled if one wishes.

Every-day Lemonade

4 cups water	½ cup sugar
3 lemons	

Make a sirup by boiling the sugar with ½ cup of the water and a slice of lemon. Cool. Add lemon juice and the remainder of the water. Ice and serve garnished with a thin slice of lemon or a sprig of mint.

Honey Lemonade

To 1 quart of every-day lemonade add 1 cup of pineapple juice and 1 cup of strawberry juice. Add 4 tablespoons of strained honey and 2 drops of vanilla extract. Ice and serve cold.

Grape Lemonade

To each glass of lemonade add 1 tablespoon of grape juice, a slice of lemon and crushed ice.

Mint Punch

1 cup pineapple juice	4 cups water
1 cup orange juice	2 cups sugar
7 lemons	½ cup mint leaves

Bruise the mint leaves with 1 cup of the sugar. Boil the other cup of sugar with the water 10 minutes. Add the mint and simmer 3 minutes. Strain, cool, add the strained fruit juices and another quart of water, if the drink is not diluted enough. Garnish with thin slices of lemon and oranges and with sprigs of mint.

Be Cool in Summer's Heat

Bathing Suits are Easy to Make

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



1435—Women's Apron. A bib joined to a one-piece gathered skirt makes a trim apron. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

1302—Women's House Dress. A practical style for a house dress is illustrated. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

1418—Women's and Misses' Bathing Suit. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

1187—Women's Dress. Youthful simplicity is expressed in this new design for summer wear. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1419—Women's Dress. A frock like this will be found to give satisfactory service. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1165—Child's Dress. The back and front panel of this simple little frock

are extended into a skirt section. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

1414—Misses' Dress. This dress of dotted Swiss adds organdie for collar, cuffs, pockets and sash. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Transfer pattern No. 4913 is 15 cents extra.

1428—Women's and Misses' Dress. A youthful sport model is shown with a narrow belt coming from the sides. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9504—Girls' Combination. A dainty and practical undergarment like this will be found especially serviceable. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 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.—Adv.

Women's Service Corner

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

Width of Curtain Hems

How deep should one make the hems of curtains?—Mrs. C. M.

Full length curtains for large windows should have 3-inch hems. Glass curtains or curtains of thin material should have 2-inch hems.

Curtain Headings

What is the correct amount to allow for a heading on curtains?—J. K.

For limp material 1½ inches is ample amount to allow. If the heading is wider the folds do not stand up. When firm material is used 2 inches is not too much to allow.

Polish for Brass

I would like to have directions for making a cleaner for brass.—L. T.

Mix together 4 ounces of rottenstone, 3 ounces of sweet oil, 2 tablespoons of a solution of oxalic acid and 1 pint of water. Beat until smooth, then bottle. Apply with a soft cloth then rub with a soft cloth.

Book on Interior Decoration

Do you know of a good book on interior decoration, one that would be of use to a person of moderate means?—Mrs. F. F.

The book called "Interior Decoration for the Small Home," is one that will answer your purpose, I believe. It was written by A. J. Rolfe. MacMillan and Company, New York City, publishes the book. The price is \$1.75.

Restoring Color in Rugs

Is it possible to restore color to worn places in rugs?—Mrs. P. I. N.

Yes. Secure a small box of water colors. Select a color to match that which you wish to restore. If you do

not have the right shade combine colors to produce it. Use enough water to make the coloring liquid very thin. Apply with a brush being careful to follow the outline of the original design.

Colors for Gray Haired Women

What colors should gray haired women wear?—Mrs. I. F.

Women with gray hair look well in purple of all shades and tints, gray, and some shades of blue. Black is more suitable for the street. Brown and red should be avoided.

If Black Stockings Fade

Is there any way to keep black stockings from fading every time they are washed?—Mrs. H. B.

When I buy a new pair of stockings I put them in 1 quart of boiling water to which has been added ½ cup of salt and ¼ cup of vinegar. I let them boil rapidly for 30 minutes, then I rinse them in several clear waters and dry them in the sunshine. I find this not only checks the fading but it lengthens the wearing qualities.

Meade Women Go to School

"Eleven dresses brought a profit of \$132.33," writes Florence Whipple, the new home demonstration agent in Meade county. According to Miss Whipple it happened this way:

Hazel Tweedy, clothing specialist from the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural College conducted a clothing school for five days in Meade. Ten women were in the class and 11 dresses were made.

The materials used were gingham, beach cloth, organdie, lawn, pongee, tissue gingham, foulard, Canton crepe and satin. The cost of the materials ranged from \$1.55 to \$23.10 and the value of the finished garments from \$7 to \$60 bringing the total cost of the garments to \$103.67. At present retail prices the value was found to be \$236, leaving a profit of \$132.33.



A summer taste thrill! Kellogg's Corn Flakes with raspberries!

Compare such a breakfast or lunch with a heavy, greasy diet on a hot day! Realize the health and cooling refreshment of Kellogg's Corn Flakes and raspberries—or other fresh fruit!

Kellogg's Corn Flakes appeal wonderfully to finicky folks—just the food for uncomfortable weather! Yet Kellogg's are as nourishing as they are delightful. Keep the little tots on a Kellogg's diet and see how they benefit!

Insist upon Kellogg's Corn Flakes in the RED and GREEN package, bearing the signature, 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, cooked and krambled

Write for Book Today



FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Wagon parts of all kinds. Write today for free catalog illustrated in colors. ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., 30 Elm Street, Quincy, Ill.



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Jan. 1, 1923

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

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Do It Now—
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The Topeka Daily Capital, Topeka, Kansas

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Name.....

Address.....

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ALL the way around this busy world of ours, Post Toasties are known as a delicious food.

Never any argument about the corn market when taste and Post Toasties get together—from that on, it's a call for more.

Are you getting your share of these golden-brown flakes of goodness, with their wonderful flavor and crispness?

Good for breakfast, good for lunch, good for any hunger-time—and always ready and always crisp. Fill the bowl, add cream or milk—and there you are!

There are other corn flakes, but there is nothing else like Post Toasties.

America needs more corn-eaters, and the appetite needs more Post Toasties—made entirely of choice American corn.

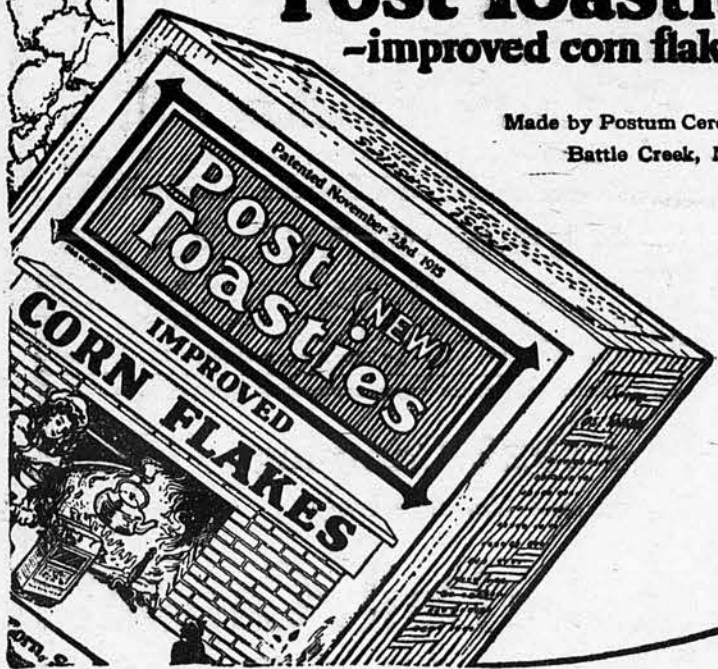
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Always in Good Taste—

Post Toasties

—improved corn flakes

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



\$4.00 Each Week— Means \$16.00 a Month

This is what Mrs. George Benner of Holt County, Missouri, earns by using her odd minutes to speak to her friends about the CAPPER PUBLICATIONS. While \$4.00 a week is not much, it certainly helps out in case you find money matters a little close. Many other women are earning more than Mrs. Benner. Mrs. Dolly Williamson of Harrison County, Missouri, recently earned above \$40.00 in one month, while Mrs. John Hill of Kansas often earns more than \$50.00 per month.

We Pay Well For Spare Time Work

If you are among those who sometimes find the family income insufficient to meet necessary expenses, you should learn about our plan at once. We shall be glad to send you a check each week for services rendered in spare hours, you would otherwise waste. Our extra prizes will appeal to you.

CLIP AND MAIL TODAY

Capper Publications, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan., Desk No. 175.

Gentlemen: I can easily find a place for some of your checks. Please tell me about your plan for spare time work.

Name..... R. F. D. or St.....

Town..... State.....



For Our Young Readers

From Boys and Girls We'd Like to Know

BY THEMSELVES

I AM 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I have a pony named Cap. He is black. Cap and I are about the same age but Cap is a little the bigger. I have a sister named Edna. She is 6 years old. She and I rode our pony to a neighbor's the other day. We

other Bunch. I feed Bunch and Kit-Puss every evening. Best wishes to all our little readers.

Dorothy Buffalow.

Howard, Kan.

Have You Any Corn?

I am 9 years old. I enjoy reading the young readers' page. I like the letters that the other children write. My pets are a kitten and a dog. I drive our cow home at night and she smells around me for corn. I am in the ninth grade.

Evelyn Worden.

Albert, Kan.

About Our Mike and Nip

I live on a farm 13 miles from Norton. I am 9 years old. I have a dog named Mike and a pony named Nip. I ride to school about a mile. I am in the fifth grade but have only gone to school four years.

Bell Parks.

Norton, Kan.

Esther Marie Writes Us

I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. I live on a farm. We have geese, ducks, chickens, bantams and guineas. We hope to have white turkeys some time. I go 1½ miles to school.

Esther Marie Grimm.

Macksville, Kan.

CHIPPING SPARROW'S LAMENT

A chipping sparrow once said to his wife, "I was never so worried before in my life—I've hunted all morning, until I am ill. For the single hair that I hold in my bill." "My dear," chirped his wife, "do tell me the rest."

As she took the long hair to line their new nest.

"I flew," her mate answered, "o'er meadow and brook, And looked in every conceivable nook—Till at last in a gate, on a rusty old nail, I found this one hair from some horse's tail. But if these queer wagons that whiz down the road, With their terrible honking, become all the mode, What will we poor sparrows do then but wall."

For they have no manes—much less a tail? The thought, I confess, fills my soul with despair. For how can we build a nest without hair!

—Irene Judy.



If you like to write letters, boys and girls, write to the Young Folks' Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. We'll print some of your letters on the children's page.

Greece has not so many telephones as some of the largest American office buildings.

Puzzle Contest Winners

Solution June 3 puzzle: Holland. Winners: Ethel Kelley, Lawrence Greenegard, Idea Monterastelli, Julia Downs, Mildred Johnson, Mary Steinhil, Herman Haase, Jr., Martha Hiffner, Lenore Walker and Harry Allen.

Solution June 10 puzzle: Oxford. Winners: Lura Supple, Margaret Cordry, Opal Mae Porter, Verna Parks, Helen Holloway, Hobart Wright, Evelyn Stover, Margaret Rice, Mack McKown and Cecil Marie Foster.

The winner of the puzzle-drawing contest (for the best drawing of something that represents the country named in the June 10 puzzle) is Iva Hall of Sabatha, Kan. Dorothy Rodkey also sends a prize-winning drawing but fails to give her address. Clever drawings were submitted by Lois Minor, Marjorie Kattenfield, Florence Moore, Alma Hedgecock, Sylvia Thomas, Lorene Steele, Maude Marsh, Lillian Bergsten, Melvin Rogers, Ralph Sutton, Eleanor Drake, Alice Berg, Hedwig Marold, Thelma Reece, Blanche Rushton, Nelda Morgan, Leonard Burks, Evelyn Bindley, Opal Wilson and Mary Durst.

have a dog named Tony. She goes after the cows by herself a mile away in the timber. She is a collie.

Esbon, Kan. Maxine Beam.

Fun Playing Marbles

I am 8 years old. I live 3½ miles from town and 1½ miles from school. I have three dogs, three sheep and a baby lamb. I have an old horse named Colonel. I drive him to school. We have lots of fun playing marbles.

Nekoma, Kan. Edgar Wagner.

Just Below the Hill

I am 7 years old. Our school is on a big hill and I live just below the hill. I am in the third grade. I have a sister, Dorothy, who is 3 years old and a baby brother named Harold. Our dog's name is Steve and he goes after the cows and horses. Laverna Russell.

Altoona, Kan.

When It's Harvest Time

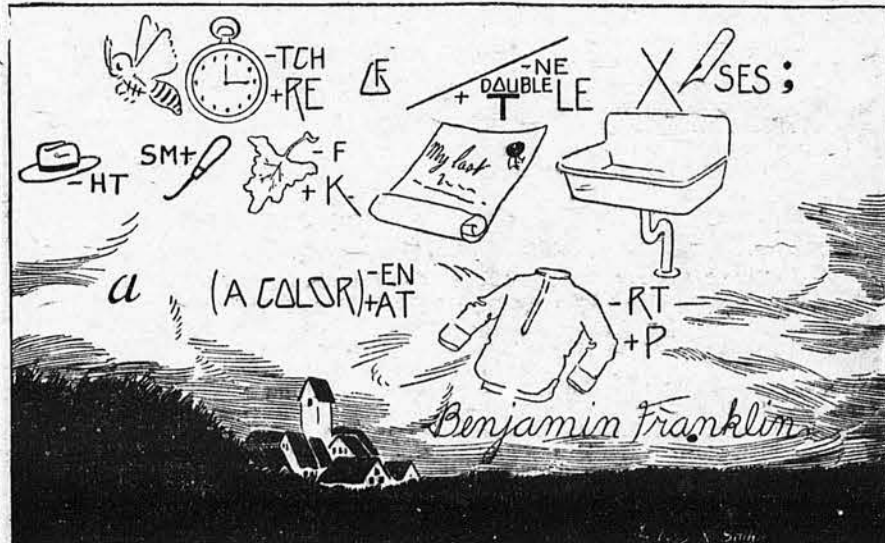
I am 7 years old. I am in the second grade. I have a pony named Rose. I ride her for the cows and to carry water to the men in harvest time. I have a dog named Pat and also a cat and a calf. I have two sisters and a brother.

Clarence Iseman.

Burlington, Kan.

Bunch, Jack and Kit-Puss

I am 6 years old and in the third grade. I was in the second grade only two weeks. We have one cat and two dogs. The cat's name is Kit-Puss. One of the dogs is named Jack and the



Every boy and girl knows about Benjamin Franklin. Concealed in this puzzle is something he once said. When you find what it is send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls answering correctly.

How to Make Jam and Jelly With Positive Success

New Process Requires Only 1 Minute's Boiling and Never Fails

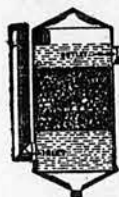
By Ann Proctor

The greatest cooking authorities in this country—Good Housekeeping Institute, Boston Cooking School, Modern Priscilla Proving Plant, government experts, domestic science teachers, etc.—and housewives everywhere are hailing with delight the New Certo Process of making all kinds of jam and jelly. Anyone, even a child, can now make jam or jelly of excellent quality, with any kind of fruit in a few minutes. Only one minute's boiling is required, and the result is one-half more product from same amount of fruit.

Certo (Surejell) is a pure fruit product, contains no gelatine or preservative. It is concentrated pectin, supplied by Mother Nature in some fruits, now bottled for household use. With it, jam and jelly making is a fascinating pastime—no guesswork or worry. Cooking authorities call it "the short-boiling process" because you boil only one minute. This short boiling saves the natural color and flavor of the fruit, permits the use of fully ripened fruit, and makes one-half more product from the same amount of fruit because no juice is boiled away.

With Certo you can make jam or jelly from any fruit. Peach, pear or rhubarb jam, blackberry, elderberry or cherry jelly, orange marmalade, etc., are easily and quickly made and keep perfectly. Certo "jells" any fruit juice. It simply supplies the necessary pectin to "jell" all the fruit juice.

Certo is what you have been looking for. Be the first to use it in your neighborhood so you can tell your friends about it, and show them the excellent results you had. You can get Certo from most grocers or druggists, or we will send it to you by parcel post prepaid, with Book of nearly 100 Recipes for 35 cents. Be sure to include your grocer's name and address. Then we will see that he carries Certo for the convenience of yourself and friends. Try one bottle of Certo—investigate the new, the highly endorsed Certo process of making jam and jelly—and save hours of time and worry and frequent failures of the old method. Pectin Sales Co., Inc., 624 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.



Self Cleaning Filter

Makes Cistern Water safe. Filth removed from one rain cannot remain in filter to contaminate water of following rains. Easily installed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Booklet on request.

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Insist on the Yellow Patch that meets every Test.

Justa Tubes wear Longer.

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Health in the Family

Daily Baths and Changes of Clothing are Necessary

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

EVERY day or so some young woman writes to me with the modest request that I prescribe some medicine to "kill the odor" of perspiration. Perhaps it will save future disappointment if I make a public confession of my limitations. The odor of perspiration is not necessarily an abnormal matter and not a thing that can be controlled by medicine. Fortunately the ordinary person who takes reasonable care of the body will need to have no concern about perspiration, but some unfortunate persons possess the undesirable idiosyncrasy of very easy sweating and very marked odor. This is not a disease; it is not a sign of evil habits or uncleanness, nor even of gross living. It is just an accident of nature. There are a few measures of relief, but taking medicine is not one of them.

It goes without saying that cleanliness of the skin of the entire body is a chief requirement. To this must be added daily changes of underclothing and hosiery, for the odors of sweaty garments are worse than any that emanate from the skin itself. Not only must underclothing be changed regularly but the same rule applies to outer clothing and shoes, and the extra garments should always be thoroughly aired.

It is a mistake to abstain from drinking a proper amount of water. You will sweat anyway and the odor will be much more offensive if the water intake is limited. Drink as much as is needed. Eat carefully and masticate thoroughly. Do not starve yourself but avoid gross eating. There are certain vegetables such as onions and asparagus that must be shunned by the person whose perspiration is offensive. Be sure that the bowels are evacuated at least once a day.

It is well to add boracic acid to the water in which you bathe, and when perspiration is very offensive a few drops of formaldehyde may be safely used. It is safe enough to use but you will readily learn that it must be applied with caution, 10 to 20 drops being usually enough for a whole bath.

Troubled With Sore Toes

Just as soon as hot weather comes I begin to have a great deal of trouble with itching between the toes. They get positively raw. Is it all right to soak them in alum water?

F. R. S.

The itching is caused by offensive perspiration which finds the delicate skin between the toes a favorite place of attack. Going barefoot would cure you but is probably impossible. To improve the condition of your perspiration cut out meats, reduce the sugars and drink freely of water. Wear low shoes if possible, giving your toes plenty of room. Change from one pair to another every day and stand the extra pair where they can dry out. Be sure that your stockings have all the soap thoroughly rinsed out after washing—laundry soap is very hard on a delicate skin. Put on clean hose every day. Bathe the feet every evening in warm water without soap, and dust borated talcum between the toes. Keep toenails trimmed close. Attention to these details will cure you but it must be continuous.

Shortness of Breath

I am 18 years old. I feel tired all the time. I am clear out of breath when I run. What can I do to overcome this?

M. S.

You must tell more about yourself. You don't say what you do, how you sleep, what you eat, or even give your sex. I might recommend you to play baseball and then discover that you are a girl. I suggest that you get a careful examination of heart and lungs.

Tingling Sensation in Limbs

Every night and afternoon my limbs from just below the knees to my feet tingle and feel as if cold water was sprinkled on them and often cramp severely. This has lasted now over a year and is getting worse. Also my tongue splits into little short cracks and my gums are sore; my teeth get loose and throb all along especially at night, then get tight again. It is not toothache proper. I am 78 but do my housework.

Mrs. M. B. N.

The average person at 78 has no teeth to make trouble. Perhaps yours

are so diseased that it would be better to have them all out and give your gums a chance to heal. Let your dentist decide. If you have pyorrhea it may in part account for your other symptoms. Any improvement in your general health will give you some relief from the nervous sensations you experience. If you have enlarged veins of the lower extremities you must give them some additional support during the day by use of elastic stockings or bandages. It will be helpful to massage with witchhazel just before going to bed.

Aftermath of Diphtheria

I am a woman 31 years old. I had a bad case of diphtheria three months ago. I got to feeling pretty well and was up two weeks. Then one morning I had a fainting spell and have had several spells since. My heart also has bothered me a great deal.

M. T.

After diphtheria one must always be on the lookout for heart trouble. It is very important that you take all necessary rest and do no hard work until the heart balance is restored. You will have to be very careful for at least a year.

Rural Child Labor

BY MRS. HENRIETTA MAYFIELD

The Children's Code Commission is Now Investigating Rural Conditions

THE State Children's Code Commission is investigating rural child labor in Kansas. This means only the commercialized work of children in rural districts, such as cotton picking in the Southern states and work in the onion and beet fields of the Middle West. This does not mean that the Children's Code opposes healthy farm chores for the boy which do not interfere with school attendance.

Ohio Protects Its Youth

Action was taken at the convention of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials recently held at Harrisburg, Pa., establishing a committee to investigate methods of dealing with the problem of rural child labor in the United States.

It was agreed that commercialized rural child labor in the cotton, onion and sugar beet fields is a menace to childhood and some means of dealing with the problem between the states must be found. It was pointed out that one of the chief difficulties is the migratory character of the labor force which consists of whole families often coming into the fields from another state.

Mr. Biebesheimer of Ohio Industrial Commission, proposed the appointment of this committee and was later named chairman of the committee. Several of the big onion growers of Ohio were almost immediately arrested for employing children and were up before the Ohio Industrial Commission when a Kansas state worker passed thru Columbus recently.

Camping Out is Popular

Last year several hundred people camped out at the Kansas State Fair in the newly built tent city which is located in the northwestern part of the big fairgrounds at Hutchinson. Secretary Sponsler of the Kansas State Fair says that already people from all parts of the state are writing to him for information regarding camping at the fair. Many new features have been added this year, including a large community house where shower baths, cooking ovens and many city conveniences are available to people who camp out at the Kansas State Fair from September 16 to 22.

System in doing housework is just as important as good equipment. The housekeeper whose work "is never done" is usually the one who never stops to plan her work.

From This Year's Crop Dehydrate for Three Seasons

Every housewife can now have fresh fruits and vegetables all winter long. Every farmer can double his profits on handling produce. This is possible thru dehydration. An old system made new by the Stricker process.

Dehydration takes the water out of foods and simply by soaking in water they are restored to their original freshness. Dehydrated foods keep indefinitely. You cut out the waste when you take out the water. Saves 80% transportation and handling costs. From this year's big crop you can dehydrate enough produce to last over three lean years!

This machine works for you at a cost of only 1/2c per hour and makes you big profits—for example: one ton of pumpkins costs \$10 to dehydrate and sells for \$50.

DEHYDRATION

is endorsed by every farm paper and scientific authority. Here is an individual machine taking up no more space than your ice box and costing as low as \$49.50. Anybody can operate. The sooner you put it to work the more money you will make.



Perfection Dehydrators

leave in all the flavor, all the juice, all the cell structure, so that when months later these foods are soaked in water they are as fresh and succulent as they were originally. Seeing is believing! Go to your hardware dealer. See the Perfection work. Wake up to the most amazing invention of the century. If the Perfection does not do all we claim your dealer is authorized to refund your money. Simply send name today for literature that fully explains this marvelous new process. Read our booklet the "Modern Food Miracle."

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BRIGHTER days are coming for farmers according to some of our leading business men and financiers. Conditions already have improved a great deal, but all agree that there is room for additional improvement. Eugene Meyer, Managing Director of the United States War Corporation, at a recent convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in Milwaukee in the course of his address said:

"The farmer is the most essential cog in the driving wheel of the American business machine. He is the greatest producer, borrower and buyer in the United States. The aggregate value, on the farm of last year's agricultural output was more than 12,000 million dollars, equal to more than two-thirds of the world's international trade, and yet last year was a year of low values. The average farm value of the annual output for the last six years has been estimated at more than 18,000 million dollars.

Farmers Liquidate Many Loans

"In 1920, the banks of the United States had outstanding loans to farmers amounting to more than 5,000 million dollars, a sum greater by a thousand million dollars than all of the money actually in circulation in the whole country. If we include mortgage loans by insurance companies, private investors, and other agencies, it is probable that the aggregate agricultural loans will exceed 12,000 million dollars, or approximately 25 per cent of the whole banking power of the United States.

"The agricultural producer, I believe, will be better off this season than he has been for several years, and should be able to liquidate with the new crop a considerable part of the debt which has burdened him heretofore. Progress in this direction is evidenced by the increasing re-payments of advances made by the United States War Corporation. In just one day, May 20, the repayments aggregated \$1,120,000 and of this \$851,000 came from banks, \$146,000 from co-operative marketing associations and \$132,000 from livestock loan companies. This improvement in agricultural conditions has been promptly reflected in better business generally. Extensive building operations are under way in many parts of the country, and all the great basic industries that are involved in the building business are going ahead with a fair degree of activity.

"The agricultural crisis of the last two years has had at least one beneficial result—it has brought home to every business man in every part of the Nation a greater realization of the fact that agriculture supplies the basis and the substance of American prosperity."

State Crop Report

Conditions in Kansas have shown the same improvement that has been noted in other states. The outlook for crops in general has been fine and there is every reason to believe that good yields may be expected at harvest time. In the weekly crop report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the week ending June 19, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, says:

"Dry weather was the rule for practically all of the state last week and this was accompanied by high temperatures and hot winds. Rain amounting to from 1/4 to 1 inch fell over Southern Kansas from Seward county east covering most of the lower three-tiers of counties on Friday night and Saturday morning.

"The hot winds of the last week have not been best for the wheat which is just coming to the harvest stage and many reporters suggest that this crop and the oats have ripened prematurely and the quality of grain may not be as good as previously expected. However, it will take a week or more to say definitely whether a serious damage has been caused.

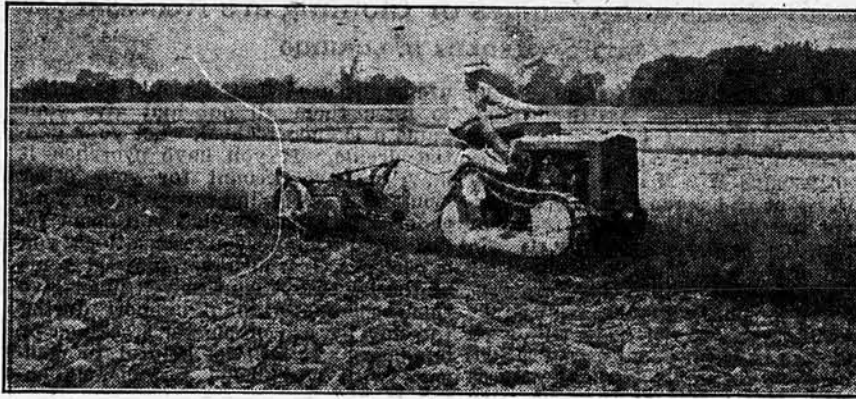
"The soil in Eastern Kansas, except in the southeast, is very dry and hard and rain would be welcomed by farmers growing spring crops. This soil condition also extends thru Northcentral and Central Kansas but in the northwest, conditions are still very good.

"Wheat harvest is moving rapidly northward and headers will be started in Central Kansas wheat counties the last of this week or the first of next. Binders are already working in this section. So far very little complaint is made of a shortage of harvest labor, but there is a general feeling that more men than the number in sight at pres-

Brighter Days for Farmers

Rising Prices Increase Production and Wealth

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON



The Tractor Has Proved a Mechanical Pinch Hitter on Many Kansas Farms by Speeding Up Rush Work in Plowing and Planting, and in Harvesting

ent will be needed before the harvest rush is very far along. Cheyenne county which starts its harvest about the first of July, expects to need 1,500 harvest hands from outside of the county.

"Corn is beginning to need rain very much but is well cultivated and free from weeds. The first cutting of alfalfa is practically finished and the second crop is growing satisfactorily. Oats have headed short and were injured to a considerable extent by insects. Pastures are in good condition and cattle are reported as doing well on them.

County Farm Conditions

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

Anderson—We have been having excellent weather to work in the fields, and farmers are very busy. Everything is growing nicely. A few farmers are still replanting corn. Alfalfa is excellent. Wheat is doing nicely, however, some fields are very thin. The Fort Scott and Topeka road was marked thru Anderson county during the last week. Eggs are worth 17c and butterfat is 34c; butter, 20c.—J. W. Hendrix, June 18.

Atchison—The farmers are very busy cultivating their corn and putting up their hay. Considerable corn was washed out by the heavy rains and had to be replanted. Farmers have cut their first crop of alfalfa. Wheat harvest is starting and the grain is ripening rapidly. We had a very good cherry crop but strawberries were damaged because of the wet weather.—Alfred Cole, June 17.

Clay—Farmers are thru putting up alfalfa hay, planting corn where cutworms destroyed it, and some are weeding corn. Greenbugs are destroying late oats. Wheat in the southern part is good except late planting which is thin. Pastures are satisfactory and all kinds of livestock are in excellent condition. Wheat is worth \$1.10;

corn, 50c; butterfat, 29c and eggs are 18c; hogs, \$9; oats, 35c.—P. R. Forslund, June 17.

Brown—Corn has been cultivated once. Farmers are cutting clover which will make a good hay crop. Harvest is beginning. Wheat will average about 18 bushels, oats from 25 to 30 bushels an acre. Harvest wages will be from \$2 to \$3 a day. Wheat is worth 98c; corn, 47c; cream, 28c and eggs are 18c; hens, 15c; hogs, \$9.75.—A. C. Dannenberg, June 17.

Chautauque—Farmers are still planting corn and kafir. A considerable amount of corn had to be replanted. Wheat is very light and much of it will not be cut at all. The price of sugar is going up and is now \$7.60 a hundred. Butterfat is worth 28c and eggs are 15c.—A. A. Nance, June 18.

Cloud—We have had no rain since May 30. The farmers are weeding corn and cutting their alfalfa which promises to be an excellent crop. Potatoes and oats need more moisture. Barley is in a satisfactory condition. Harvest has started and the hay is ready to be cut. All kinds young livestock are in excellent condition. Colts are scarce and horses are hard to sell.—W. H. Plumly, June 18.

Coffey—We have had no rain for three weeks. Wheat harvest has been in motion during the last week. Only the early sown oats are satisfactory. Corn and kafir are late but are in excellent condition. Flies are bothering the livestock a great deal.—A. T. Stewart, June 18.

Dickinson—We have had no rain for more than two weeks and we are having very hot weather. Harvest is starting. The hot weather is hard on the wheat and it is not ripening as it should. Most of the oats are looking fine. Corn is small but clean. Grass is in a satisfactory condition.—F. M. Larson, June 19.

Elk—Wheat harvest began about June 16. The first crop of alfalfa has been cut and it made an excellent yield. Some fields were weedy on account of being thinned out by the aphids last year. A large acreage of corn has been planted. Oats are satisfactory and indications are that there will be a good yield. Early fruit did well.—D. W. Lockhart, June 18.

Douglas—Wheat harvest is in full swing. Oats are excellent. Corn has been cultivated the second time. Potatoes are large enough to use and are a fine quality. The crop of alfalfa is very heavy. Pastures and gardens

are excellent. Strawberries made a full crop but cherries and apples are not so plentiful. Peaches are doing well. We have had some rain, not enough to be harmful, but just enough to keep everything growing. Not much stock is being moved. Steers are worth \$9.40; hogs, \$10.25 to \$10.50; hens, 18c; fries, 28c; eggs, 18c and butter is 30c; corn, 56c; wheat, \$1.07.—Mrs. O. L. Cox, June 17.

Ford—We have had no rain during the last week. The weedy ground is getting dry. A considerable amount of abandoned wheat ground has been planted to other crops and a few farmers are summer fallowing for next year's winter wheat. Oats and barley are good, but wheat is very uneven. Grass is excellent and cattle are in satisfactory condition. Potatoes will make a fine crop. Wheat is worth \$1.35; corn, 50c; butter, 35c and eggs are 15c.—John Zurbuchen, June 17.

Gove and Sheridan—On account of the warm, dry and windy weather of the last two weeks a good rain is needed. Harvest probably will begin about July 1. Several harvester-threshers have been purchased. Many public sales have been held, mostly for the purpose of selling horses to be used during harvest. Cream is worth 28c; eggs are 15c; hens, 14c.—John I. Aldrich, June 17.

Greenwood—We are having unusually warm weather, the temperature reaching 96 degrees in the shade. The wheat is ripening rapidly and harvest will begin about June 20. There will be plenty of harvest help this year. Oats are in excellent condition, especially the early sown crop. The farmers are cultivating their corn.—A. H. Brothers, June 17.

Jefferson—No rain has fallen here for nearly two weeks which naturally gives the farmers a chance to get caught up with their farm work. A considerable amount of corn had to be replanted as a result of the cold weather and heavy rains during the latter part of May. Pastures are unusually good.—A. C. Jones, June 19.

Lincoln—Crops are growing nicely but the weather is a little dry now. Wheat is heading well but the straw is rather short. All crops are planted except late kafir. Alfalfa has been put up. Hogs are worth \$10; hens, 17c; springs, 19c; eggs, 17c.—J. W. Cline-smith, June 19.

Lyons—Wheat is doing well and the straw is heavy. Oats and corn are in excellent condition for this time of year. Alfalfa was heavy and there will be a large hay crop. Pastures are in excellent condition. Gardens are growing well, and indications are that there will be a good fruit crop. All kinds of livestock are in fine condition. Harvest has started. Butter is worth 25c; kafir, 80c; corn, 60c; wheat, \$1.05 and eggs are 16c.—E. R. Griffith, June 18.

Morris—A week of dry weather has given the farmers a chance to get in some field work. Alfalfa made a good stand and was harvested in excellent condition. Corn and kafir made satisfactory stands, generally, and have had one cultivation. Wheat is coming on nicely as the weather is just right. Oats are satisfactory but late. Indications are that potatoes will make a fine crop. Pastures are good and all kinds of livestock are in excellent condition. Harvest has begun.—J. R. Henry, June 18.

Osage—Wheat harvest is just beginning. The wheat is unsatisfactory on the extreme highlands. We need a rain for the corn and gardens. The stand of corn is excellent. Potato and squash pests are very noticeable. The oats acreage is small.—H. D. Ferris, June 19.

Rawlins—In the north and east part of county the wheat is satisfactory but the south and west parts there is a poor stand. Spring crops are excellent generally. A good rain is needed as it is too dry for breaking sod. Cutworms are working on corn.—J. S. Skolout, June 19.

Riley—Moisture is needed. Farmers are now working their corn the second time. The wheat crop is rather uneven but all of the grain is headed now. Harvest began about June 30. The hot weather is wilting the gardens and other vegetation. All forage crops are making a slow growth. Pastures are in excellent condition. Wheat is worth \$1.10; eggs are 16c.—P. O. Hankinson, June 19.

Rooks—The wheat situation in Rooks has changed considerably during the last two weeks. Fields which up until the last week looked as if they would make a good yield are practically taken by weeds. However, owing to local rains received last fall there are a few localities fortunate enough to have good wheat. This grain is well headed and partially filled. Harvest will begin about July 1 and the jobs will be limited as many will handle their harvest with their own force.—C. O. Thomas, June 19.

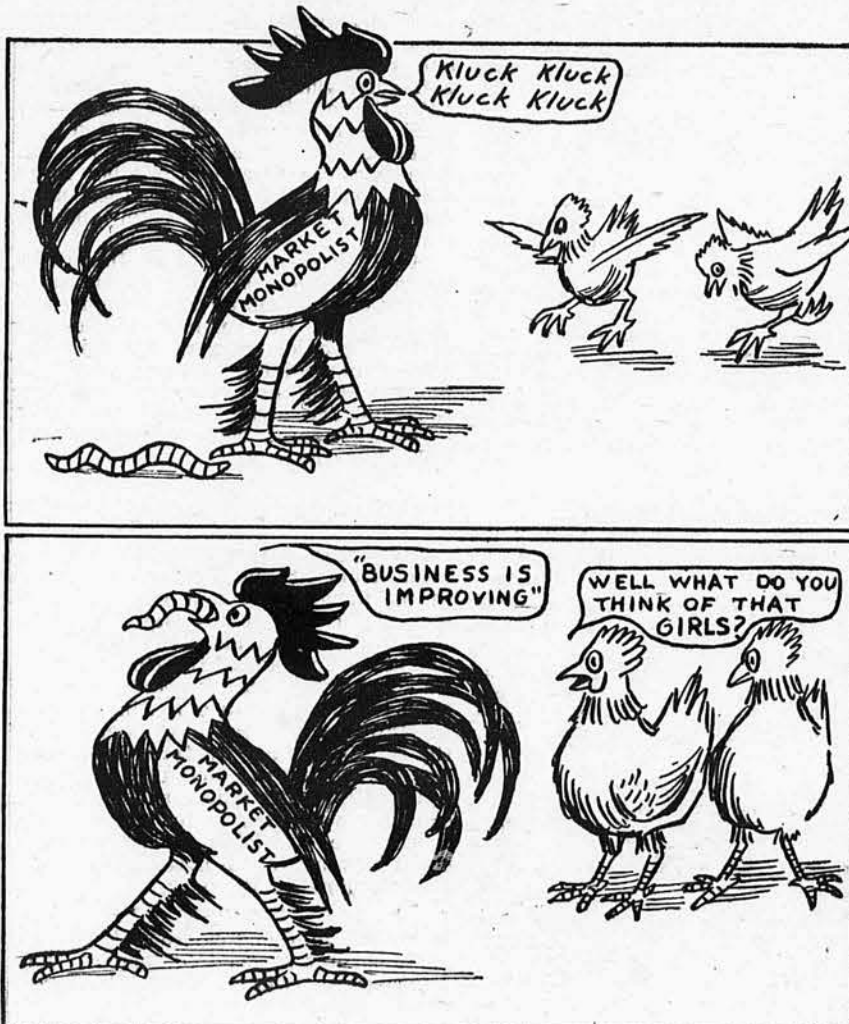
Saline—We have been having windy weather but no rain. Corn and cane were planted a month later than usual on account of wet weather in the spring. Wheat, barley and pastures are excellent. A few small patches of potatoes are large enough to eat. Alfalfa was unusually heavy, but nearly all was damaged by rain after it was cut. Not many cattle were put on pasture. Horses are bringing good prices. Cherries, peaches and pear trees are loaded with fruit.—J. P. Nelson, June 19.

Stafford—No rain has fallen the last week and the ground that has not been worked is very crusty and hard. Indications are that the late wheat will make a poor crop. Corn is small but in good condition. Spring seeding of alfalfa made a good stand. Wheat is worth \$1.15; corn from 48c to 50c; alfalfa from \$6 to \$7.—H. A. Kachelman, June 18.

Sumner—Wheat harvest began in the southeast part of the county June 10, and is now in full progress. Row crops are growing slowly. Oats will be short this year. Wheat is worth \$1; corn, 60c and eggs are selling for 17c; oats, 40c.—E. L. Stocking, June 17.

Wabaunsee—The first crop of alfalfa was stacked last week, and it made an unusually large yield. Farmers are working their corn which is in need of moisture. Cherries are ripening but there is just a half crop as the fruit buds were injured by the late frost. There will be a good crop of peaches. The Irish potato yield will be large. There are new potatoes as large as duck eggs. Farmers are spraying their potato vines to kill the potato bugs which were doing considerable damage. Corn is worth 60c; wheat, \$1.15; butter, 25c and hens are 16c; springs, 28c; eggs, 16c; new potatoes, \$3; cherries, \$4 a bushel; strawberries, 35c a box.—G. W. Hartner, June 18.

Woodson—We are enjoying fine weather at present but we need a rain. Wheat harvest has begun and hay baling will begin soon. So far prairie grass is only a half crop, but clover and timothy are very satisfactory. Cream is worth 30c; flour, \$2 a sack; eggs are 16c; hens, 18c; corn, 65c.—E. F. Opperman, June 17.



Dairy Values Have Declined

Returns Decreased About \$615,000 Last Year

BY J. H. FRANDSEN

THE value of dairy products on farms in 1921 was \$2,410,000,000, a drop of 20 per cent from 1920, according to a statement issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The 1920 value was 3,025 million dollars as compared with 2,970 million dollars in 1919, during which period the value of animals raised on farms declined sharply.

The estimates of the quantities and values of the various dairy products include a milk production of 10,535 million gallons in 1919, and of 10,425 million gallons in 1920.

The estimated whole milk sales and farm consumption, at farmers' wholesale prices, had a value of 1,787 million dollars in 1919, of 1,836 million dollars in 1920, and of 1,579 million dollars in 1921. These values are based on estimates of 6,113 million gallons of milk in 1919, of 6,101 million gallons in 1920, and 7,118 million gallons in 1921, at the average price of 29.24 cents a gallon in 1919, of 30.1 cents in 1920, and of 22.19 cents in 1921. These average milk prices were computed from extensive information on milk prices derived from all parts of the country, based on the relative monthly production of milk.

For butter made on farms, a value of 345 million dollars is estimated for 1919, of 366 million dollars for 1920, and of 242 million dollars for 1921, with an estimated production of farm butter falling from 685 million pounds in 1919 to 650 million pounds in 1921, and an average price of 50.35 cents a pound in 1919, of 54.25 cents in 1920, and of 37.16 cents in 1921.

Heretofore, no estimate of the values of the buttermilk, skimmilk and whey on farms has been made as items of total dairy products. Based on feeding value, these products had a value of 261 million dollars in 1919, of 230 million dollars in 1920, and of 100 million dollars in 1921.

Marshal Foch Fights for Milk

The National Dairy Council reports a recent incident which occurred in Cleveland to show Marshal Foch's attitude toward milk. Upon reaching Cleveland, Marshal Foch found a strike had been called, and it was quite difficult to get milk, many deliveries having been stopped. This did not interfere with the great old general's breakfast at all, for he appealed his case to the chief of police and obtained a flying squadron which sailed under his name and within an hour's time returned to his train with the morning's supply—6 quarts of milk and 6 quarts of cream.

General Foch knows the value of milk and recognizes that he cannot maintain health and vitality without a good supply. If Marshal Foch will fight for milk, why shouldn't every man, woman and child become a fighter for this essential food?

Marshal Foch is now 70 years old and he knows and says that milk is no baby's food but, on the contrary, food for all ages.

Marshal Foch is a man who knows how to go over the top—he did it in the World War—he continues to do it. He knows the only way to win a battle is to be fit.

Chase the Fly

A correspondent writes: "Can you give me a good recipe for keeping flies from stock? I have tried several of them, but without good success."

At this time of the year, when the fly problem is asserting itself, we always receive a lot of inquiries of this type, and properly so, for the good dairyman must take every possible step to reduce the number of flies in and around the dairy. Now that the fly is recognized as a dangerous carrier of disease, the reason for this is all the more apparent. Experimental work also indicates that if flies are kept off cows, that they are more comfortable and produce more milk from feed given them. Every dairyman, of course, also knows that if flies can be eliminated, both cow and milker will be able to do their work more comfortably.

There are many fly repellents on the market that can be purchased from nearly all our leading dairy supply houses. Most of these preparations

will give good satisfaction, if they are applied as indicated by the accompanying directions. However, if the farmer wishes to make these preparations himself, and has the inclination and the time necessary to prepare them, he can get equally good results from preparations made at home. Here are two formulas that have been used with good results by some of our most practical dairymen:

Formula No. 1

1½ pounds resin.
2 cakes laundry soap.
½ pint fish oil.
Water sufficient to make 3 gallons.

Mix well and apply with sprayer or brush.

Formula No. 2

1 gallon fish oil.
2 ounces oil of pine tar.
2 ounces oil of pennyroyal.
½ pint kerosene.

Mix well and apply with sprayer or brush.

Good Pasture Requires No Grain

Those who were not too anxious to get cows out on pasture with the arrival of the first few spears of grass are now more than repaid by the fine prospects for plenty of good grass for several months to come.

In starting cows on grass, it is best to make shift gradually, giving cows all the hay they will eat and reducing grain gradually, first one-fourth, then one-half, and three-fourths, and finally when cows are thoroly adapted to change, eliminate grain entirely, except in the case of exceptionally heavy producers. If conditions remain normal, it should not be necessary to resume grain feeding for the next three months.

Many trials at several of our experiment stations indicate that there is no particular advantage to be gained by grain feeding any except heavy producers as long as cows are getting plenty of grass. Elimination of grain from the ration during the summer reduces the cost of milk production and gives cows a desired rest from heavy grain feeding.

Testing Milk for Cleanliness

A correspondent writes: "Will you please tell me the name of the chemical that is dropped into the milk for the dirt test, and how the percentage of dirt is recorded?"

The correspondent must be thinking of some other test, as I do not know of any chemical that would give the results suggested. The most practical and commonly used test to determine dirt in milk is what is known as the sediment test. The apparatus consists of an ordinary milk bottle, rubber bulb and cotton disk. The test is easily made, as all that is required is to pour slowly 1 pint of milk thru the funnel-like arrangement over the cotton disk, the cotton disk catching all of the dirt held in suspension in the milk. This disk is then compared with check disks, showing in a striking manner the amount of dirt collected from milk of different degrees of cleanliness. It is quite common practice for inspectors to have regular filing cards with these disks attached, showing the comparison of the patron's milk day by day. In fact, this test is so easily made that many farmers make daily tests for their own information and as a check on the cleanliness of their milkers. These sediment testers are for sale by all dairy supply houses.

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.

During the first nine months of 1921 the United States exported 35,413,000 bushels of wheat to Germany, against 3,272,000 bushels in the same months of 1920.

Freight traffic on the Mississippi River is carried in steel barges 300 feet in length.

A "National Society for Temperance Without Prohibition" has been formed in Sweden.



Wheat 80 Cents a Bushel

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

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Business and Markets



By John W. Samuels

STOCKMEN are much interested in the plan recently proposed at some of our leading packing centers to conduct an extensive campaign to increase the consumption of meat in the United States which if carried out will result in a greater demand for meat products and consequently higher prices for livestock. The Kansas City Livestock Exchange is planning to follow the suggestion of the National Livestock Exchange to make a 5-cent charge on every carload of livestock reaching Kansas City markets after July 1. A charge of 5 cents also will be levied against the packer buying the consignment of meat animals. The 10 cent fee thus collected will be turned over to the National Livestock and Meat Board for meat consumption propaganda work.

Big Meat Campaign Planned

This arrangement was first proposed at Hutchinson, Kan., about three years ago at a meeting of the Kansas Livestock Association by Thomas E. Wilson, president of the Wilson and Company's packing plant at Chicago. This idea was strongly indorsed by Governor H. C. Stuart of Virginia who was one of the principal speakers at the convention in Hutchinson. If a shipper objects to the deduction of 5 cents a car from his account sales the money will be refunded to him. It is estimated that the collection of such a fee with an equal amount from the packer buying the shipment will yield \$400,000 a year for carrying on the proposed meat propaganda.

In this connection it is interesting to note the estimated per capita meat consumption in pounds in the United States for the five-year period extending from 1917 to 1921 inclusive as shown in the following table:

Product	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Beef	62.0	64.7	57.2	61.1	57.7
Mutton	4.7	4.7	5.8	5.0	6.3
Veal	6.5	7.6	8.2	8.9	8.0
Pork	58.4	69.8	67.1	68.9	72.0
Goat	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1
Lard	11.7	14.1	12.4	13.1	11.3

The total meat consumption not including lard, per capita was 131.8 pounds for 1917; 146.9 pounds for 1918; 138.4 for 1919; 144 for 1920; and 144.8 for 1921. A well managed educational and advertising campaign no doubt would do much to increase these amounts, and with the enlarged consumption and resulting higher prices, there would undoubtedly follow a considerable increase in production.

Kansas City Livestock Sales

At Kansas City this week cattle prices were uneven and lambs were the lowest of the season.

The general tendency in the cattle market this week was to widen the price spread between full fed and grassy cattle. The best held fully steady and the others were off 25 to 50 cents, the decline being governed by the amount of grass sap the offerings showed. Hogs broke early in the week, but rallied again and closing quotations were only slightly lower than a week ago. The sheep market fell to a new low position for the year, closing trade was the most active of the week.

Beef Cattle Prices Lower

Increasing supplies of cattle that showed grass sap and diminishing receipts of full fed cattle caused declines in the plainer killing grades while the choice to prime classes held fully steady. Prime yearlings, medium and light weight steers sold up to \$9.60, as high as any cattle have brought this year. Heavy steers with finish brought \$9 to \$9.35, and the bulk of the grain fat steers sold at \$8.75 up. Steers that had been fed some, and straight grass fat cattle sold at \$6.75 up in the native division and coarser grassers brought \$5.50 up to \$7 in the quarantine division. Prime heifers made a new high record for the year at \$9.10 but most cows and fair to good heifers were 25 to 40 cents lower. Veal calves declined \$1.00.

Hogs Stage a Rally

Hogs broke Monday and Tuesday and then started up again. Compared with a week ago, quotations are unchanged and 25 to 30 cents above the low point Tuesday. Urgency characterized the general demand. Top price was \$10.50

and bulk of sales \$10.30 to \$10.50. Pigs sold as \$10.75.

The sheep market steadied at the close this week the prices are at the bottom of the season and 75 cents to \$1.25 lower than a week ago. Spring lambs are selling at \$11 to \$12, ewes \$4.50 to \$5.50, and wethers \$5.75 to \$6.50. All offerings, except spring lambs, were shorn grades.

Horses and Mules

Small supplies limited the trade in horses and mules. Prices were not notably changed at Kansas City.

There was a sharp break in the horse market at Chicago and prices there slumped \$10 to \$15 a head. Loggers bought a few good drafters, however at Chicago at \$200 to \$225 and some good chunks went under the hammer at \$140 to \$160 apiece.

Dairy and Poultry Steady

This week dairy and poultry products at Kansas City were comparatively steady. The following quotations are given on dairy products:

Butter—Creamery, extra, in cartons, 30c; packing butter, 22c; butterfat, 35c; Longhorn cheese, 19½¢ a pound; Brick, 18c; Twins, 20½¢; Imported Roquefort, 68 to 69c; Limburger, 23c; New York Cheddars, 24c; Swiss, 35 to 55c according to quality and quantity purchased.

The following sales were made this week in Kansas City of poultry and poultry products:

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

Eggs—Firsts, 20c a dozen, seconds, 16c; selected case lots, 26c; Southern eggs, 1 cent to 2 cents less.

Hides and Wool

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

No. 1 green salted hides, 10c a pound; No. 2 hides, 9c; side brands, 6c; bulls, 6c; green glue, 4c; dry flint, 11c; horse hides, \$3.25 apiece; pony hides, \$1.75 to \$2.

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

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

Kansas City Grain Futures

Favorable weather and good crop reports exercised a depressing effect on the grain market and caused grain futures to take a lower trend. At the close of the week July wheat showed losses of approximately 3 cents; September wheat, 1½ to 2½ cents; December wheat, ½ to 1½ cents. The market was more or less nervous and fluctuated from time to time and once during the week prices were down 4 to 6 cents.

These declines caused a slight increase in foreign purchases from buyers in Germany and Southern Europe. Exports of wheat and flour last week from the United States and Canada were 4,378,000 bushels as against 5,400,000 bushels for the previous week and 6,884,000 bushels for the same week last year.

Corn Takes Downward Trend

Corn futures also were depressed and took a downward trend with wheat. July corn showed losses of ¾ to ½ cent; September corn lost about ½ cent; while December corn advanced ¼ to ½c. Exports last week showed a total of 2,606,000 bushels which was a decrease of 781,000 bushels from the previous week.

Oats futures showed losses of 2¼ cents in Kansas City for the week. Chicago quotations showed a drop of 1½ to 2¼ cents for the same period.

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

July wheat, \$1.05½; September wheat, \$1.05½; December wheat, \$1.08½; July corn, 57c; September corn, 59½c; December corn, 59½c; July oats, 33c.

Wheat Values Slump

Kansas City cash sales of wheat also show declines in prices this week. Dark hard wheat declined 3 to 5 cents a bushel while hard wheat was un-

changed to 5 cents less. Soft wheat showed declines of 2 to 4 cents.

The following sales were made in Kansas City this week:

No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.13 to \$1.25; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.13 to \$1.25; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.11 to \$1.13; No. 4 dark hard, \$1.09 to \$1.20; No. 5 dark hard, \$1.12 to \$1.15.

No. 1 hard wheat, \$1.09 to \$1.22; No. 2 hard, \$1.08 to \$1.21; No. 3 hard, \$1.05 to \$1.20; No. 4 hard, \$1.03 to \$1.13; No. 5 hard, 90c to \$1.18.

No. 2 Yellow hard wheat, \$1.07; No. 3 Yellow hard, \$1.05.

No. 1 Red wheat, \$1.04 to \$1.06; No. 2 Red, \$1.02 to \$1.05; No. 3 Red, \$1 to \$1.04 to \$1.06; No. 4 Red, 96 to 98c; No. 5 Red, 92c.

No. 2 mixed wheat, \$1.06 to \$1.14; No. 3 mixed, \$1.04 to \$1.09; No. 4 mixed, 98c to \$1.05.

Fair Demand for Other Cereals

Corn and other cereals this week are in fair demand at unchanged prices. The following quotations are given in Kansas City:

No. 2 White corn, 56½c; No. 3 White, 55½ to 56c; No. 4 White, 54½ to 55c.

No. 2 Yellow corn, 58 to 58½; No. 3 Yellow, 57 to 57½c; No. 4 Yellow, 56 to 56½c.

No. 1 mixed-corn, 57c; No. 2 mixed, 56 to 56½c; No. 3 mixed, 55½ to 56c; No. 4 mixed, 54½ to 55½c.

No. 2 White oats, 36½c; No. 3 White, 34½ to 35½c; No. 4 White, 33½ to 34½.

No. 2 mixed oats, 35 to 35½c; No. 3 mixed, 33½ to 35c.

No. 2 Red oats, 35 to 35½c; No. 3 Red 33½ to 35c; No. 4 Red, 33 to 32½c.

No. 2 White kafir, \$1.35 to \$1.37 a hundredweight; No. 3 White, \$1.32 to \$1.35; No. 4 White, \$1.30 to \$1.32.

No. 2 milo, \$1.49 to \$1.50; No. 3 milo, \$1.47 to \$1.49; No. 4 milo, \$1.45 to \$1.46.

No. 3 barley, 49 to 50c; No. 4 barley, 47 to 48c; No. 2 rye, 80c.

Lower Prices for Hay

This week prices for timothy hay dropped 50 cents while mixed clover declined about \$1 a ton. The following sales are reported in Kansas City:

Choice alfalfa, \$14 to \$14.50 a ton; No. 1 alfalfa, \$12.50 to \$13; standard alfalfa, \$10.50 to \$12; No. 2 alfalfa, \$8.50 to \$10; No. 3 alfalfa, \$6 to \$8. No. 1 prairie hay, \$11 to \$12.50; No. 2 prairie, \$9 to \$10; No. 3 prairie, \$6 to \$8; packing hay, \$4 to \$5.

No. 1 timothy hay, \$17.50 to \$18.50; standard timothy, \$16 to \$17; No. 2 timothy, \$13.50 to \$15; No. 3 timothy, \$10 to \$12.50.

Light mixed clover hay, \$16.50 to \$17.50; No. 1 clover, \$14 to \$16; No. 2 clover, \$11 to \$14.

Millfeeds Reach Low Levels

Millfeeds at Kansas City this week reached the lowest levels noted for several months. There was little demand for bran but shorts were a little more active. The following quotations are given in Kansas City:

Bran, \$15.50 to \$16 a ton; brown shorts, \$21 to \$21.50; gray shorts, \$23.50 to \$24; linseed meal, \$53.50 to \$58.50; cottonseed meal, \$53.50; tankage, \$55 to \$60; No. 1 alfalfa meal, \$21 to \$22; No. 2 alfalfa meal, \$17.50 to \$18.50; brown alfalfa meal, \$15 to \$16; No. 1 molasses alfalfa feed, \$21; No. 2 molasses alfalfa feed, \$20; No. 1 grain molasses horse feed, \$24 to \$27; No. 1 grain molasses hog feed, \$37.

Seeds and Broomcorn

The following sales of seeds are reported in Kansas City:

Alfalfa, \$10 to \$13 a hundredweight; German millet, \$1.50 to \$2.25; Siberian millet, \$1.25 to \$1.60; cane, \$1.85; Sudan grass, \$6 to \$6.50; flaxseed, \$2.01½ a bushel; cowpeas, \$2.70 a bushel.

The following prices are quoted on broomcorn brush in Kansas City this week:

Fancy whisk brush, \$275 a ton; fancy hurl, \$250; choice Standard broomcorn brush, \$180 to \$220; medium Standard \$140 to \$180; good common Oklahoma Dwarf broomcorn brush, \$110 to \$130.

The New Futures Trading Bill

COMMENTING on the fact that the new Capper Grain Exchange bill, drawn to meet the objection of the Supreme Court in prohibiting sales of "futures" makes an exception of sales made on grain exchanges designated as contract markets by the United States Department of Agriculture, the Chicago Tribune concludes that "the exception proves the nature of the reform. It tacitly admits that there is no moral or economic wrong in future trading. The wrong which it seeks to correct is the policy of the boards of trade in defining their own membership."

It is gratifying to have as staunch a defender of the Chicago Board of Trade as the Tribune recognize that the effort to regulate grain gambling and price manipulation does not, as it has been described by grain gamblers, contemplate abolishing trading in futures or grain hedging.

The main purpose is to compel the reforms which the Tribune recently, following the Taft decision, remarked that the Chicago Board of Trade must put into effect or Congress and state legislatures would do the business for them. The Tribune advised the grain gamblers that their policy of pledging these reforms explicitly when legislation threatened, and then forgetting their promises as soon as the danger passed would eventually lead to drastic regulation.

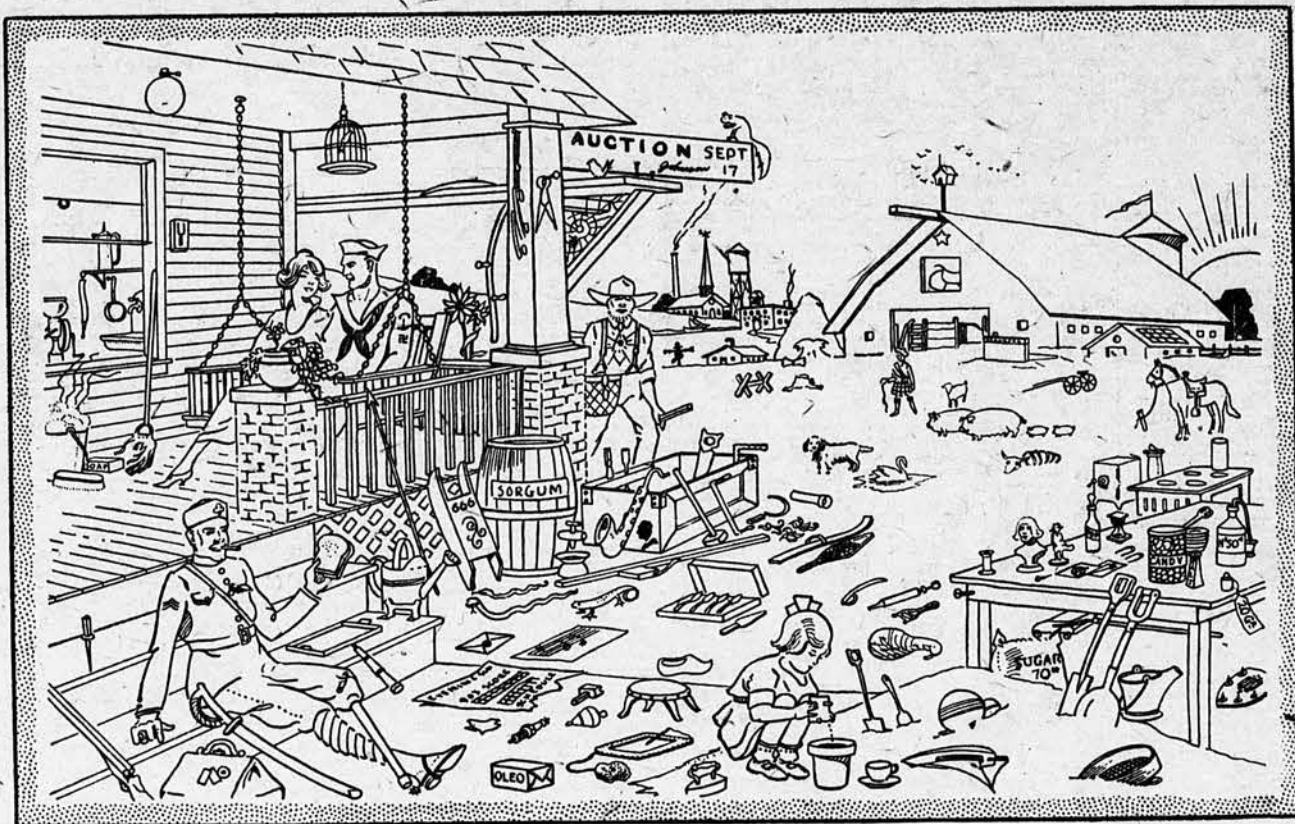
What the new bill does is to prohibit trading in futures except on contract markets, so designated by the United States Department of Agriculture, the department having the discretion of granting or withholding that designation, so that boards of trade to be permitted to deal in futures must comply with conditions named by the Department of Agriculture, such conditions including the reforms which the Chicago Board of Trade has frequently promised to carry out and which are admitted to be greatly needed if the Chicago Board of Trade is to be an actual market for grain and not a gigantic gambling machine.

The law declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court attempted to destroy illegal trading by prohibitive taxation. The new bill attempts to carry out the same purpose by prohibiting the transmission "by any means of communication" of any sale or offer of sale or purchase or any quotation of price of any contract of sale of grain for future delivery, except on grain exchanges approved by the Department of Agriculture. It admits legitimate trading in futures.

There is nothing in this bill, however, that was not in the former bill, so far as farm associations are concerned, and as Congress passed the former bill by a large majority there is no reason why it should refuse to pass the present bill in so far as farm marketing associations are concerned. The farmers are not asking in this bill for any right not accorded to any other member of a board of trade, but only for the right to membership as grain dealers in what purports to be the greatest grain market.

Win \$1000.00

*How Many Objects in This Picture Beginning With the Letter "S"?
If You Think You Can Spell, Then Try This One. It Costs Nothing.*



Our New Picture Puzzle Will Interest All Members of the Family

The picture above contains a number of objects beginning with the letter "S". First-glance at the picture you see Soldier, Sled, Swing, and others. How many can you find? Nothing is hidden. Every object is plainly visible. See if you can find the most objects beginning with the letter "S". There will be ten big cash prizes given for the ten nearest correct lists of objects beginning with the letter "S". This is not a guessing game, but a test of your skill. No high school or college education is necessary. Just a little patience and skill on your part will win. Everyone will have an equal chance, so prepare your list carefully and send it in right away. Get your folks to help you.

Win \$1000

If your list of words is awarded first prize and you have sent in \$1.00 worth of subscriptions to Capper's Farmer, you will receive \$1000. Or, if your list is awarded second prize and you have sent in \$1.00 worth of subscriptions your prize will be \$400. The third prize \$125.00, etc.

Win \$500 If your list is awarded first prize and you have sent in 50c worth of subscriptions you will win \$500.00. Or, if your list is awarded second prize and you have sent in 50c worth of subscriptions you will receive \$250.00.

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

The Rules Are Simple

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

No. 2—The answer having the nearest correct list of objects beginning with the letter "S" will be awarded first prize. The next best second prize, etc., until ten prizes have been awarded. (See prize list.) If the winner has sent in \$1.00 worth of subscriptions to Capper's Farmer, he or she will receive \$1000.00 instead of \$20.00. All answers must be mailed before midnight, July 8th, 1922.

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

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

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

No. 6—The judges will meet and announce the winners, and the correct winning list of words will be published in Capper's Farmer as quickly as possible after July 8th, 1922.

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5th.....5.00	5th.....25.00	5th.....50.00
6th.....4.00	6th.....20.00	6th.....25.00
7th.....3.00	7th.....20.00	7th.....20.00
8th.....3.00	8th.....10.00	8th.....15.00
9th.....2.00	9th.....5.00	9th.....10.00
10th.....1.00	10th.....2.50	10th.....5.00

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

Special Notice All advertising copy 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.

AGENTS WANTED

\$210 MONTHLY EXPENSES, FREE AUTO to agents selling our poultry and stock remedies. Fast summer sellers. Sunflower Poultry Farm, B5, Parsons, Kan.

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

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

LIVE WIRES EARN BIG MONEY SELLING dealers the best fabric, horse and mule collar ever made (patented). Experience unnecessary. Exclusive territory. Address at once. Goetz Saddlery Company, Ransom, W. Va.

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

WANTED—RELIABLE, ENERGETIC MEN to sell National Brand fruit trees and a general line of nursery stock. Unlimited opportunities. Every property owner a prospective customer. Carl Heart earned \$2,126.77 in 18 weeks, an average of \$128.48 per week. You might be just as successful. Outfit and instructions furnished free. Steady employment. Cash weekly. Write for terms. The National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

HELP WANTED

WANTED AT ONCE, A COMPETENT MAN as manager of "Waterville Farmers Grain and Live Stock Co., Waterville, Kan.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

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

SERVICES OFFERED

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

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

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

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

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

MILLIONS SPENT ANNUALLY FOR IDEAS. Hundreds now wanted. Patent yours and profit. Write today for free books—tell how to protect yourself, how to invent, ideas wanted, how we help you sell, etc. 402 Patent Dept., American Industries, Inc., Washington, D. C.

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

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

EDUCATIONAL

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

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

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

KODAK FINISHING

WRITE FOR SAMPLE PRINT AND COU-pons for free enlargements. Wolcott, Topeka, Kan.

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

FARM MACHINERY

MACHINERY FOR SALE

BARGAIN—ONE 14 INCH TEN BOTTOM plow, \$275. John A. Holmberg, Lindsborg, Kan.

FOR SALE—25-50 AULTMAN-TAYLOR tractor, 32 Minneapolis separator. Horn Bros., Garnett, Kan.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—TWO RED RIVER SPECIAL Concaves, 32 inch, never used, \$12. Want nearly new Birdsell Huller, Emil Thonen, Hiawatha, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE 40-65 REEVES TRACTOR and one 36-60 Reeves separator in good running order. Priced to sell. Fred Rumpf, Hanston, Kan.

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

GOOD AS NEW—A BARGAIN. 24-INCH. Avery separator; 18-36 Avery tractor; Tornado ensilage cutter; 4 bottom Oliver plow. Harry Pickling, Abilene, Kan.

FOR SALE—AULTMAN-TAYLOR STEAM threshing rig, 20 H. P. engine. 36-56 separator. All in good shape. Priced for a quick sale. Chas. Auer, Tipton, Kan.

FOR SALE—25-50 AVERY TRACTOR, 28x46 Avery separator. All attachments, oil tank, extension feeder, cook shack. Price \$2,800 for quick sale. Box 4, Salina, Kan.

16-30 TWIN CITY TRACTOR WITH EX-tension rims, furrow guide four bottom R. I. plow. Cost \$2,900. Will sell for \$1,000. Has plowed less than 375 acres. Would consider good truck on trade. R. J. Logan, Route 1, Carlton, Kan.

MACHINERY

WALLIS TRACTOR OWNERS, SEND postal on how to stop connecting rod bearing trouble. Ausherman Manufacturing Co., Talmage, Kan.

TYPEWRITERS

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

SEEDS AND PLANTS

SUNRISE KAFIR, EXCELLENT FOR LATE planting. 2 1/2 cents per pound. C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado, Kan.

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

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

FOR THE TABLE

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

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

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO. HOMESPUN SMOKING. 10 lbs., \$2.50; 20 lbs., \$4. Fine chewing, 10 lbs., \$3. Farmers Club, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, 3 POUNDS, \$1; 10 pounds, \$2.50. Send no money, pay when received. Farmers Association, Jonesboro, Ark.

NATURAL LEAF, 3 YEARS OLD, 2 LBS. handpicked chewing, \$1; 4 lbs. real smoking, \$1; postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wroe Fuchs, Floral, Kentucky.

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

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

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

WHAT-HAVE YOU TO SELL—TRADE?

Somewhere among the 128,000 farm homes in which KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE is read, there is a market for whatever you have to sell or trade. If you are going to have lots of fruit this year you can dispose of the surplus thru our classified columns. If you are buying larger equipment for your farm work a small ad will sell the old. In fact, if you have anything that farmers can use, advertise it to our readers and you will find a buyer.

DOGS AND PONIES

FEMALE COLLIES, HALF PRICE. FRANK Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

AIREDALE PUPS FROM PURE BRED stock. C. Stollus, Route 1, Emporia, Kan.

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

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

COLLIE PUPS, NATURAL HEELERS. Males, \$8; females, \$3. Clarence French, Otis, Colo.

ENGLISH FOX TERRIER PUPS, GUAR-anteed vermin killers. A few spayed fe-males, \$4 to \$7.50. Lewis Cox, Concordia, Kan.

AIREDALE TERRIERS, PURE BLOOD, eligible to register, just weaning, buy now and train for your purpose. E. Hewitt Grif-fin, Overlook Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

PUPPIES, ELEVEN WEEKS OLD, FROM wolf killers, sire and dam one-fourth stag, three-fourths grey, have killed seventeen and thirty coyotes each. Never whipped. H. Heyland, Peabody, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

POULTRY

Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on your order the leading 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

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

BABY CHICKS

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

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

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

BABY CHICKS—BEST S. C. WHITE LEG-horns, 10c June 19th, 26th, July 8c. Pre-paid live delivery. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

CHICKS, 8c UP. ALL VARIETIES. POST-paid. Guaranteed. Prompt shipment. Il-lustrated chick guide free. Superior Hatch-eries, Windsor, Mo.

REDUCED PRICES JUNE, JULY, CHICKS, White Leghorns, Reds, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

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

BABY CHICKS, PURE BRED, ALL LEAD-ing varieties from tested heavy laying strains. Prepaid, 100% live delivery any-where. Satisfied customers in 30 states. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for illus-trated catalog. Loup Valley Hatchery, Box 98, Cushing, Neb.

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

BRAHMAS

PURE BRED MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAH-mas, 15 eggs, \$1.50. Cora Lilly, West-phalia, Kan.

Guinea—Eggs

LARGE WHITE AFRICAN GUINEA EGGS, \$2 15, \$6 50. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED AD USE THIS FORM—IT SAVES DELAY

Mail This to
Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze
Topeka, Kansas

Rate: 10 cents a word on single insertion; 8 cents a word each week if ordered 4 or more consecutive weeks. Minimum charge is \$1.

Count initials or abbreviations as words

Fill This, Please!

Your Count of ad.....Words

No. times to run.....

Amount enclosed \$.....

Place under heading of.....

(Your Name)

Route

(Town)

(State)

NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement.

Sudan Grass for Sows

BY F. W. BELL

Sudan grass pasture is practically equal to alfalfa for carrying brood sows thru the mid-summer months. Sows which averaged 460 pounds in weight were maintained at the Kansas State Agricultural College in good condition during July and August, with the addition of 1.19 pounds of corn and 0.13 pounds of tankage a sow a day. The average difference in weight of the sows at the close of the test was only 5 pounds less for those on Sudan grass pasture. Due to the rapid growth of Sudan grass during hot dry weather it provides a reliable pasture crop during July and August. Alfalfa is recognized as one of the best pasture crops for hogs, but does not stand dry hot weather so well as Sudan grass. Sudan grass is therefore a very valuable supplementary pasture even tho alfalfa is depended on as the main pasture crop. By providing Sudan grass pasture the hog raiser avoids the necessity of feeding more grain during the period of the summer when alfalfa makes the least growth.

Co-operation Wins in Denmark

Danish co-operative associations continue to prosper despite the economic depression in European countries. The great Danish Co-operative Bank of Copenhagen shows a net profit for 1921 of more than \$800,000, or 33 per cent more than the previous year, according to the All-American Co-operative Commission of Cleveland which has just received the report of the Danish co-operators. After paying 5 per cent interest on capital, the bank placed almost \$325,000 in its reserve fund and left the balance of its earnings to be distributed to its depositors and customers on a co-operative basis.

The Danish Co-operative Wholesale Society, composed of 1,800 local co-operators with nearly 350,000 members increased their sales from, roughly, 42 million dollars in 1919 and 65 million dollars in 1920 to 67 million dollars in 1921, and this despite industrial depression, unemployment, and fierce competition by private interests.

Italy celebrates 23 general public holidays.

LEGHORNS

230-264 EGG STRAIN S. C. FERRIS WHITE Leghorn cockerels, 8-12 weeks old, \$1.25 each. Clyde Slade, Harveyville, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Trap-nest bred to record 300 eggs. Eggs, cockerels. Bargains. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS eight weeks old from high testing flock; large scrappy fellows that crowded when four weeks old. Seventy-five cents each or \$8 a dozen. John Little, Concordia, Kan.

Leghorn—Eggs

282-314 EGG LINES PURE BARRON WHITE Leghorns. 100 eggs, \$4. Joseph Creitz, Beloit, Kan.

Plymouth Rock—Eggs

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

Rhode Island—Eggs

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

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

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

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

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

ARKANSAS

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

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

MONTANA

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

The Real Estate Market Place

RATES

For Real Estate Advertising on This Page

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

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

Special Notice

All advertising copy must be received by the Real Estate Department not later than 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BUY IN northeastern Kansas where corn, wheat and all tame grasses are sure. Send for farm list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kansas.

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

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

1/4 SECTION ON NEW R. R. East Grant county, Kansas. 1/4 mile from town. All fine, level land. Price \$3,600. Terms on \$2,000. Act quick. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

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

75 Acres For \$200.

Only 22 mi. Wichita; 40 a. cult.; bal. pasture. 6-room house, barn, well, etc., poss. Only \$200 cash, \$300 Aug. 1, bal. \$500 yearly. R. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Dairy Farm Bargain!

160 acres, improved, 8 mi. Emporia, 3 mi. shipping point, 30 a. bottom, 60 a. cultivation, bal. splendid grass, everlasting water, some timber, near school and church. Only \$50 per acre, terms on half, possession this fall. Address, E. B. Miller, Miller, Kansas.

FLORIDA

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

IDAHO

IMP. 400 A. Irrigated. Cuts 325 tons hay. Joins forest reserve. \$45 acre. Terms. W. Reyburn, Owner, Lake, Idaho.

TEXAS

RIO GRANDE VALLEY, TEXAS—40 acres irrigated land, price \$150 per acre. Easy terms or consider trades. Raise corn, alfalfa, truck, etc. W. Lingenbrink, Mercedes, Tex.

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.

CANADA

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

COLORADO

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

BEST Cheyenne Co. corn and wheat land, \$20 to \$40. Dutch Forrest, Kit Carson, Colo.

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

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

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

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

MISSOURI

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

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

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

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

\$1,000 DOWN buys good farm, Polk Co., good roads, rural mail, telephones, schools, churches, bargain prices. West Realty Co., Bollivar, Missouri.

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

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

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

40 ACRES, CLOSE TOWN, SCHOOLS, MARKET, \$2,800

Just the farm for one wanting to live close to town. Raise poultry, hogs, sell cream. 3 room house, good barn, etc. Spring, wells. 15 acres pasture. For quick sale all crops will be included \$2,800, part cash, easy terms. List free. E. M. Crum, Lamar, Mo.

WASHINGTON

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

LAND—VARIOUS STATES

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

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

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

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

FINE IOWA FARM—WANT RANCH 491 acres highly improved Decatur Co. 2 sets improvements. Price \$98,200.

INCOME \$5,000 YEAR—WANT LAND Business bldg. and hotel. Price \$30,000. Mansfield Investment Co., Lawrence, Kan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LAND INFORMATION

Low Round Trip Homeseekers' Tickets

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

LOANS AND MORTGAGES

Farm & Ranch Loans

Kansas and Oklahoma

Lowest Current Rate Quick Service. Liberal Option. Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.

THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Real Estate Advertising Order Blank

(New Reduced Rates)

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

Topeka, Kansas

RATES

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

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

below times.

Name.....

Address.....

COPY

Six ordinary length words make a line.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Introducing
Giant Sensation

The unequalled breeding son of Great Orion Sensation. Dam by Great Sensation. I have 160 outstanding spring pigs by him. W. H. Rasmussen, Box K, Norfolk, Neb. Bred sow sale, August 3.

ValleySpring Durocs

SENSATIONS — PATHFINDERS — ORIONS Boars all ages. Sows and gilts bred to outstanding boars for July and August and September litters. Immunized, guaranteed breeders and pedigrees. Year's time if desired. E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kan. (Osborne Co.)

DUROCS

No bred sows or gilts at this time. Twenty fall gilts open. Ten fall boars. Eight spring yearling boars. All good ones.

D. C. ASHER, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

125 Purebred Duroc Pigs

Registered pairs and trios sired by Royal Perfection and Orion Critic. Best of big type breeding. Amherst Duroc Breeders' Ass'n., R. D. Wyckoff, Sec'y, Luray, Kansas.

SHEPHERD SELLS SOWS AND GILTS

Now offering sows and gilts, bred or unbred, and spring pigs as well as herd sire kind of boars. Herd headed by Sensational Pilot and Sensational Giant.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Bred Sows From Larimores

By Valley Sensation by Great Sensation, bred to Major Sensation-Col. by Major Sensation. A few fall boars.

J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kansas

HERD BOAR PROSPECTS

All ages. Priced right. Shipped on approval. By Greatest Sensation, half brother to 1921 Topeka champion, and Waltemeyer's Giant by Mahaska Wonder. Also BRED SOWS AND GILTS.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERIGUS, KANSAS

"Legal Tender" Durocs

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

July 1st Weanling Pigs

By a son of I Am Great Wonder out of dams by Pathfinder and Sensation bred dams. Overstake Bros., Atlanta, Kan.

Durocs \$20 to \$30

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

REPLEGUE'S DUROC WEANLINGS

Either sex, unrelated pairs or trios, reg., immunized. Best of breeding. Sid Replegue, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Extra Large, Tall, Long, Yearling Boar

For sale, sired by Big Orion and out of a Defender Col. bred sow. J. F. Staudt & Sons, Ottawa, Kan.

PATHFINDER AND GREAT ORION GILTS

Bred or unbred. A good breeding grandson of Pathfinder. Harold Shuler, Hutchinson, Kan.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

6 Percheron, Ton Breeding Stallions

7 reg. Jacks (own raising). Colts and mules to show, very choice stock with size and weight, desirable ages, dark colors.

GEO. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

2 Fine Blk. Stallions, Wt. About 1250 ea.

Blackhawk Morgan, Hambletonians & Kentucky thoroughbred. Lead nicely. \$300 each, cash. H. G. Shore, with August Clothing Co., or 328 Wabash Ave., Topeka, Kan.

GREAT SHOW AND BREEDING JACKS

Priced right. Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.

One Fine Purebred Welsh Mare Pony

WAYNE UFFORD, PLEASANTON, KANSAS

FOR SALE YOUNG SHIRE STUDS

Jacks and some farm raised Alredale pups. Senior Stock Farm, Greeley, Colorado

The Livestock Service
of the Capper Farm Press

Is founded on the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, the Nebraska Farm Journal, the Missouri Ruralist and the Oklahoma Farmer, each of which leads in prestige and circulation among the farmers, breeders and ranchmen of its particular territory, and is the most effective and economical medium for advertising in the region it covers.

Orders for starting or stopping advertisements with any certain issue of this paper should reach this office eight days before the date of that issue. Advertisers, prospective advertisers or parties wishing to buy breeding animals, can obtain any required information about such livestock or about advertising, or get in touch with the manager of any desired territory by writing the director of livestock service, as per address at the bottom.

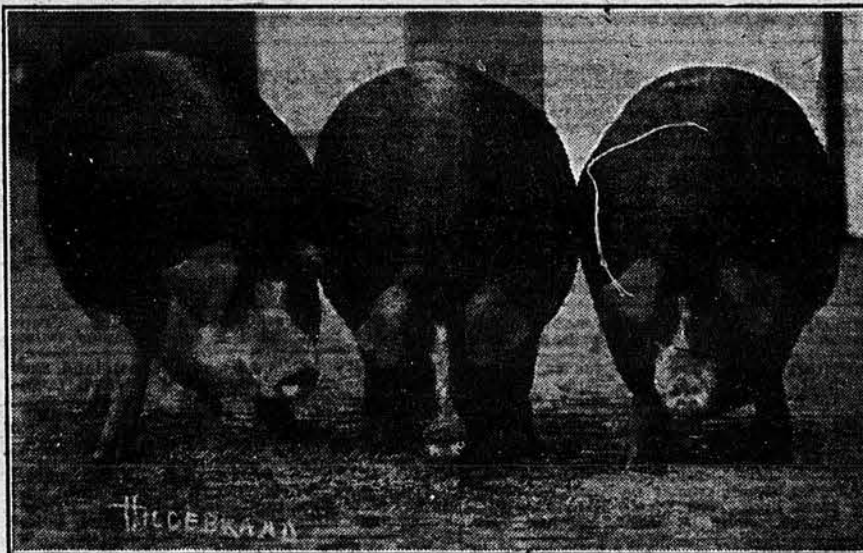
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Stuart T. Morse, Oklahoma.
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T. W. Morse, Director of Livestock Service
Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze
Topeka, Kansas

Hogs Need Balanced Feeds

Vitamines are Essential to Vigor and Growth

BY DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL



Good Alfalfa Pasture with Cheap Corn and Tankage Will Enable Farmers to Change Pigs into 250-Pound Porkers with Very Satisfactory Profits

RECENTLY there has appeared in the press various interpretations of a progress report of work being done by the departments of animal husbandry and chemistry of the Kansas Experiment Station relative to the vitamin deficiencies of certain rations for hogs. Since so many of these interpretations have been more or less misleading perhaps a brief explanation of this work may be of interest.

There are three kinds of vitamins, one of them seems to promote growth and thrift in young animals, one that seems to tend to prevent nervous disorders, as well as stimulate growth, and one that seems to prevent scurvy and similar nutritional disturbances. The vitamins mentioned have not been isolated as distinct chemical units. The evidence of their actual existence depends chiefly upon the physiological disturbance observed to follow the use of a diet deficient with respect to the vitamin in question.

Vitamins seem to be essential to the growth and thrift of our domestic animals, but fortunately they are found in abundance in practically all green feeds and ordinarily in practice one finds that animals having access to

green feeds during the summer will thrive thru the winter without them. However, in the case of brood sows it is a good practice to permit them to have access to alfalfa or clover hay, which retains a certain amount of vitamins, or better some kind of winter pasture such as wheat or rye.

The experiment reported was begun in February, 1921. One group of eight sow pigs farrowed in October, 1920, was placed on a ration of grain and tankage; another group of eight sow pigs on a ration of grain, tankage and alfalfa hay. These pigs have received no green feeds nor in fact any other feeds since the experiment started. It has been in progress for 14 months, and the sows are now approximately 20 months old. They were bred last fall and winter.

The sows receiving grain and tankage are all dead but two, and one of these is poorly developed and a nervous wreck. The other has developed normally but is beginning to show the same nervous symptoms that have preceded the death of the others. The sows receiving grain, tankage, and alfalfa hay are practically normal in every way. Apparently the grain and

tankage does not contain enough of the proper kinds of vitamins to meet the normal requirements for as long a period as these sows have been kept on that ration. On the other hand the amount of alfalfa hay a hog will eat seems to contain enough of these vitamins to meet the normal requirements, for at least the length of time this experiment has thus far been in progress, which is 14 months.

Under ordinary conditions more serious conditions and greater losses result from a deficiency of protein than from a deficiency of vitamins in rations usually fed. Corn or some other grain such as barley or the grain sorghums must be used as the basis of the ration that is fed to hogs under practical farm conditions, but corn and other grains mentioned are deficient in protein hence some other feed rich in protein must be added to corn or other grains to obtain satisfactory results in the production of hogs.

Tankage Most Economical Protein

Tankage is generally the best and most economical protein feed available. When on alfalfa or clover pasture 5 per cent of the grain ration should be tankage, and in a dry lot 10 per cent will give best results. One can afford to pay 10 times as much for a hundred pounds of tankage as a protein supplement for corn as the price of a bushel of corn.

One pound of tankage is equivalent as a protein supplement to 2 pounds of linseed oil meal or soybean meal or 2 gallons of skimmilk or buttermilk. Shorts are richer in protein than corn but they are not an economical substitute for tankage as a protein supplement unless a ton of shorts can be bought for less than one-fourth the cost of a ton of tankage.

The various interpretations and applications of the report in question remind me of the following paraphrase appearing in the February issue of the American Journal of Public Health, "Vitamine, what crimes are committed in your name!"

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 25—E. E. Heacock & Sons, Hartford, Kan.
Oct. 30—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Association, Manhattan, Kan.
Nov. 1—Northwest Kansas Breeders' Assn., Concordia, Kan.
Nov. 16—J. E. Bowser, Abilene, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

Oct. 17—Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

June 19—United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Aug. 10—H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb.
Aug. 18—B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kan.
Aug. 22—Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.
Aug. 23—Wm. Fuiks, Langdon, Kan.
Aug. 24—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
Aug. 30—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
Aug. 31—O. G. Criss, Agricola, Kan.
Sept. 26—James Conyers, Marion, Kan.
Oct. 17—M. A. Martin, Paola, Kan.
Oct. 18—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Oct. 19—J. J. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 20—Stafford County D. J. Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan. Clyde Horn, Mgr., Stafford, Kan.
Oct. 21—Homer T. Rule, Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 26—Fred J. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 28—H. W. Flook & Son, Stanley, Kan.
Oct. 28—Pratt County D. J. Breeders' Association, Pratt, Kan. V. S. Crippen, Mgr., Pratt, Kan.
Feb. 1—L. R. Massengill, Caldwell, Kan.
Feb. 5—L. J. Healy, Hope, Kan.
Feb. 5—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 6—Ross M. Peck, Gypsum, Kan.
Feb. 6—Wm. Fuiks, Langdon, Kan.
Feb. 7—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.
Feb. 7—Zink Stock Farm, Turon, Kan.
Feb. 8—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 8—Stafford Co. Association, Stafford, Kan. C. C. Horn, Mgr., Stafford, Kan.
Feb. 9—Frank J. Schaffer, Pratt, Kan.
Feb. 10—Pratt Co. Association, Pratt, Kan. V. S. Crippen, Mgr., Pratt, Kan.
Feb. 12—Mitchell county breeders, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 13—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 13—B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kan.
Feb. 14—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 15—Woodell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 16—J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan.
Feb. 21—G. E. Stuckey, Wichita, Kan.
Jan. 31—P. N. Marsh, Sedgwick, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Aug. 25—F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan.
Oct. 19—Stafford County P. C. Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan. E. E. Erhart, Mgr., Stafford, Kan.
Oct. 20—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 26—Fred J. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 27—Pratt County P. C. Breeders' Association, Pratt, Kan. Mrs. C. J. Shanline, Mgr., Turon, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Oct. 5—G. S. Wells & Son, Ottawa, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs

Aug. 10—Wickfield Farms, Cantril, Ia.
Aug. 18—Wickfield Farms, Cantril, Ia. Sale at Kansas City, Mo.

Sale Reports and Other News

Mitchell Bros. and Mark's Sale

Mitchell Bros. and Dr. M. F. Marks, Jefferson county Shorthorn breeders at Valley Falls, Kan., pulled off their joint sale at the fair grounds in Valley Falls last Thursday, June 15. It was a very bad time to attract a crowd of farmers and breeders because of the need of their services on their farms.

Baruch's Defense of Farm Marketing

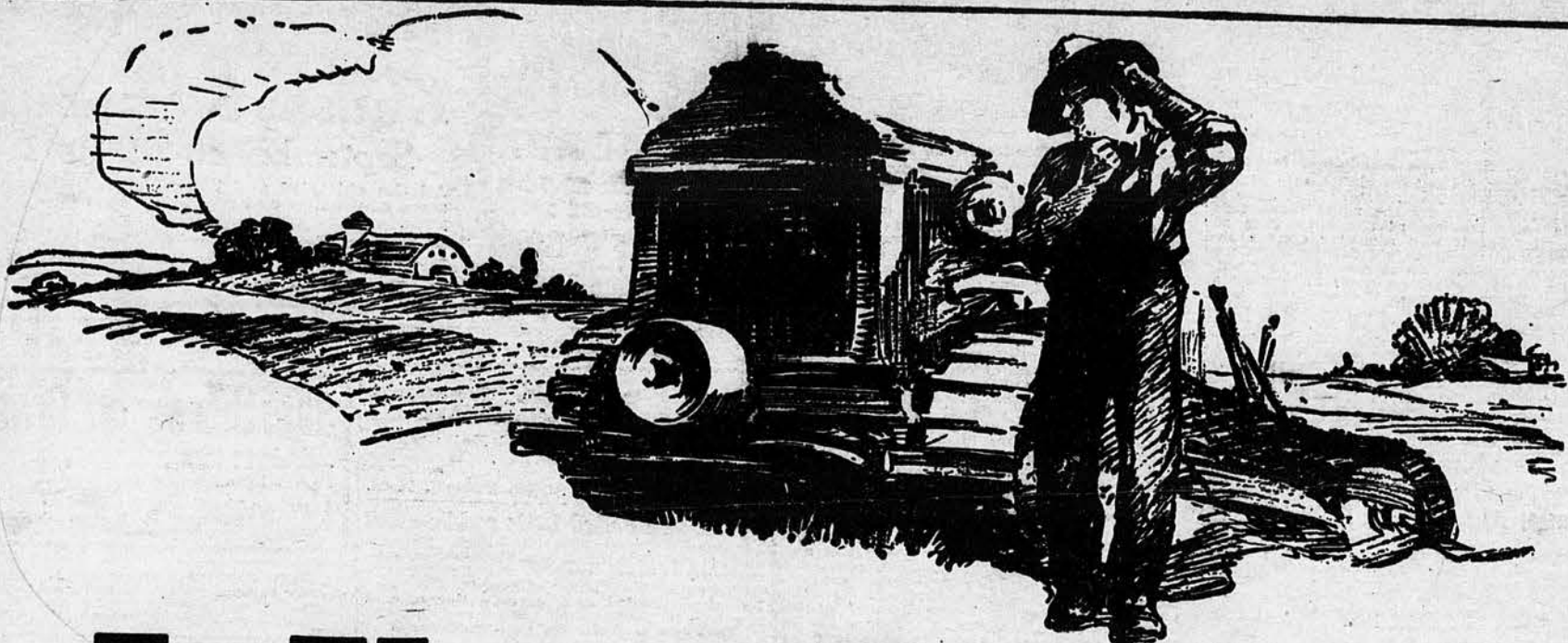
THE letter of Bernard M. Baruch to Senator Capper replying to Judge Gary's attack on co-operative farm marketing is one of numerous proofs that this former leader in Wall Street speculation was sincere when he told the farmers in Topeka two years ago that he wanted to enlist in the ranks to help the farmer build a marketing system of his own. Mr. Baruch's reply to Judge Gary is complete and will convince Judge Gary himself that he was mistaken in his criticism of co-operative farm marketing. The great trouble is not that this is against public policy but that the farmers are so conservative and slow about trying it out. When they come to this finally it will make a new epoch for agriculture.

The corporation will not answer the farmer's purpose as it does the steel manufacturer's. Judge Gary, having today a monopoly, if he were short sighted enough to abuse it, is in a poor position to complain that co-operative farm marketing is likely to develop into a monopoly in farm products. But such a monopoly, as Mr. Baruch shows, and as Herbert Hoover pointed out in his address in Topeka two years ago, cannot be worked.

For a successful monopoly and price-fixing by producers limitation of output is indispensable. The steel manufacturers can shut down and regulate the supply of steel to the balance of a hair, but the farmer cannot regulate his output. In the first place, he does not know what his plant will produce supposing that he runs it on full time. Nature regulates that and it is beyond his control. The farmer has had too wide an experience with the seasons to go into a deliberate, systematic scheme to reduce output, for he has to live and he knows that if he reduces output, nature may do the rest and leave him with a loss. Besides, the farmer must decide once for all for an entire year.

In discussing the matter of price-control of farm products Mr. Hoover pointed out that the co-operative organization could not withhold crops from market to force an artificial price, because at the end of the season, when the new crop came on, it would inevitably be loaded up with a surplus, and the price would go to smash. The safest and most profitable policy of farm marketing will be to feed the products out as nearly as possible in conformity with actual consumption thru the year, and give the farmer the benefit of the average price for the year.

"No widespread or lasting abuses," Mr. Baruch says, "can arise from that degree of co-operative action that has been granted to the farmers in view of the nature of their business. On the contrary, it must be admitted that it would limit wild speculation and have a tendency to lessen the wide fluctuations which are greater in such things as cotton and wheat than in any other product that I can now recall. Co-operative marketing by stabilizing the price would benefit consumer and producer alike."



Is YOUR Tractor Behaving to Suit You?

Chart of Recommendations

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Akron.....	H.	Magnet B.....	H.
Allis-Chalmers—All Models.....	H.	Mark VI Once Over.....	H.
Allied.....	H.	Midwest.....	E. H.
All Work—Both Models.....	H.	Minneapolis, 12-25 and 17-30.....	H.
Andrews-Kinkade.....	E. H.	Minneapolis, 22-44 and 35-70.....	E. H.
Appleton.....	H.	Mogul.....	H.
Armington.....	H.	Mohawk.....	H.
Aultman-Taylor, 22-45.....	E. H.	Monarch-Industrial.....	H.
Aultman-Taylor, 30-60.....	E. H.	Nelson Junior & Senior.....	H.
Aultman-Taylor 15-30.....	E. H.	Ohio.....	H.
Automotive.....	H.	Oil Gas, 20-42.....	E. H.
Avery Model C.....	H.	Oil Gas, 25-50.....	E. H.
Avery, 8-16, 12-25, 25-50.....	E. H.	Parrett.....	H.
14-28, 18-36, 40-65.....	E. H.	Peoria.....	E. H.
Avery Track Runner.....	H.	Pioneer, 18-36 and 30-60.....	E. H.
Bates.....	E. H.	Plow Man.....	H.
Bates Steel Mule—All Models.....	H.	Porter.....	H.
Bear.....	H.	Port Huron.....	H.
Best Tractor, 30.....	E. H.	Prairie Dog, 10-15 and 15-30.....	H.
Best Tractor, 60.....	E. H.	Quadpull.....	H.
Big Farmer.....	E. H.	Reed.....	H.
Big Four, E-B.....	E. H.	Reliable.....	E. H.
Biltwell.....	H.	Rex.....	H.
Boring.....	H.	Rumely Oil Pull, 12-20.....	E. H.
Burnoil.....	E. H.	Rumely Oil Pull, 16-30.....	E. H.
Capitol—All Models.....	E. H.	Rumely Oil Pull, 20-40.....	E. H.
Case, 10-18 and 15-37.....	H.	Rumely Oil Pull, 30-60.....	E. H.
Case, 23-40.....	E. H.	Russell "Big Boss," 20-35.....	E. H.
Case, 20-40.....	E. H.	Russell "Giant," 30-60.....	E. H.
Cletrac, 9-16 and 12-30.....	H.	Russell "Little Boss," 15-30.....	E. H.
Coleman.....	E. H.	Russell "Junior," 12-24.....	H.
Common Sense.....	H.	Samson Model M.....	H.
Dakota.....	H.	Savage A.....	E. H.
Dart Blue "J".....	H.	Shawnee, 6-12 and 9-18.....	H.
Depue.....	H.	Shelby Model C.....	E. H.
Dill Harvesting.....	M. H.	Shelby Model D.....	E. H.
Eagle, 12-22 and 16-30.....	E. H.	Square Turn.....	H.
E-B, 9-16 and 12-20.....	H.	Stinson Heavy Duty.....	H.
E-B, 16-32.....	H.	Titan.....	H.
Farm Horse.....	E. H.	Topp-Stewart.....	H.
Farquhar, 15-25.....	H.	Toro.....	H.
Farquhar, 18-35 and 25-50.....	H.	Townsend—All Models.....	E. H.
Fordson.....	H.	Traylor.....	H.
Flour City Junior, 20-35.....	H.	Triumph.....	E. H.
Flour City, 30-50 and 40-70.....	E. H.	Trundar.....	H.
Fox.....	E. H.	Twin City, 12-20 and 20-35.....	H.
Four Wheel Drive Fitch.....	E. H.	Twin City, 40-65.....	E. H.
Frick, 12-20.....	E. H.	Twin City, 60-90.....	E. H.
Frick, 15-28.....	H.	Uncle Sam—All Models.....	H.
Good Field.....	H.	Vim.....	H.
Grain Belt.....	H.	Wallis.....	H.
Gray.....	H.	Wallis Cub.....	H.
Great Western.....	H.	Waterloo Boy N.....	H.
Hart-Parr—All Models.....	E. H.	Wellington, 12-22 and 16-30.....	E. H.
Heider—Model "G".....	H.	Westmore.....	H.
Heider—Model "D".....	H.	Western.....	E. H.
Holt Caterpillar, T-35.....	H.	Wheat.....	E. H.
Holt Caterpillar (5 Ton).....	H.	Whitney.....	E. H.
Holt Caterpillar (10 Ton).....	E. H.	Wichita.....	H.
Holt Caterpillar (15 Ton).....	E. H.	Wilson.....	H.
Huber Light & Super Four.....	H.	Wisconsin, 16-30 and 22-40.....	E. H.
Illinois Super Drive, 18-30 and 22-40.....	E. H.	Yuba Ball Tread—All Models.....	H.
Indiana, 5-10.....	H.		
International, 8-16.....	H.		
International, 15-30.....	H.		
J. T.....	E. H.		
Keek Gonnerman.....	E. H.		
Kinnard.....	H.		
La Cross.....	H.		
Lauson, 12-25 and 15-30.....	H.		
Leader, 18-36.....	H.		
Leader, 12-18 and 16-32.....	E. H.		
Leader, 18-35.....	E. H.		
Leonard Four Wheel Drive.....	H.		
Liberty.....	E. H.		
Little Giant A. & B.....	H.		
London Model S, 12-25.....	H.		

KEY

M. L.—Polarine Medium Light.
M. H.—Polarine Medium Heavy.
H.—Polarine Heavy.
E. H.—Polarine Extra Heavy.

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

WHEN your horse gets an orn'ry streak you know just how to handle him because you've had years of experience with horses. But how about your tractor? You see, a tractor's a human sort of thing. It has cranky spells whenever it feels it isn't being treated just right. And a lot of this mis-treatment comes from wrong lubrication.

Use **Polarine**
THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL

Made in Four Grades Seals Pistons Against Loss of Power

Did you ever stop to think of the great number of parts to be lubricated; parts which can and will go wrong with improper lubrication?

You don't have to use guess-work in finding out which lubricants will keep your tractor in good humor. The chart to the left tells you what grade of Polarine to use to obtain the full power the tractor was designed to deliver, to reduce your repair bills to a minimum, to give long life to your tractor, and to effect the greatest saving in fuel.

For years the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has maintained a comprehensive laboratory with a department especially equipped to make lubricating oils and greases. The chemists of this Company, working with the lubricating engineers, have perfected a grade of Polarine which gives correct lubrication for every make and type of tractor. These men know just why it is best for you to use Polarine, The Perfect Motor Oil.

Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

910 S. Michigan Avenue

CHICAGO